CA June 1-15 1947

The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny and warmer, with highest temperature about 80. Yesterday—High, 72 at 3:24 p. m.; low, 50 at 5:04 a. m.
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The Washington Post

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Coal Talk Collapse Raises Strike Peril

Tail Defect Suspected In Md. Crash Fatal to 53

Evidence Sifted By U. S. Probers; Many of Bodies Are Dismembered

Bainbridge, Md., May 31 (U.P.)—Government investigators tonight sifted evidence that a damaged or defective tail structure sent a four-motored Eastern Air Lines luxury plane into a dvie that carried 53 persons to sudden death in a muddy Maryland swamp last night.

Victims of the Nation's worst commercial air disaster were laid out in two long rows in a Navy training station cold storage room converted into a morgue.

While medical experts and relatives strove to identify the dead, investigators poked through the twisted, scattered wreckage of the Douglas DC-4 liner.

The plane was the same type as the Cleveland-bound United Airlines craft which killed 41 and injured 7 others in a take-off crash at New York's LaGuardia Airport just 23 hours earlier.

Grounding Not Justified

Chairman James M. Landis of the Civil Aeronautics Board said in Washington that there was "no obvious connection" between the New Yorkand Maryland crashes that would justify immediate grounding of DC-4s.

The Maryland crash death toll equalled the worst in the history of heavier-than-air craft anywhere in the world. None aboard lived to tell what happened. All the investigators knew for certain was that, one moment the New York-to-Miami plane was gliding along smoothly at 6000 feet through a golden evening sky. The next moment, it was a plummeting silver shaft of death.

Landis said one theory was that a propeller snapped off and wrecked the tail assembly, but "this is only a theory so far."

Four witnesses—two sailors and two truck drivers—said they saw parts of the tail structure fall away as the big plane suddenly went into a 30 degree dive and plunged to earth.

Seaman 1/c Frank Welsh, 24, Tonawanda, N. Y., attached to the Bainbridge Naval Station here, said he saw the plane suddenly nose over.

Disintegrates Into 9 Pieces

"As she started to turn over," he said, "the whole tail assembly started to fall off. It disintegrated into nine pieces that I saw."

This morning, Welsh led the reporters and photographers to the area where he thought the tail pieces might be found.

Seven pieces were found in a 100-yard square area about a half mile from where the plane first hit and slashed a 75-yard path through the woods. This indicated the tail assembly had shaken loose and that the plane was completely out of control.

Chief Boatswains Mate W. C. Gorham said he was standing outside a base building at the naval station when he saw the plane fall and nose down. He said it "looked like" a piece of tail assembly flew off.

Two truck drivers who were driving along a nearby road when the plane crashed about 2½ miles north of the naval station here said the tail of the plane "seemed to fly to pieces" in the air.

177 in Eight Disasters

The New York and Maryland crashes brought to 177 the number of persons killed in a total of eight air disasters throughout the world since Thursday night—the blackest period in peacetime aviation.

The victims included a young mother—Mrs. Esther Stuart of Miami, Fla.—and her infant baby which she clutched protectively.

See LINER, Page 2, Column 4

Fatal Plane Wreckage Searched . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

FLAG MARKING REMAINS—Navy guards from nearby Bainbridge, Md., examine the largest single piece of the EAL DC-4 remaining after the airliner crashed in Port Deposit woods. It is a 12-foot section of the fuselage forward of the tail and bears an American flag marking

Norman MacKay, Radio Official | Michael Stuart, Was Only 1 Year | Mrs. Alberta Bausch, A Bride | W. E. Coney, The Pilot

Four of the 53 Persons Killed in the Maryland Plane Disaster

Crashes Fail To Affect D. C. Airline Traffic

Slight Lull Declared Normal for Middle Of Holiday Weekend

Commercial airline traffic out of Washington National Airport, while not at peak capacity, did not appear greatly affected yesterday by the holiday air crashes.

A few airline ticket agents said unofficially that the New York and Maryland disasters probably caused some cancellations. The majority, however, either declared they were having the normal lull in the middle of a holiday weekend, or insisted planes were usually well filled, for a Saturday in a mid-holiday period.

Out going afternoon flights of American Airlines seemed to have full complements of passengers. The "standby desk" maintained in the lobby of the airport to care for persons waiting for last-minute assignments of seats, was manned from 7 a. m. on and had a fair amount of business. At least one would-be passenger for Los Angeles was turned away when there were no last-minute cancellations.

American Airlines said they were booked full on flights to New York. Eastern Airlines was accepting reservations on two flights.

Employes of Eastern Air Lines, whose DC-4 Newark-Miami flight crashed in Maryland Friday night with the loss of all aboard—53—said cancellations were normal for a Saturday.

"We were swamped Thursday night and Friday morning, with so many people going out of town for the weekend," said one, "and

See FLIGHT, Page 2, Column 4

Spence Socks Two Homers

Pat Mullin Paces Detroit To 5-4 Victory Over Nats

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

Detroit, May 31.—The Nats went to a lot of trouble to lose a ball game today.

They dropped a 5-4 decision to Frank "Stubby" Overmire, Detroit southpaw, getting only four hits, two of which were Stan Spence's fourth and fifth home runs of the season, each coming with Mickey Vernon on base, thereby accounting for all the Nat runs.

Earlier they scored something of a triumph in managing to show up on time. A freight wreck delayed their train some four hours, necessitating the hiring of a special train from Pittsburgh, which rolled into Detroit only a few minutes before 2 o'clock, one hour before game time.

The Nats were hustled out to the ball park in a fleet of taxis, aided by a police escort and didn't appear on the field until only 30 minutes before game time.

Masterson Pounded Hard

The Nats found it impossible to get over a 12-hit Detroit attack on Walter Masterson, who lost his third game against four victories, and young Scott Cary. The Tiger attack included Pat Mullin's ninth homer and Eddie Lake's fifth among other things, each coming with the bases bare. Some shoddy fielding by George Case didn't help matters.

Overmire, who hasn't had much luck against the Nats in his big league career, was staggering at the finish, thanks to Spence's blasting, requiring the help of Dizzy Trout to get the last two Nats following Spence's second circuit slam in the ninth.

Spence's first homer came in the seventh, a sizzling line drive that

See NATS, Page 6, Column 3

Phalanx Wins Belmont in Big Upset

By Bob Considine

New York, May 31 (INS).—Phalanx came back from the equine disgrace of two bad showings to win the best race of them all today—the $100,000 added Belmont Stakes.

With a little Chilean boy named Ruperto Donoso on his back, instead of Eddie Arcaro, the big, clumsy C. V. Whitney colt ran Faultless, his Preakness conqueror, and seven others into the dirt to win going away by five lengths.

Two outsiders, Bayard Sharp's Tide Rips and Greentree's Tailspin, winner from Phalanx last week, took the place and show in a fast,

See RACE, Page 6, Column 5

D. C. Deficit Estimate Cut 1.5 Millions

Congress to Raise $10,500,000 More With New Taxes Not $11,300,000

By Robert Bruskin
Post Reporter

District Commissioners yesterday revised downward their estimate of the 1948 budget deficit by one and a half million, thereby lessening the amount that must be raised by new taxes.

The original deficit contemplated for the general fund was $11,300,000. This made no allowance for the increase in teachers' pay which willcost about $770,000.

Yesterday, the Commissioners and Bureau ofthe Budget agreed the deficit would actually be $10,500,000 for the general fund. This includes the teachers' pay increase.

Tax Recommendations Ready

Chairman George J. Bates (R., Mass.) of the House District Fiscal Affairs Committee said he was prepared to submit recommendations to his group for new taxes to raise the deficit funds. This will be done Wednesday, he said.

He declined to reveal what new taxes would be sought other than the income tax. But he left no doubt that he favored a larger real estate tax.

Another reliable source said the rate might go from the present $1.75 for each hundred dollars of assessed value to approximately $2.

"Our studies show that the District has the lowest real estate rate of any large city in the East," said Bates. "I consider it the most basic source of new revenue."

More Federal Aid

Bates said he also would seek a flat increase in the Federal contribution toward the District expenditures. He declined to say how much. But, he added, it probably would not be based on any formula.

Bates declared that his plans for new tax legislation would, if enacted, give the District a surplus of about two millions in 1948, and about half a million dollars in 1949.

No attempt, he said, would be made to enact new taxes to cover periods beyond 1949.

Based on the 10½ million dollar deficit for 1948 in the general fund, observers thought a sales tax could be avoided. This is how one saw it: Revenue from a new income tax bill, $3,150,000; income from an increase in real estate taxes, about three millions; additional Federal contribution, from four to six millions.

Warns Against Guesses

But Bates warned against hasty guesses about what new taxes would be recommended. He expressed opposition to a sales tax, which the Commissioners have estimated would bring in about nine millions. A bitter fight is being waged in Bates' home town of Salem, Mass., against a State sales tax.

He disagreed with Senator Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) on the suggestion that an omnibus bill, including all methods of tax revenue, be introduced. This, said Cain, would permit Congress to select the new taxes it prefers. Cain is chairman of the Senate District Fiscal Subcommittee.

Included in Cain's suggested list was a sales tax. Cain's home State has no income taxes, but has had a sales tax for several years.

Christoffel Accused

Reds Ran UAW Allis Strike, House Labor Group Charges

The House Labor Committee charged last night that Harold Christoffel, former president of a CIO local, called the 76-day strike at the West Allis (Wis.) plant of the Allis-Chalmers Co. in 1941 "at the direction of the Communist Party and for the purpose of carrying out its program."

"In doing this," it said, "he used over 2000 fraudulent ballots and betrayed his country, his employer and his fellow workers."

The committee recommended that the Justice Department take whatever steps "the evidence warrants." The department is understood to be considering charges against Christoffel, former head of the CIO United Automobile Workers Local 248, and Robert Buse, now head of the local.

The committee also demanded that the Justice Department prosecute the two UAW officials for giving "false testimony" during congressional investigation of the Allis-Chalmers strike.

Committee action was based on a subcommittee report, which lashed out with special vehemence at Christoffel.

The subcommittee, consisting of Representatives Kersten (R., Wis.), Owens (R., Ill.) and Kennedy (D., Mass.), said there is "conclusive evidence that Harold Christoffel wilfully and feloniously testified falsely under oath before the Committee on Education and Labor on March 1 and 3, 1947."

In the case of Buse, the committee said the "quantum of evidence is not as great," but expressed the belief that "there is substantial evidence in the record that Robert Buse wilfully and feloniously testified falsely under oath."

In a report partly suppressed at request of the Justice Department, the committee said "Allis-Chalmers was selected by the leaders of the Communist Party as a focal point for the 1941 strike because of the important work it was doing for the Navy."

The committee said it was "forced to speculate" on the extent to which the strike contributed to "the tragedy of Pearl Harbor and other naval reverses in World War II."

"Obviously it is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents or in American lives the full extent of the damage done at this plant to national security by a few revolutionary Communist labor leaders," the committee said.

The report said:

"Your committee was not au-

See ALLIS, Page 2, Column 7

Tax Bill Veto Would End '47 Relief Hopes

Taft, George Agree As Truman Faces Revenue, Labor Test

Senators Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) and Walter F. George (D., Ga.)—ranking members of the Senate Finance Committee—agreed last night that if President Truman vetoes the GOP income tax reduction bill taxpayers can expect no relief this year.

Their beliefs were expressed as Mr. Truman faced a critical test of strength with the Republican-dominated Eightieth Congress over GOP bills to cut taxes and curb labor.

Both bills will reach his desk this week. But the President maintained silence on whether he would veto or accept one or both measures. The odds, judging by his past utterances on tax and labor legislation, appeared to be that he will veto both—with only the labor bill surviving.

Sees Veto Sustained

George told reporters a presidential veto of the four-billion-dollar tax reduction measure would in all probability make general tax reductions impossible until the next session of Congress because both the Senate and House leadership plan a summer recess in only eight weeks. He said a tax veto would be sustained.

Taft, asserting that a veto of the tax bill "won't make sense," said Mr. Truman would resort to such a step only "out of pure stubbornness."

He said it would be "silly" for Congress to attempt to counteract a presidential tax veto. The measure would trim tax rates from 30 per cent on low incomes to 10.5 per cent on the largest incomes.

"It would certainly be silly to come back and try to pass a bill that would give, say, a $1,000,000,000 reduction in taxes," Taft said.

"The people who have been wanting a 20 per cent cut are not going to be satisfied with a five per cent cut; they would rather wait until next year."

Taft's comment appeared to dash hopes of some Democrats who have indicated they would attempt a "quickie" tax bill, providing less sharp cuts, if Mr. Truman vetoes the present proposal.

The Democratic theory was that although the President might look with disfavor on a measure costing the Federal treasury $4,000,000,000 in revenue, he might find a less costly version acceptable.

Taft asserted that the country

See TAX, Page 2, Column 4

U. S. Protest Likely on Coup In Hungary

Political and Economic Measures Possible Over Red-Backed Move

The United States will take strong political measures to condemn and if possible, modify what some officials privately call Russia's "bare-faced grab" of the government of Hunday, it was predicted here last night.

Some economic measures also may be employed.

It appeared unlikely the United States would be able to accomplish much, however, since Hungary is occupied by Soviet troops and completely in the Soviet zone of domination in eastern Europe.

One of the first American actions is expected to be consultation with the British government early next week. Britain shares with the United States and Russia responsibility for carrying out the Hungarian armistice agreement.

The United States is virtually certain to charge the Soviets with open violation of the armistice and possible violation of the Yalta agreements.

New Premier Named

Budapest, May 31 (AP).—Appointment of pro-Communist Lajos Dinnyes as prime minister succeeding the ousted Ferenc Nagy was announced by the cabinet today and a terrified Hungarian official said it meant the Soviet army would now be invited to train and equip Hungarian troops.

The high official, who cannot be named because he said he himself faced exile or arrest for his views, declared the Communist Party was now "in 100 per cent control" and expressed the fear that "Hungary is lost as far as the West is concerned."

Another official who had just come from a cabinet meeting announced orally that new general elections would be held in September—elections which anti-Communist politicians said porbably would be held under laws guaranteeing sweeping leftwing victories and clinching the bloodless Communist coup. The official news agency, MTI, said official announcement of elections would be withheld but that the elections nevertheless would be held in September as scheduled.

Has Soviet Approval

Political informants said Dinnnyes, 46-year-old war minister who was a sergeant in the last war, had been personally ap-

See HUNGARY, Page 2, Column 5

35-Cent Pay Rise Demand Breaks Up Negotiations

Walkout July 1 Would Be First Test of New Labor Bill, If Signed

The threat of a new nationwide soft coal strike was increased yesterday as contract talks between John L. Lewis and 75 per cent of the operators collapsed over a 35c cents an hour pay rise demand.

The break-up of negotiations heightened the prospect that a mine walkout July 1 might provide the first test of new legislation to deal with national emergency strikes and curb union activities—if President Truman signs it. And the President is generally expected to take all factors into account in deciding for or against a veto.

The northern and western operators announced, as the talks were suspended indefinitely, that they had offered a 15-cent hourly increase which they said follows th wage pattern in steel, autos, and other basic industries, but that Lewis spurned it.

Failure Expected

Lewis is holding separate negotiations, which resume Tuesday, with the Southern Coal Producers Association. But the Southerners previously have been unwilling to grant as much as the others, and some major operators predicted these negotiations, too, will collapse next week.

"Anything can happen now," said Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the Northern-Western operators who explained their position at a news conference.

He mentioned the possibility that Lewis might make separate agreements with smaller production groups. There also appeared a possibility that some agreement might be reached to continue temporarily the terms of Lewis' contract with the government, which requires June 30 when the Government must restore the mines to private hands.

But no moves in these directions were afoot last night, and Lewis and the Northern-Western operators had no plans for continuing negotiations.

Lewis declined any comment on the collapse of negotiations with the Northern-Western operators and permitted them to take the initiative in making their views public for the first time since the contract talks began May 16. Both sides had maintained strict silence about their talks.

Wants Shorter Work Day

Lewis wanted to cut the work day from nine hours to eight hours and boost the miners' pay from the $11.85 they now receive for nine hours underground to $13.05 for eight hours below surface. The productve working time would be 6½ hours under Lewis' proposal, the operators said, because the United Mine Workers' president wants a 30-minute paid lunch plus about an hour's allowance for underground travel time.

Under the present nine-hour day at $11.85, the miner is paid time and one half for one hour of work and for another hour spent in underground travel and eating.

The operators' counter wage offer would give the miner $11.35 daily take-home pay for the eight-hour day. They would have made a sixth work day per week optional as long as the demand for coal continues "excessive."

Lewis also asked for a 10-cent duced—double the amount now royalty on each ton of coal procollected under the Government's contract with Lewis—for a welfare and retirement fund for miners. The 5-cent levy now is building the fund at the rate of 25 million dollars or 30 million dollars annually.

2 Die in Collision Of Navy Transport And Private Plane

Red Bank, N. J., May 31 (U.P.).—A small private plane and a four-engined Navy transport collided in mid-air near here today and the smaller plane smashed to earth, killing the two men aboard.

The Navy plane, a military version of the DC-4, which figured in the commercial airline disasters of the past three days, escaped with slight damage to the wing and returned to its base at Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y.

The two men killed aboard the smaller plane, a Piper Cub, were Francis Cole, 26, pilot and instructor, of Middletown Township, N. J., and Willard Ivins, 29, Rumson, N. J., who was taking flying lessons.

There were eight passengers aboard the Navy Transport.

Lieut. Charles Hayes, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., was pilot of the Navy plane.

The Navy plane, which had been bound for the naval air station at Patuxent River, Md., returned to Floyd Bennett Field.

The Federal Diary

U.S. Agencies Working in Dark Under Shadow of Budget Ax

By Jerry Kluttz
Post Reporter

They're true now—all those far-fetched and fantastic stories you've heard about the bureaucrats.

Literally, your Government today is being operated in the dark. . . . Planning is done on a day-to-day basis. . . . People are ordered fired one week and told to forget it the next. . . . Offices and activities are ordered closed and reopened in a similar haphazard manner.

This "confusion-compounded" condition has resulted in a sharp slump in production throughout the Federal service. In Commerce, War, Interior, State and other agencies, responsible officials admit that employe production is down to as low as 30 per cent of normal. And the bosses haven't the heart to crack down on their people under the circumstances.

It's a Human Failure

After all, the entire Federal staff, from the char force to the Cabinet level, is shot through with rumors and speculation on firings, downgradings, budget cuts and reorganizations. It's a human failing that no one can work well with an ax hanging over his head.

But don't blame the bureaucrats as they grope in the dark for the answer to orderly government. Congress has the answer—the decision in terms of 1948 budgets—and the bureaucrats are waiting eagerly for it so they can plan several months ahead with some sense of certainty.

Here it is June 1 and Congress has not yet acted finally on a single 1948 budget. The 1948 fiscal year begins on July 1. All agency budgets are supposed to be enacted into law by that time. But budgets for a score of agencies such as Federal corporations and all the independent agencies haven't yet been reported to the House.

Crises Held Certainty

It now appears that there will be an unprecedented jam-up of appropriation bills. . . . That one Federal agency after another will face a financial crisis. . . . That final action for a number of bills won't come until after July 1 and that Congress, meantime, must pass resolutions to keep them operating after that date even though funds are not technically available.

All of which will make it even tougher for the bureaucrats who are responsible for the agencies and their programs, plans, policies, and

See DIARY, Page 2, Column 1

No Summer Vacation

Truman Cancels Plan to Visit Pacific Northwest, Alaska

President Truman yesterday cancelled plans to visit the northwestern United States and Alaska this summer.

White House Secretary Charles G. Ross declared tentative arrangements for Mr. Truman to cross the continent and swing north to Alaska "are now washed up." Ross added:

"The President has no plans for any summer vacations thus far."

Mr. Truman's tentative travel for the late summer included a train journey to the Pacific Coast and visits to Olympia and Seattle, Wash., en route to an Alaskan holiday. A trip to Hawaii was also in prospect.

It had been reported that the President's advisers felt a train trip through the heart of America would enhance his chances of being reelected in 1948, maintaining that Mr. Truman's "down to earth" personal touch would win him thousands of votes in the grass roots section of the country.

This was said to have been the reason for a projected rail journey rather than by plane.

Ross declared that the President will remain in Washington ten days or twoweeks after Congress adjourns. He asserted that the President's current plans call only for a visit to Kansas City next weekend, a state good will journey to Canada the following week and a one-day jaunt to Princeton University the week afterward.

While he is in the Midwest Mr. Truman will find time to visit again his ailing, 94-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, in Grandview, Mo.

Marshall Takes Charge

Truman Signs 350 Million Bill For Relief of Europe, Asia

President Truman yesterday signed the 350-million-dollar bill for relief of war-devastated countries in Europe and Asia.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross announced Mr. Truman's approval of the measure, along with issuance of an executive order delegating broad authority in administration of the relief program to Secretary of State Marshall.

Mr. Truman instructed Marshall to start at once to carry out its terms.

Under the relief plan as approved by Congress, 350 million dollars worth of food, medical supplies, fertilizers, and feeds will be shipped overseas this year. Most of the shipments will go to Greece, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Italy, China and Trieste.

Administrator of the program is expected to be Richard Allen veteran Red Cross official, with many years of experience in European relief work.

The relief bill is separate from the 400-million-dollar Greek-Turkish aid measure which the President has already signed. It probably will be the last direct post-war relief measure, as such, except for aid to some areas occupied by United States military forces.

This country, however, may have to advance additional billions for economic aid to war crippled foreign economies. Much of this, presumably, would be in the form of loans which would be repaid.

But in his special message to Congress last February asking for

See RELIEF, Page 2, Column 4

Holiday Deaths Near 300 With Day Still to Go

Chicago, May 31 (U.P.).—Memorial Day weekend accidental deaths soared toward 300 today, with one day still to go in the three-day holiday.

The National Safety Council had predicted that 275 persons would be injured fatally in traffic accidents alone during the three-day weekend.

At the half-way mark today, 99 persons had died in auto mishaps. Ninety-four persons had been killed in the two worst airplane disasters in the Nation's history. Twenty eight persons had drowned, and 58 had died in miscellaneous accidents.

A "just married" sign fluttered amidst the scattered wreckage of an automobile near a railroad crossing at Munster, Ind., the scene of a collision between a Pennsylvania Railroad "holiday special" and a car carrying a wedding party to Chicago.

The bride and bridegroom and four other members of the family were killed only a few hours after the wedding.

M547357

Chinese Reds Blow Up Train, Killing 100

Peiping, China, May 31 (U.P.).—An estimated 100 persons were killed and many more injured when Communists, striking at North China's rail communications, blew up a 13-car train near Tientsin Friday, official sources said today.

Communists, fulfilling a pledge to sever rail lines between North China and Manchuria, planted land mines under the track 35 miles east of Tientsin, then swept down on the scene, looting the victims, Government rescue forces said.

Ten of the 13 cars on the train bound for Mukden were passenger coaches. Government troops, first to arrive, said the injured were screaming in pain. Officials were not able to provide an exact number of casualties, nor were they able to say whether the train carried foreigners.

The train left Tientsin at 2:40 p. m. (China time) on the third day after the line had been reopened following widespread destruction of bridges and track.

5 Chinese Students Killed

Canton in which five students were

Shanghai, May 31 (AP).—A riot in Canton in which five students were reported killed and scores were injured or missing featured China's deepening crisis today.

The civil war worsened, currency declined steadily and the nation anticipated threatened new anti-war student demonstrations two days hence.

Dispatches from Canton said 2000 students of Sun Yat-sen University began a premature demonstration and that five were killed in a melee for which responsibility was not clearly fixed.

The Canton garrison clapped an 11 p. m. curfew on the city, patrolled the streets in armored cars and searched incoming trains and ships for suspected troublemakers.

In Shanghai troops continued arresting alleged Communist agents but apparently ceased seizing students after Friday's predawn raids on dormitories. University professors were seeking to win the release on habeas corpus of the 40-odd students already apprehended. The professors themselves continued on a protest strike along with thousands of students.

Martial law and a 10 p. m. curfew were invoked afresh in peiping when the police asserted that a band of 200 Communists had infiltrated into the city to foment unrest. Peiping police indicated they intended to suppress any public demonstrations but there was evident uneasiness over what might happen Monday.

The black market rate of government currency went to 33,000 to $1 United States, and was rising steadily. The official rate remained 12,000 to 1, but financiers predicted the government would have to change it to approach reality.

The government's cost-of-living index, on which wages are fixed, was raised more than 70 per cent for June, but workers immediately complained that it was still far behind prices.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who flew to Mukden to put spirit into his troops' defense of Manchuria, returned to Nanking. Some quarters speculated that he may have ordered a new strategy in which the government forces would avoid past over-extension of their lines, which has permitted Communist attacks at will.

The Communists meanwhile were attacking Kaiyuan, on the Changchun-Mukden railway 60 miles northeast of Mukden and were shelling Szepingkai, 105 miles from Mukden, and Pulantien, 45 miles north of Soviet-occupied Dairen.

Government accounts reported recapture of Changtu, 75 miles northeast of Mukden, after a brief Communist occupation.

South Capitol Street Bridge Takes Shape

Post Staff Photo by Del Vecchio from Goodyear Blimp Enterprise

PROGRESS—The footings for the new South Capitol st. bridge reach across the Anacostia River. Being built at an estimated cost of $4,500,000, the span is scheduled for completion in 1948. The footings, costing $2,487,590, will be completed in six or seven weeks, it was said. Contract for the superstructure has not been signed. Note Jefferson Memorial (circled) in background

Grinning and Bearing It . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

SMOOCH—At a zoo christening party in Frankfurt, Germany, Fritzie, the bear cub, shows his love for Oberburgermeister Walkter Kolb. The ceremony was in honor of Fritzie and his brother, Karli, first animals born at the zoo since the war

DIARY—From Page 1

U. S. Agencies Work in Dark

employes. And the longer the decision is put off, the harder it will be on Federal workers and good government.

Ordinarily, a delay by Congress in approving annual appropriations doesn't make too much difference to the agencies and its employes. But this condition is past history in this year of big budget cuts and the troublesome terminal leave provision.

Forced to Act Hastily

The latter—terminal leave—has compelled agencies to act hastily in giving dismissal notices to its employes. Here's why: the House Appropriations Committee has warned the agencies that no additional funds will be appropriated to pay the cost of accumulated annual leave of the employes who are fired. And it has advised the agencies to make immediate layoffs so the terminal leave cost can be paid out of 1947 money.

In this way, the agencies have sent out thousands of dismissal notices that will be withdrawn if the Congress finally gives the agencies more money than was recommended by the House committee.

But the many independent agencies and Government corporations and the War Department won't be able to pay terminal leave to dismissed employes out of 1947 funds—unless Congress amends the law. Thirty-day notice to employes is required. The 1947 fiscal year closes on June 30 and any surplus 1947 funds are "frozen" at that time.

Would Force Another Cut

Congress will be asked to amend the law to permit payment of terminal leave to dismissed employes out of 1947 money in the 1948 fiscal year. But if it refuses, it's estimated that the cost of leave will force War, the corporations, and the independent agencies to make an additional 10 per cent cut in personnel over and above what is ordered by Congress.

The average Federal employe has about 40 days of accumulated annual leave—or about two months pay—which must be paid to him in a flat sum on dismissal.

But there's also a move on to forget the human angle and to cut the notice period from 30 ot 15 days. The Administration will object.

Meantime, the responsible agency heads, the much-criticized bureaucrats, are praying for a definite answer. And they'd also like to have certain decisions on their budgets so they could plan ahead, calm down their employes, and to get back on an even keel.

300,000 to Cast Votes

Quito, Ecuador, May 31 (U.P.).—Some 300,000 persons will vote tomorrow to elect a new congress for 1948 in a four-sided contest that has aroused considerable tension.

The Conservative Party, which holds the majority in the present Congress, and the National Democratic Civic Movement—a coalition of progressive groups organized recently to oppose the Conservatives—are the chief contending groups.

The Liberals, which in recent years appeared to have lost much popular support, were expected to make a relatively unimportant showing, while the Communists have very little popular backing.

GENERATIONS OF BEARDS — Three generations of the Bensley family—Lou, Loren and Jack—sport luxurious beards grown for the Traverse City, Mich., centennial celebration.

TAX—From Page 1

Tax Bill Held Only '47 Hope

would have a sufficient surplus of revenue over-expenditures to take care of the GOP tax program and at the same time make "at least" a two-billion-dollar payment on the national debt.

George, who unsuccessfully fought for delay in consideration of tax legislation until next year's spending picture was clarified, said a veto would mean "at beast" only comparatively minor reforms in the Nation's tax structure. He said he would not vote to sustain a tax veto.

Completely in Dark

But George, along with other Administration lieutenants on Capitol Hill, claimed to be completely "in the dark" on Mr. Truman tactical plans regarding both the tax and labor bills, which Republicans consider the heart of their legislative program.

The guessing, though, favors a veto of both measures, with Congress sustaining that on the tax bill but overriding the labor veto.

FLIGHTS—From Page 1

Crashes Fail To Hurt Travel

we'll probably have another rush when they start coming back on Sunday." In between, she said, there was the usual lull.

Eastern planes leaving for Newark seemed fairly well filled, though incoming flights from Boston and New York had fewer passengers. Some of these, however, said a number of passengers had disembarked at way points before reaching Washington.

LINER—From Page 1

Tail Defect Is Suspected

even in death, to her breast. Both had been decapitated.

There were 49 passengers, among them Europeans and Latin Americans, and four crew members aboard the ship and all were killed.

The pilot was William Coney, 41, of Miami, a former Navy lieutenant commander who was considered one of Eastern's "top men." His last radio report while flying over Philadelphia was a terse "all is well." Coney once flew the Navy's huge flying boat Mare from Patuxent, Md., to Natal, Brazil, and was cited for the feat.

Co-Pilot was Kenneth Willingham, 27, a native of Boswell, N. Mex. Helen O'Brien of Hamden, Conn., was stewardess. Fouth member of the crew was Purser Theodore Lundstrom, 31, of New York.

Parts of Bodies in Trees

So terrific was the impact of the creash that scarcely a single body was left intact. Some were decapitated. Arms, legs and torsos were scattered around the landscape. Parts of bodies hung limply from trees. Some victims were so mutilated authorities feared it might be impossible to identify them.

The big motors of the ill-fated plane had burrowed some six feet into the marshy land. Shattered bits of the plane's wing and fuselage and what remained of its twisted steel skeleton were strewn over a 100-yard area. The plane had cut a 75-yard swatch through trees in the swamp. Three huge trees were unnrooted completely. On their broken boughs still hung shreds of wearing apparel and bits of bodies.

Smoulder for 12 Hours

Some of the plane wreckage still smouldered 12 hours after the crash—which occurred shortly before 7 p. m. (EDT) last night.

Dr. R. C. Dodson, assistant medical examiner for Cecil County, said he would recommend a mass burial at nearby West Nottingham, Md., for victims who could not be identified.

Next-of-kin of some of the victims bega narriving at the temporary morgue at 6 a. m.

The plane left Newark, N. J., airport at 6:04 p. m. (EDT) yesterday on a nonstop flight to Miami.

The death plunge of the plane was witnessed by a group of Civil Aeronautics Board investigators flying back to Washington after making an inquiry into the United Airlines disaster at LaGuardia Field.

From their own two-motored plane, they saw the EAL liner flying along smoothly at 6000 feet. The sky was clear. Suddenly, the big plane went into a 30-degree dive.

Investigators saw the big liner go into an even steeper dive at 2000 feet, plunge into the swamp woodland and explode. The investigators directed that their own plane land at the Army air field in nearby Aberdeen. Within an hour they were at the scene of the wreck.

Brazilian Plane Crashes

Bogota, Colombia, May 31 (AP).—Ataxi Aereo airline plane crashed today while landing at Mitu airstrip near the Brazilian border. One passenger suffered fractures. The pilot, Clyde William Swanson of Winter Haven, Calif., was not injured.

RELIEF—From Page 1

Truman Signs Bill for Relief

the 350 million dollar bill, President Truman said the foreign relief task "is nearly finished."

Comanders Urge Speed

Now that the bill has been passed and signed into law, speed in carrying it out was urgent. Occupation commanders abroad and foreign policy spokesmen have warned repeatedly in recent weeks that supplies must be rushed to prevent starvation and epidemics in many parts of the world.

The President in an executive order gave Marshall such authority "as may be necessary" to get relief supplies started to their destination.

For immediate expenditure Marshall will have a 75 million dollar Reconstruction Finance Corp. advance authorized in the bill. It must be paid back when Congress gets around to appropriating money to carry out the full 350 million dollar program.

Four Safeguards

The relief program won congressional approval only after the House and Senate wrote in provisions to make certain relief aid is properly used. These safeguards include:

1. Assurances that United States officials, newspaper and radio representatives have full opportunity to observe and report on administration of the relief supplies abroad.

2. No articles of a nature of those shipped to countries for relief will be exported in turn by those countries.

3. Recipient nations will take positive steps to put themselves on their own feet economically.

4. United States relief distribution missions, whose personnel shall be screened by the FBI, are empowered to retain possession of supplies up to the city or local community of ultimate consumption.

In an executive order, Mr. Truman also authorized the assignment of Government employes to Greece and Turkey in furtherance of the 400 million dollar aid program to those countries.

The order authorizes that any civilian employe who is serving under an appointment of not less than one year may be transferred to the staffs of the American missions to be sent to the Mediterranean nations.

Mr. Truman ruled that such overseas service will be governed by the regulations which apply to the transfer of Government workers to the United Nations or other international organizations.

Photo Chosen for Post Calendar

A WINNER—Wellstood Tipton, of Dickerson, Md., a student at Poolesville High School, made this photo, which he has aptly titled, "Open Gate," with a Rolliecord camera, shooting at F.11, 1-50th of a second with a K-2 filter and Super XX film. His picture is one of four chosen from 17 prize winners in The Washington Post amateur photo contest for high school students and will be given a place in the 1948 Post calendar.

HUNGARY—From Page 1

Protest by U. S. Likely On Red Move in Hungary

proved by Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Soviet commander in Hungary, after a last-minute veto of Imre Oltvanyi who until this morning had been considered top Communist candidate for the post because of his pro-Communist views. Both Dinnyes and Oltvanyi nominally are members of the Landowners Party headed by Nagy and President Zoltan Tildy.

The high official pictured Nagy, who it was officially announced Thursday had resigned by telephone from his vacation refuge in Switzerland, s being intimidated at long range into silence. The official said Nagy had promised to make no public statements and receive no representatives of the foreign press in order to get his pension and assure the safety of his 4-year-old son Laci who still is in Hungary.

[Reports from Vienna told of a wave of arrests in Hungary. One reliable report to the Austrian government said 24 members of the Hungarian Parliament were arrested yesterday. Twenty-two of them were said to have been released today. Ferenc Kapocs, private secretary to the resigned Nagy, was one under arrest, a dispatch said. Police claimed they had caught him with a letter from Nagy's daughter, Julia, saying: "Next time, use the secret code I send you now." The police said this proved Nagy was still dealing with the underground, which is anti-Communist, from Switzerland by coded letters.

Conspiracy Charged

Two of the others arrested were secretaries of Gen. Laszlo Komaromy, head of the rural police. They were accused of taking part in a conspiracy with Nagy and others to overthrow the "Democratic" government.

(Aides of Nagy in Bern, Switzerland, said Nagy was "still Prime Minister of Hungary" and intimated the formality of his resignation probably would not be completed until his son is out of Hungary.)

The cabinet announcement sadi also that Istvan Kertesz, new ambassador to Rome, had been designated the new Foreign Minister, succeeding Janos Gyongyosi, who had been named along with Nagy and the president of the national assembly in a Russian-recorded deposition charging them with plotting to overthrow "Hungarian democracy."

Called Climax of Intrigue

The high official who spoke to the Associated Press correspondent in the privacy of his darkened office said the Communist ouster of Nagy by threat of presecution for something of which he was not guilty was the climax of a campaign to wrest control of the country from lawfully elected Small Landholder Party leaders. Many of these leaders, he recalled, have disappeared, been arrested or kickd out of the party for opposing communism in the last 18 months.

The Communist campaign had proceeded, he added, by gaining control of the army, communications, police and labor unions which among other things imposed an additional censorship through printers who refused to set up matter with which they disagreed.

Dinnyes' appointment, the official said, would now assure acceptance of twice-offered Russian aid in modernizing the Hungarian army.

(A Moscow broadcast by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the Hungarian Communist and Socialist parties had decided to form a united front and the cabinet had decided to carry out the Communist program and establish state control over the nation's 13 largest banks through appointment of commissars for each institution. These banks control most of Hungarian industry.)

(A British foreign office spokesman in London said the British Government viewed events in Hungary "as a ne wstep in the efforts being made by the Communists to rise to power.")

ALLIS—From Page 1

Reds Accused In Allis Strike

thorized to investigate the strike current at Allis-Chalmers, nor to consider the merits of the then controversy between the company and its employes. We have not done so.

"On the other hand, we believe that the Communist influence at Allis-Chalmers during the past 10 years has created tension, irritability, suspicion and ill-will which has caused constant friction between this employer and its employes.

"The class hatred which Communists consistently seek to arouse against employers inevitably hampers and destroys the ability of both sides to engage in sound collective bargaining.

"They can have no confidence in each other."

The subcommittee's report declared:

"It is with that thought in mind that we propose that any employer or a union should be free to discharge or expel any employe who is a member of the Communist Party.

"Furthermore, no employer should be required to bargain with any representative of his employes who is a member of the Communist Party or by reason of active and consistent promotion or support of the policies, teaching doctrine of the Communist PUarty can reasonably regard it as being a member of or affiliated with such party.

"Congress cannot afford to deny employers and unions these rights if we are to preserve a free enterprise system in the United States."

UAW Asks Probe Of Steel Industry

Detroit, May 31 (U.P.).—The United Auto Workers (CIO) today asked for a Congressional investigation of the steel industry because of layoffs and continuing short work weeks due to steel shortages.

President Walter P. Reuther made the request in a letter to Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Nebr.), chairman of the steel subcommittee of the Senate special committee to study the problems of small business.

Reuther said figures compiled by the UAW indicated that total steel production in the first quarter of 1947 was enough "to provide for a considerably greater output of cars and trucks than the industry produced, if the industry received its customary share of steel."

He said total steel production for the first 1947 quarter was 35 per cent above the quarterly average for 1940 but auto output in the first quarter this year was only 4 per cent over the quarterly average of 1940.

"The immediate interest of our union and our members in the steel situation grows out of the extremely serious problem of short work weeks and outright layoffs which management attributes to a shortage of steel," Reuther said.

He said that during the past month thousands of workers had been laid off for various periods at General Motors, Chrysler Corp., Briggs Manufacturing Co., Nash-Kelvinator and others.

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Maryland News

8600 Textile Workers at Cumberland Strike for Premium Pay, Social Benefits

Cumberland, Md., May 31 (AP).—Some 8600 production and maintenance employes stopped work at the Cumberland plant of the Celanese Corp. of America today in a dispute over premium pay and "social benefit" clauses in a new work contract.

The strikers are members of Local 18874 of the United Textile Workers of America (CIO), largest single UTWA unit in the country.

Fred T. Small, plant manager, said the walkout started without incident on the night shift at 11 o'clock, with workers leaving the plant in excellent condition and without disorder.

Pickets marched in front of plant gates today, but there were no disturbances.

A large number of office and managerial employes reported to work last night despite the holiday to assist in closing down the big plant, where about 10,000 are employed. Most of them were sent home.

The walkout followed a 12-hour negotiating session which Federal Conciliator James A. Holden said made little progress toward an agreement.

The union has demanded time-and-a-half for Saturdays, double-time for Sundays, six paid holidays, paid luncheon periods for daytime workers, a union shop and a clause which would permit reopening of wage agreements in case the cost of living advances.

The company estimates these would be equivalent to an hourly wage increase of 15.7 cents. The union says the benefits offered by the company would amount to only 3.2 cents an hour.

While none of those involved in the negotiations wished to be quoted, all indicated informally the strike might be a long one.

The local's executive committee converted itself to a strike committee and started to arrange for welfare funds, food relief packages for the homes of idle workers, and constant picketing.

Schools Substandard

Baltimore, May 31 (AP).—The State Department of Education reported that a survey of 948 elementary and high schools in Maryland, with a total enrollment of 175,605, showed that more than 20 per cent of the classrooms were substandard.

Only 58 per cent of the schools have central heating and 57 per cent have indoor toilet facilities. Five hundred and seventy-four lack both auditoriums and gymnasiums.

The survey showed the schools need 1203 additional classrooms.

Foresters to Meet

Oakland, Md., May 31 (AP).—Department of State Forests and Parks employes will hold their annual training meeting at New Germany State Forest beginning Sunday, District Forester William Parr announced.

David Wallace, executive director of Tidewater Fisheries, will take part in the meeting which ends June 4.

$700 Raise Snubbed

Baltimore, May 31 (AP).—The Baltimore Teachers Union announced that a proposal by a special committee on teachers salaries for a $700 general wage increase was unsatisfactory.

The union said the boost would not the higher cost of living and would not provide a "genuine single salary scale." The group indicated it would give the Baltimore Board of School School Commissioners its own recommendations.

Trouble Over Time

Oakland, Md., May 31 (AP).—Time was a confusing thing in Oakland today.

Twenty-five or more business concerns, following a decision of the Garrett County commissioners, have decided to operate on standard time although city council voted a shift to daylight saving time last Sunday.

The elementary school tried fast time for a day, then pupils voted to go back to standard. The high school remains on daylight.

Home Is Ransacked

Frederick, Md., May 31.—One hundred dollars reward has been posted by Robert E. Delaphlaine, local newspaper publisher, for information leading to the conviction of persons who ransacked his home last Monday. Police Chief Frederick Straley said that his department is entirely without clews in the housebreaking, the fifth in the western section of Frederick within a fortnight.

U. N. 'Test' Needed

Baltimore, May 31 (AP).—The United Nations "must demonstrate that it can meet the pragmatic test" before we can "confide our national safety to the new superstate," Representative Miller (R., Md.) declared last night.

In a radio address to the Memorial Day audience he said that "the odds are still overwhelmingly in favor of a third world war."

Miller said "our own Constitution had to be bathed in the blood of the War Between the States before its solidity was assured," and added:

"If this were true with respect to our small group of neighboring States with similar populations, traditions and ideologies, a test of fire will almost certainly be required before an organization comprising nearly all the nations of the earth can be assumed to be firmly established."

Welfare Aid Boosted

Baltimore, May 31 (AP).—The American Association for Jewish Education holding its annual meeting here was advised that Jewish welfare funds boosted their allocations for religious education last year.

A report by Mark Eisner of New York, association president, said the aid increased 23.7 per cent over 1946 and there are indications of a further increase during 1948.

Additional teachers are needed and there is no immediate solution in sight, but Eisner said an expanded training program of teachers' institutes may help meet the demand.

132 Students Get Diplomas In Albemarle

Charlottesville, Va., May 31.—One hundred and 32 students from the seven accredited high schools of Albemarle County received diplomas today at the ninteenth annual joint commencement held in Cabell Hall at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Ullin W. Leavell, of the faculty of the University of Virginia and director of instruction in the county schools, delivered the commencement address.

Two scholarships, gifts of Paul Goodloe McIntire, were awarded to the boy and girl with the highest scholastic records. The boy's award went to Howard Franklin Toms of the Greenwood School and the girl's scholarship of Virginia Mfildred Spencer of Scottsville High School.

Dr. Merker to Speak

The scholarship cup was awarded to the McIntire High School and the rally day trophy to Greenwood School.

Twenty-four seniors will be graduated from the Occoquan District High School at exercises Monday at 8:15 p. m. at the school.

Dr. Ralph K. Merker, superintendent of the national missions for the Washington Presbytery, will speak. Awards and diplomas will be presented by County Superintendent of Schools R. Worth Peters.

The graduates are:

Ruby Boyd	Clifton Browne
Helene Gilman	Margie Switzer
Thomas Rowen	Lorraine Musselman
James Winfree	Charles Crouch
Toni Paciocco	Ellis Hawkins
Barbara Eike	Shirley Bryant
Betty Bartlett	Joyce Brawner
Robert Flanagan	Neoma Smith
Sarah Floyd	Mary Faulconer
Doris Lohr	Doris Greene
Robert Rigney	Amos Musselman
Tyson Watson	Vernon Bauckman

Culpeper's Largest Class

Commencement exercises for the 63 graduates of the Culpeper High School will be held Tuesday evening. The class is the largest in the history of the school.

Schools Superintendent Paul V. Hounshell will present the diplomas and J. H. Combs, principal of the school, will make the awards.

Baccalaureate services will be held tomorrow night in the school auditorium with the Rev. James D. Beckwith, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, delivering the sermon. The school glee club, under the direction of Miss Edna Reed, will sing.

58 at Osburn High

The Rev. Elmer Lucus, pastor of Arlington's United Baptist Church, will speak at graduation exercises for the 58 seniors of the Osburn High School, Manassas, at 8:15 p. m. Wednesday in the school auditorium.

Daniel Kelso, principal, will present prizes to outstanding graduates and Percival A. Lewis, vice chairman of the Prince William County School Board, will award diplomas.

The baccalaureate sermon will be given by the Rev. Len Weston, pastor of the Manassas Baptist Church, at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Osburn High School graduates are:

Marion Davis	John Wood
Martha Keziah	Harry Sutton
Nancy Golloday	Mac Rice
Alice Baker	John Trible
Dulany Tyler	Bill Piercy
Sara Jane Lightner	Stewart Vetter
Jane Lawler	Paul Mauck
Rebecca Marsh	Jack Spring
Maggie Cornwell	Frank Hill
Louise Warring	James Stoner
Mary Dellinger	Leon Kline
Mary Blakemore	Boyd Coverston
Anna Merchant	Eddie Daffan
Arbutus Childress	Randolph Posey
Patricia Ward	Wayne Chandler
Sophie Slusher	Bo Williams
Helen Lightner	Moss Jacobs
Gretchen Burhen	Joe Douglas
Bonnie Lynn	Bob Alvey
Mildred Caton	Eddie Batchelet
Betty Clements	Page Beale
Katherine Wheeler	Paul Belber
Miriam Hersch	Alvin Chandler
Rosamond Leonard	Herbert Cordell
Reba Welsh	Ray Decker
Esther Ann Rust	Bob Geris
Barbara Robinson	Robert McCall
Margaret Simpson	Walter Merchant
Pat Royer	George Thompson

Spotsylvania Exercises

Diplomas will be awarded to 70 students of the Spotsylvania High School Wednesday at 8 p. m. in exercises at the school. Baccalaureate services will be held **tomorrow at 8 p. m. and class night** Monday at 8 p. m.

Honor graduates are:

Frances Brownell Avery, jr.	Myrtle Arlene McCord
Pamella Catherine Ress	Sharon Isabel Musik
Frances Virginia Carter	Evelyn Lavina Pitts
Herbert Harris Corr	Phyllis Mae Quarles
Helen Williamson Egerton	Florence Lee Sullivan
Nancy Colton Limerick	Lowral Estelle Sullivan
	Gloria Harris Wheeler

Forty-eight students will be graduated from the Falmouth High School Wednesday at 8 p. m. Tomorrow baccalaureate services will be conducted at the school by the Rev. Hunter H. Newman, pastor of the First Christian Church of Fredericksburg. Class night will be held Tuesday.

Honor students are:

Ann Blackburn	Marjorie Olive
Mary Ann Edwards	Narleen Olive
Dorothy Jett	Eunice Patton
Evelyn McWhirt	Marjorie Verburg
Helen Miller	Velva Dew Wine

Church Has Anniversary

Manassas, Va., May 31.—Special services in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first service conducted in Trinity Episcopal Church, Manassas, will be held at 11 a. m. tomorrow with the Rev. E. Guthrie Brown, rector, in charge.

Tribute to Civil War Dead

SWEEPING low over the Soldier's Monument at Antietam Battlefield, near Hagerstown, an Army C-82 Packet releases a stream of flowers in homage to the war heroes of a past generation. Thousands of spectators watched the Memorial Day ceremonies at which Maj. Gen. Willard Wyman was the chief speaker

Wedding Mill At Elkton, Md., May Be Halted

Elkton, Md., May 31 (AP).—When the June wedding bells ring out tomorrow they may be reduced from their usual crescendo to a tinkle in this "quickie" marrying hamlet of national fame.

Going into effect is a new State law making it unlawful to solicit wedding business in Cecil County. That means Elkton, where on the average more than one wedding is performed every hour—night and day.

In outlawing solicitors, the 1947 Maryland General Assembly is making another in a long series of attempts to kill Elkton's reputation as the Gretna Green of the Eastern Seaboard.

Compared to Elkton, the Scotland haven of runaway lovers in the eighteenth century was a town of monks. Gretna Green annually averaged about 200 weddings of persons seeking to circumvent a strict English law. Elkton recorded 13,700 last year—an average of better than 37 a day.

For Three Decades

For years this record has drawn the fire of Maryland legislators, church groups, newspapers and officials who look with disfavor upon a reputation of being "an easy place to get married." But the Elkton wedding mill has been grinding away steadily for three decades.

By this latest attack, the Legislature felt it was hitting at the heart of the business—the busy solicitors who meet every arriving bus, train and automobile. They unerringly spot wedding parties and quickly guide them through the established routine.

The Elkton city fathers themselves once tried to cure the solicitors. They passed an ordinance making it unlawful to operate within the city limits.

Licensed by City

The solicitors set up shop on the boundaries and picked up the trade there. So the city decided it might as well cut in on the business and decreed the solicitors must be licensed—the same as hucksters—for $100 a year.

Eight such licenses now are out. What will happen after the new law goes into effect tomorrow is something the solicitors believe only time will tell.

"I have no idea," confessed one. "It looks like we are all wound up. We might go to another county. But I don't think it would work. We'd have to build up another town—get it a reputation all over the country like we did Elkton."

Bankers Urge National Debt Sinking Fund

Virginia Beach, Va., May 31 (AP). Daniel W. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Co., Washington, urged today the creation of a sinking fund to be applied to reduction of the National Debt.

The former Undersecretary of the Treasury suggested also that Congress adopt "some method of reducing taxes automatically when it definitely appears that we are heading into a depression."

"A tax reduction first under such conditions would in my opinion be the best and most effective stimulant that could be offered," Bell told the Virginia Bankers Association.

Would Delay Public Works

"To be most effective it would have to work quickly and it would lost much of its effectiveness if it had to wait months while the Congress debated the subject, and while the country was sinking lower and lower into the depression," Bell said.

"As a part of this overall policy, as much as possible of our whole public works program should be held up during prosperous times, and the State and local governments should be encouraged also to hold back on their programs, although plans for such programs should be formulated and kept current.

"Then if the tax reduction program is not sufficient to provide the necessary stimulant, we could go forward with the delayed public wrokers program."

NYU Professor Speaks

Bell said, however, he was "afraid even if Congress were willing, we will have to have a more peaceful atmosphere before it could adopt any such program as this."

Bell was followed on the speaking program by Raymond Rodgers, professor of banking at New York York University, who told the bankers that "high prices and what I call the evils of over-employment are the principal economic maladjustments which need corrections."

"Declining prices causing some unemployment will do more to increase the productivity of those remaining employed than anything that management can do," Rogers asserted.

Martinsburg Fruit Crop Little Hurt by Storm

Martinsburg, W. Va., May 31.—The wind, rain and hail storm of last Thursday did but little damage to the fruit crop in this area, a survey showed yesterday.

Growers pointed out that apples and peaches are still too small to be damaged by hail. Heavy winds, however, did some damage to the cherry crop.

Petitions Seek Vote Machines For Alleghany

Annapolis, Md., May 31 (AP).—Mayor Thomas S. Post of Cumberland filed with the Secretary of State today two petitions seeking a referendum on two legislative acts—one to provide for voting machines in Allegany County and the other authorizing a bond issue for the purpose.

The petitions bore 1762 signatures each of a total of 2327 each needed before July 1. It was sufficient, however, to keep both acts, which have been signed by Governor Lane from becoming law tomorrow.

George E. Davis of Cumberland accompanied the Mayor and witnessed the presentation of the petitions.

If successful in obtaining sufficient certified signatures, the acts would be put to a referendum vote in the 1948 elections.

Negro School Wanted

Meanwhile, a petition was also expected from a group of Towson residents who are opposing a Baltimore County bond issue law which authorizes the construction among other things of a Negro high school in the Sandy Bottom area of Towson.

Four other petitions have been filed with the Secretary of State, one asking for a referendum on the sales tax which Attorney General Hall Hammond advised Governor Lane could not be voted up because it was an "appropriation measure."

One of the other petitions comes from Anne Arundel County citizens. It was presented by Adolph F. Nethan of Glen Burnie. This asks for a referendum on a county manager bill. The bill would set up a budget supervisory body and a purchasing bureau, change county road machinery uses and pay the county manager a minimum of $7500.

Twelve applications for the job have been received by a committee appointed by the county commissioners to study local government reorgonization.

Needs 486 More

Nethan's petition contains 1429 signatures. He must gather, however, 486 more before July 1 in order to make the petition for the referendum effective.

A third letition deals with a Cecil County local law prohibiting solicitation to perform marriage ceremonies in the county.

The Cecil County petition was filed by William L. Cann and E. Lee Ott ofElkton, both taxi drivers. Their petition contained 775 names and 33 more are required before July 1 in order to put the law up to a people's vote on next year's general election ballot.

The remaining petition deals with a law which would terminate the term of W. Lee Elgin as motor vehicle commissioner June 30. On this petition were 6666 names and 3334 more required by law to put the matter on the ballot.

Sales Tax Foes, Partisans Debate At Culpeper, Va.

Culpeper, Va., May 31 (AP).—A sales tax was proposed and opposed as a means of providing revenue to finance improved educational facilities in Virginia by spokesmen appearing at a joint hearing held here today by two legislative groups studying the State's public school problems.

Some 300 persons, including many Negroes, crowded into the Culpeper High School Auditorium for the hearing which opened at 10 a. m. Spokesmen for 15 counties i nthis area will be heard before the hearing is adjourned.

Much of the forenoon session was taken up by delegations from Albemarle, which presented 10 spokesmen, including proponents and opponents of the sales-tax plan. Opposing the proposal was the Charlottesville Retail Merchants Association, whose spokesman declared the merchants did not want such a tax, described as a nuisance tax.

Also heard during the morning were spokesmen from Culpeper in favor of the sales tax, increased pay for teachers and State control of school transportation, and from Arlington in favor of the sales tax as a means of providing funds for school needs.

Funeral Services For H. E. Gosnell at Frederick Today

Frederick, Md., May 31.—Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon for Herbert Emory Gosnell, 63, former Frederick contractor, who died unexpectedly yesterday.

A native of Baltimore County, Mr. Gosnell came to Frederick in 1914 as an inspector for the State Roads Commission. In 1922 he entered partnership with T. Edgie Russell, this city, and H. E. Bester, Hagerstown, in formation of Gosnell, Russell & Co., road contractors. He was later identified with other contracting firms.

Mr. Gosnell was a member of the Frederick County Fish and Game Protective Association, the Masonic Order and the Evangelical Reformed Church. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Orie Smith Gosnell, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert W. Everett, Tunis, North Africa.

Gossom, Roland To Run for Office In Prince William

Manassas, Va., May 31.—Two additional candidacies for the Prince William County Board of Supervisors were announced yesterday.

Richard B. Gossom, farmer and civic leader from Waterfall in the Gainesville district, announced that he will oppose the incumbent, C. B. Roland of Haymarket.

Christopher H. Clear, merchant from Independent Hill, is seeking election to the office of supervisor from the Coles district. The seat is now held by the Rev. J. Murray Taylor, who has served as chairman of the board for many years.

Virginia News

Supreme Court Convenes on Monday To Hear Appeals in Violent Death Cases

Richmond, Va., May 31 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals will convene here Monday for the final court session before summer recess, with a docket listing among others three cases involving violent deaths and two cases testing zoning laws.

Leading the long docket of criminal cases to be argued at the June session is the appeal of Ralph H. Garner, Harrisonburg restaurant operator, from a Rockingham County Circuit Court conviction and 20-year sentence for murder in the death of Frank C. Smith, on February 20, 1945.

Grace H. Smith, Smith's wife, indicted also on a murder charge, was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison. The Supreme Court several months ago reversed Mrs. Smith's conviction, however, ruling that circumstantial evidence introduced against her was not sufficient for conviction.

Also on the docket is the appeal of Harvey O. Kirk, minister of a faith healing sect, who was sentenced to two years for involuntary manslaughter in the death of his wife, Mrs. Annie Kerk, bitten by a snake during a faith demonstration at a church near Ramsey, Wise County, last summer.

The court also will hear the appeal of James Thomas from a Coochland County Circuit Court sentence of life imprisonment in the beating and stabbing death of Mattie Hall last September. Her body was found in a small creek near Irvin and Thomas, her nephew, pleaded that he left her quietly fishing and knew nothing of her death.

Zoning regulations of Arlington and Fairfax counties will come before the court. The former in an appeal of Helen E. Carroll from a $10 fine and the latter in the Board of Supervisors' appeal from a decision handed down by Judge Leon M. Bazile in Fairfax Circuit Court.

Senators to Attend

Luray, Va., May 31.—Senator John W. Bricker (R., Ohio) and Senator Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) will attend memorial services here tomorrow, H. B. Dyche, commander of the local American Legion Post, announced today. Senator A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) and Representative Burr P. Harrison (D., Va.) will speak at the program. The American Legion is sponsoring the services.

25 Firemen Recruited

Fredericksburg, Va., May 31. More than 25 persons joined the Spotsylvania County volunteer fire department at an organizational meeting held at the county courthouse last night. C. Melvin Snow was elected president; A. Nelson Waller, vice president; J. H. Zigler, secretary, and Earl Gardner, treasurer. A fire chief and other officials will be appointed later.

Bottling Firm Sued

Woodstock, Va., May 31.—A $25,000 damage suit has been filed by Ralph Buchanan in the Shenandoah County Circuit Court against the Elkton Lithia Bottling Co.

The suit alleges that because of negligence by an employe of the bottling firm, Buchanan was pinned between his truck and a bottling company truck and badly crushed. The suit says that the accident occurred August 27 at the Shenandoah County Fair.

Swim Pool Dedicated

Fredericksburg, Va., May 31.—A new swimming pool, built by volunteers, was dedicated at the Dahlgren Naval Proving Ground yesterday in exercises presided over by Admiral C. T. Joy, station commandant. An aquatic team from Mary Washington College here performed for the spectators. The pool, 100 feet long and 45 feet wide, is the first unit of the Joy Recreation Area, named in honor of Admiral Joy.

Bushong Named Judge

Manassas, Va., May 31.—J. Loche Bushong, Manassas, has been named by the Prince William County Electoral Board to serve as a judge in the Manassas town elections June 10. Other judges will be R. L. Byrd and T. J. Broaddus.

Flocks Face Inspection

Blacksburg, Va., May 31 (AP).—A committee of the Southwest Virginia Sheep Breeders' Association plans to begin an inspection tour of flocks in Southwest Virginia Thursday, une 5, as part of a program to assure consignment of high-quality sheep at a series of July sales in the State.

Sales will be held in Abingdon, July 10, Wytheville, July 15, and Christiansburg, July 17. Other sales are scheduled later in July and August.

Church Gets New Altar

Waynesboro, Va., May 31.—A new altar and hangings for St. John's Episcopal Church will be dedicated at the 11 a. m. service tomorrow by the Rt. Rev. Robert Carter Jett, retired bishop of the diocese of Southwestern Virginia and founder of the church. The altar and hangings are the gift of Mrs. J. L. Witz of Staunton and are a memorial to her daughter, Mrs. Katharine Frances Witz Hays.

Tribute for Dr. Newcomb

Charlottesville, Va., May 31.—Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb, retiring president of the University of Virginia, will be honored by students, faculty, alumni and friends in a program to be held as part of the University Alumni Association's "Victory Reunion" June 20 to 22.

Edward R. Stettinius, jr., rector of the university, will represent the board of visitors in a program to be held in Cabell Hall on Sunday afternoon, June 22, at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Ivey F. Lewis, senior dean of the university, will preside over the exercises, which will include as other speakers Robert P. Tunstall of the alumni, Dr. Robert K. Gooch, professor of political science, from the faculty, and Alexander W. Wells, a law student from Daytona Beach, Fla., and president of the student council, representing the student body.

Manassas Curbs Parking

Manassas, Va., May 31.—An ordinance prohibiting parking at entrances to private and public property has been adopted by the town council to become effective in 30 days. The ordinance was approved following complaints that parked cars have been blocking street entrances.

Funds Cut Is Felt

Shenandoah, Va., May 31.—The entire agricultural conservation program in Page County may be lost as a result of reduced Federal appropriations for agriculture, D. D. Kite, chairman of the county's agricultural conservation committee, said today.

Following the House Appropriations Committee's slash of agriculture funds, Kite said that he received orders to cancel all purchase orders for lime and fertilizers.

Hearing Set June 5

Wise, Va., May 31 (AP).—Judge George Morton has set for June 5 hearing of arguments on a defense motion to set aside the first degree murder verdict returned yesterday by a Wise County Circuit Court jury against Willie B. Lyle, 23-year-old Negro, in the death of Mrs. Hester Tiller, 50, Appalachian housewife.

State Approves Coverage

Richmond, Va., May 31 (AP).—Home owners may insure their houses against collapse and subsidence under an order issued by the State Corporation Commission today authorizing insurance companies in the State to write such coverage.

Pageant Opens Finals Week at Shepherd College

Shepherdstown, W. Va., May 31.—Shepherd College's commencement started an elaborate finals week today, broadened from the usual scope to give proper recognition to the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. The final event will be the graduation ceremonies Monday morning at which former Mayor Theodore R. McKelden of Baltimore will make the principal address.

Today was given over to alumni, featured by a pageant on Fairfax Field, informal reunions by classes, and a dinner this evening. The baccalaureate service tomorrow evening will be conducted entirely by graduates of the college with the sermon by the Rev. Robert L. Barrett, a Navy chaplain. Participating also in the service will be the Rev. Lavely D. Gruber of Pikesville, Md; the Rev. J. Wesley Webb of Newchurch, Va., and the Rev. Donald W. Moore of Smithton, Pa.

There are 39 candidates for degrees at the graduation ceremonies Monday. Dean A. D. Kenamond of the college will present the class for the degrees which will be conferred by President W. H. S. White. The class has Dr. White as its sponsor this year.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, May 31 (AP) (USDA).

CATTLE—None. Compared with week ago: Slaughter cattle sharply increased for week; slaughter steers and heifers fairly active, steady; cows slow, 50 lower; bulls very slow, beef bulls weak to 50 lower; sausage bulls 1.50 off; stockers and feeders slow, unchanged; demand broadcast for top good and choice grades; three lots, choice 1175-1390-pound fed steers, 25.50, week's top; average good to choice 865-1310 pounds, 23.75@25.00; medium and low, good, 20.00@23.50; strictly medium-grade steers, 19.00; medium to average good heifers, 17.50@22.50; top, good and choice, around 745 pounds, 23.00; choice 690-pound mixed yearlings, 24.25; common and medium cows, of dairy breeding, largely 13.00@15.50; top medium beef cows to 18.50; canners and cutters, 10.00@13.50; shelly canners downward from 9.50; odd head lots good beef bulls, 22.00; bulk, 18.50@20.00; medium and good weight sausage bulls, 15.00@16.50; light and medium weights, 12.50@14.50; top good and choice stockers and feeder steers, all weights, 22.00@23.00; bulk medium to average good, 18.00@21.50; common, 14.00@16.00.

CALVES—None. Compared with week ago: Vealers very slow, 2.00 lower; mixed lots, good and choice, 150-220 pounds, largely 20.00@24.00; strictly choice, 25.00; common and medium, unevenly, 8.00@18.00; culls down to 5.00.

HOGS—None. Compared with week ago: Prices declined the first part of week and sold steady at the decline the balance of week to close 25 cents higher than Thursday of last week; late practical top, 24.75; good and choice, 120-140 pounds, 22.25@22.50; 140-160 pounds, 23.50@23.75; 160-250 pounds, 24.50@24.75; 250-275 pounds, 22.75@23.00; 275-300 pounds, 21.75@22.00; 300-350 pounds, 20.75@21.00; 350 pounds, 19.75@20.00; good and choice cows, 17.75@18.00, with heavy sows considerably lower.

SHEEP—None. Compared with week ago: Spring lambs active, steady; mixed lots, good and choice, 70-90 pounds, 22.00@23.00; mixed lots, medium and good, 17.50@21.50; cull and common, 12.00@15.00; slaughter ewes active, steady; good and choice fresh shorn ewes, 8.00@8.50; common and medium, 4.00@7.50.

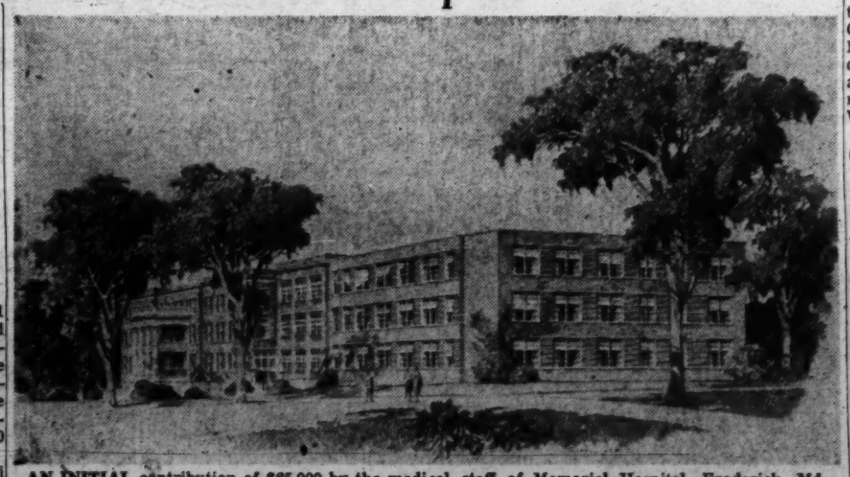
Chicago Livestock

Chicago, May 31 (AP) (USDA).—Hog receipts today negligible, no estimate; compared week ago all weights hogs generally steady.

CATTLE—Receipts not estimated; compared week ago fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, active, strong to 50, mostly 25 higher; general demand broad on both local and outside account; cows and bulls 25-50 higher, comparatively scarce; vealers 50 to 1.00 up; largely fed steer run with low-good to average-choice kinds predominating at 24.00@27.00; top, 27.35 on choice weighty steers, 26.75 on long yearlings; average-choice heifers, 23.50; very few definitely medium steers on heifers in crop, hence, meager supply stock cattle, this class strong at 18.75@22.00 on medium to low-choice light offerings; average-choice 650-lb. Southwests, 22.35; preholiday killer trade brisk; most beef cows, 14.75@18.00; strictly good kinds, 20.00, but little above 19.00; canners and cutters, 10.00@13.50; heavy sausage and beef bulls to 17.50, mostly 17.25 down; selected vealers reached 26.50.

SHEEP—Receipts not estimated; compared week ago: clipped lambs steady, 25 higher, advance on strictly good and choice; wooled and spring lambs scarce, steady; slaughter ewes 75 to 1.00 lower; top old crop lambs, 22.50 for load good and choice 91-lb. fed clips with No. 1 pelts; other good and choice with No. 2 to No. 1 pelts, 21.50@22.25; medium to good with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts, 19.50@21.50; two loads good and choice 104 and 105-lb. fed wooled lambs, 22.00; load good 95-lb. woolskins, 21.15; few small lots good and choice native spring lambs, 24.50; good and choice shorn native ewes, 8.00@9.00, mainly 8.50 down late with five loads No. 2 pelted 115 and 118-lb. medium and good California ewes with around 20 per cent end of culls and common 7.15 and 7.25 straight.

Sketch of Frederick Hospital



AN INITIAL contribution of $65,000 by the medical staff of Memorial Hospital, Frederick, Md., has been made in the institution's campaign to raise $600,000. The architect's drawing shows how the hospital will look when enlarged to care for an additional 1250 patients a year. A new operating room, an enlarged laboratory and X-ray departments are included in the expansion plans

W. Va. Growers Revise Estimate Of 40% Apple Crop

Martinsburg, W. Va., May 31 (AP). Fruit growers were ready to revise downward today their early estimate of a 40 per cent average apple yield as increased numbers of apples damaged by the subfreezing weather of early May dropped to the ground.

Producers said their revisions were about equivalent to making their estimates "a weak 40 per cent of average," instead of the "strong 40" prediction made shortly after the frosts.

Some Eastern Panhandle growers had included the possible delayed damage in their earlier estimates, along with the possibility that adverse weather had balked normal pollenization of the apple blooms by bees.

The recent developments, orchardists said, confirmed earlier opinions that apples on the higher levels were less damaged because the cold followed the usual tendency and settled in the lowland areas.

Carroll R. Miller of Martinsburg, secretary of the National Peach Council, said, on the other hand, that West Virginia's peach yield would amount to from 250,000 to 300,000 bushels and would be about 75 per cent of average.

The sour cherry yield likewise is expected to be short.

Students to Get Free Tickets To 'CommonGlory'

Virginia Beach, Va., May 30 (AP). More than 38,000 members of Virginia high school senior and junior classes would be given complimentary tickets to "The Common Glory," Virginia historical drama to be presented this summer near Williamsburg, through a plan presented today to the Virginia Bankers Association at Virginia Beach.

Former Governor Colgate W. Darden, jr., president of the Jamestown Corp., which is sponsoring the non-profit drama enterprise, told the bankers' organization of the detailed plan, which already has been adopted by more than 50 banks in the State.

Each bank would join with other banks in its city or county to buy enough tickets for their locality's high school juniors and seniors. The tickets would be distributed to the students by local school authorities. These tickets would be exchangeable for any of several dates of the performance.

Virginia Draws Up New Regulations For Pilot Schools

Richmond, Va., May 31 (AP).—New regulations drawn up jointly by the Committee on Veterans Education of the State Department of Education and the Virginia Advisory Committee on Aviation for the training of pilots under the GI Bill of Rights provide for two types of flight schools.

Flight School A, holder of a valid approved commercial flying school rating certificate issued by and designated as such by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the United States Department of Commerce, must offer courses for private and commercial pilot certificates, flight instructor, instrument, airline transport and advanced ground school rating.

Flight school B, which must be the holder of a valid approved primary flying school rating certificate, also issued by the CAA, must offer courses for private and commercial pilot certificates, flight instructor, multimotor and basic ground school rating.

Missing Employe Hunted in Killing

Norfolk, Va., May 31 (AP).—Police today continued a search for a missing employe of the Battalgia Produce Co., wanted for questioning in connection with the knife slaying Thursday morning of Farrell A. Fitzpatrick, the firm's office manager.

Fitzpatrick was stabbed through the back as he stood at the door of the outer office at the produce company's portlock packing sheds. The company safe, which Fitzpatrick had opened only a few minutes before, was robbed.

The man being sought by police is one of two employes whom the authorities have reason to believe were on duty at the sheds when Fitzpatrick was killed.

Old Grads Return To West Virginia

Morgantown, W. Va., May 31 (AP).—Alumni day brought the old grads back to West Virginia University's campus today to start the traditional commencement weekend program which will be climaxed Monday with the awarding of degrees to more than 700 seniors.

The annual meeting of the alumni association members opened today's forenoon activities with the election of State officers topping the agenda.

Maryland and Virginia Middies Scheduled to Graduate in June

Karl J. Christopher, Jr. Annapolis
James C. Ruehrmund Richmond
Samuel S. Pennock 3d Baltimore
Warren H. Ortland Annapolis
Stewart H. McLean Baltimore
Francis X. Kuhn Baltimore
William H. Kanzler Baltimore
George G. Jeffries, Jr. Frostburg
Donald T. Giles, Jr. Annapolis
Robert O. Bonnel, Jr. Baltimore
Bradley L. Baker Baltimore

Randolph F. Patterson Norfolk
Norman T. Hornsby Yorktown
William E. Henson, Jr. Berryville
Frank W. Corley, Jr. Richmond
Charles S. Alexander, Jr. Norfolk
Jack C. Smith Groundy
Andrew J. Yates Charlottesville
Bernard P. Williams, Jr. Culpeper

12 From Area To Graduate at Navy Academy

Twelve midshipmen from the Washington metropolitan area are among the class of about 500 who will graduate at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., this week.

Virginia has contributed eight others and Maryland 11 men whose coats of Navy blue will soon display a sparkling new circle of gold braid.

A week of colorful activities steeped in Academy tradition—June Week, a prelude to Friday morning's graduation exercises, was launched last night in Bancroft Hall.

Some 475 couples reenacted a ritual inaugurated in 1925 which has inspired many a Hollywood and magazine fiction romance—the Ring Dance.

"Drags" Dip Rings

"Drags," who throughout dinner had worn their escort's rings on neck ribbons, dipped the rings in a binnacle containing water flown to the academy from the seven seas. Misty-eyed nostalgia probably reached a crescendo at the seventh dance — when music slowed in tempo and lights dimmed to a momentary blackout.

Chapel services today at 10:30 a. m. are listed on programs as the baccalaureate sermon, but "trade school boys" of another era know the day as "Sob Sunday."

Formerly, the stately chapel was flooded with crocodile tears shed by plebes, carrying towels or bedsheets, and feigning profound sorrow at the departure of exalted first classmen. Since 1921, when the prank got out of hand, services have been more starched with formality.

Other events of the week include: "N" dance for varsity men and dates at the Varsity Boat House, tomorrow night; a musical show, "No More Rivers," presented by midshipmen of the first class, Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., lampooning academy life.

Farewell Ball Thursday

Third classmen's June week hop will be held at MacDonough Hall, Wednesday, 9:15 p. m.; presentation of colors by "colors girl" at brigade parade, Worden Field, Thursday, 5:30 p. m., and farewell ball Thursday night at Dahlgren Hall, the first dance at which plebes are tolerated.

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal is to be principal speaker at graduation exercises Friday at 11 a. m. in Dahlgren Hall. Signal for close of exercises will be the shower of white caps of newsreel fame.

Among graduating midshipmen are the following from the Washington metropolitan area:

Midshipman William Purnell Blandy, son of Admiral William Henry Purnell Blandy, USN, and Mrs. Blandy of the Westchester Apts., 39th st. and Cathedral ave. Characterized by sincerity and quips, an interest in electronics, piano and rifle, according to classmates, he attended Woodrow Wilson High School and Columbia Preparatory School before appointment to the academy.

Wilson High Products

Midshipman Philip LeRoy Collins, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip LeRoy Collins, of 5207 Connecticut ave. nw. He is a graduate of Wilson High School and Columbia Preparatory School.

Midshipman Donald McLellan Kirkpatrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Loomis Kirkpatrick of 1868 Columbia rd. nw. He attended Amherst College before entering the Academy.

Midshipman Daniel Francis Shea, jr., son of Capt. Daniel Francis Shea, USN, and Mrs. Shea of 3525 Davenport st. nw. Prior to appointment to the Academy, he attended Woodrow Wilson High School and Columbian Preparatory School.

Midshipman Boyd Berkeley Sibert, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd B. Sibert of 5553 30th pl. nw. Sibert attended Woodrow Wilson High School and Staunton Military Academy before his appointment.

More From Wilson High

Midshipman Walter Spangenberg, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Spangenberg of 3228 McKinley st. nw., who attended Alice Deal Junior High, Woodrow Wilson High and Sullivan School before appointment.

Midshipman Donald Cameron Warren, son of Mrs. Dorothy Cameron Warren of 3331 Quesada st. nw., who attended Woodrow Wilson High School.

Midshipman John Glen Wick, son of Capt. Homer Chapin Wick, USN (ret.) and Mrs. Wick of 3338 Reservoir rd. nw., who attended St. Albans School and Randles Navy Preparatory School.

Midshipman Henry Hamilton Wilson, son of Capt. Julian Dubois Wilson, USN, and Mrs. Wilson of 3702 Harrison st. nw.

Midshipman Alan Seaton Garner, son of Mrs. Dorothy Seaton Garner of 211 E. Columbia st., Falls Church, Va., who attended Western High School.

Midshipman Henry Beckham Latimer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Latimer of 5623 Oak pl., Bethesda, Md. He attended Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and American University before appointment.

Midshipman William Francis Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Wagner of 401 Sycamore st., W. Falls Church, Va., who attended Georgetown University and was a Capitol Hill page boy.

Eight other members of the graduating class from Virginia are:

Midshipman Charles Smith Alexander, jr., son of Capt. Charles Smith Alexander, USN, and Mrs. Alexander of 6218 Rolte av., Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman Frank Winston Corley, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Corley of Fair-a-Far Farm.

Midshipman William Eston Henson, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Henson of Berryville, Va.

Virginia Graduates

Midshipman Norman Thurlow Hornsby, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hornsby of Yorktown, Va.

Midshipman Randolph Fleming Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey D. Patterson of 1428 Daniel ave., Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman Jack Curtis Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis E. Smith of Grundy, Va.

Midshipman Bernard Parke Williams, jr., son of Mrs. Lucille Holton Williams of 710 South Main st., Culpeper, Va.

Midshipman Andrew Jackson Yates, son of Mrs. Sarah Taylor Yates of Miller School, Va. He served in the Navy before appointment, as a machine gunner in the North African invasion, and survived the torpedoing of the U. S. S. Joseph Hewes and U. S. S. Tasker H. Bliss.

Eleven From Maryland

Eleven other midshipmen from Maryland in the graduating class are:

Midshipman Bradley Lamar Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley T. Baker of 4017 Edmondson ave., Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman Robert Owne Bonnell, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Owne Bonnell of 215 Overhill rd., Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman Karl John Christoph, jr., son of Rear Admiral Karl John Christoph, USN, retired, and Mrs. Christoph, Annapolis, Md., and San Diego, Calif.

Midshipman Donald Theodore Giles, jr., son of Capt. Danold T. Giles, USN, and Mrs. Giles, of 198 Prince George st., Annapolis, Md.

Midshipman George Garfield Jeffries, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Jeffriese of 35 Mount Pleasant st., Frostburg, Md.

Midshipman William Harrison Kanzler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond W. Kanzler of 3328 Chesterfield ave., Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman Francis Xavier Kuhn, son of Mrs. Marie Ellen Kuhn of 743 W. Lombard st., Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman Stewart Henderson McLean, son of Mrs. Taylor McCormick of 1103 Harriton rd., Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman Warren Hall Odtland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ortland, jr., of 11 Wardour dr., Annapolis, Md.

Midshipman Samuel Sellers Pennock 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Pennock of 801 St. Georges rd., Baltimore, Md.

Midshipman James Carl Ruehrmund, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Ruehrmund of 19 Revell st., Annapolis, Md.

Slow Response To Freedom

Japan Two Years After Defeat: Much Remains to Be Done

By A. T. Steele

This is the first of a series of articles reviewing the occupation of Japan almost two years after the end of the war.

Tokyo, May 31.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's accomplishments in Japan are outmatched in magnitude only by the task still to be done before democratic practices are firmly rooted in these overcrowded islands.

The old Japan, to be sure, has been deeply shaken—as much by the MacArthur earthquake as by the B-29 and the atomic bomb. Newcomers here are impressed by the many glittering signs of a far-reaching peaceful revolution in the making. Behind the glitter lies much solid achievement, but also a vast amount of unfinished business.

Militarily, MacArthur's mission is all but completed. The demilitarization of Japan and the repatriation of 5,389,600 of her overseas soldiers and civilians have been efficiently and expeditiously carried out. The Japanese war machine is junked and impotent. Japan could not, without extensive foreign assistance, hope to embark on a new career of conquest in less than a generation, even if she willed it.

Got Spotty Results

Politically, economically and ideologically, on the other hand, the effort has been grand in scope but spotty in results. Chains of totalitarianism have been broken and a comprehensive blueprint of reform unparalleled in any country in history has been laid down. Within little more than a year, the Japanese people have been presented with a bill of rights, a democratic constitution and an elaborate set of laws to match, in nearly all fields of national life. Emancipation has been decreed for women, for labor, for political parties, for intellectuals, for tenant farmers and for the common man.

One would suppose that the Japanese would respond spontaneously to these new freedoms, like prisoners released from jail. In some instances, of which labor is a good example, the reaction has been spectacular. In many others it has been disappointingly slow. Ancient habits and traditions die hard.

The worst possible mistake we could make would be to conclude that by establishing democracy on paper in Japan we have established it in fact. An excellent framework has been built; a good beginning has been made. But it will take long years of education and patient, vigilant, intelligent supervision to finish the job.

No Open Opposition

There has never been and there may never again be an occupation a sdevoid of open opposition as this one. The amazing compliance of the Japanese people is as frightening as it is impressive. It shows how deeply ingrained is the feudal concept of unquestioning respect for power and authority. While there are doubtless thousands of Japanese of the extreme Right or extreme Left who secretly resent the occupation and are simply biding their time, the great majority appear genuinely co-operative. The Japanese neither love us nor do they hate us. Their attitude is, "You won the war, therefore you are entitled to our obedience and respect." They recognize that our is the only country with sufficient resources to put them back on their feet.

Nearly all Japanese now realize that the war with the United States was a colossal blunder—a "mad adventure"—for which their militarists were chiefly to blame. Unquestionably the Japanese people are today anti-militarist. The desire for revenge is confined to a very small percentage of the population which, for the moment does not dare raise its head. Ultra-nationalists are lying low and will have no chance for popular support until the impact of the defeat has spent itself. But the fear that they may some day come back or that some aggressive minority such as the Communists will assert itself after foreign military controls are withdrawn has not disappeared.

So sharp are the economic and political differences in Japan that if Allied military authority were too suddenly removed Japan might very well drift into a condition of confusion and disorder.

War Lord Discredited

Whether the war crimes trial has had much effect on Japanese thinking is problematical. Ot least it has exposed to them the stupidities of Japan's war-time leadership and filled in a side of the war picture of which they were totally unaware. It has also provided us with a historically valuable record of the events leading up to the war. But it has been as much a sounding board for the high-sounding program of the militarists as thefor the objectives of the Allied powers.

General Hideki Tojo and his fellow warlords have been discredited in Japanese eyes. The people attach little onus, however, to the thousands of lesser nationalists who have been removed from public office by the purge. These are considered as just "unlucky." Moreover, the Japanese individually feel no sense of shame or guilt for their part in the war or for the barbaric acts of their countrymen in uniform. The atrocities committed by the Japanese army have made only slight impression on the Japanese mind. The treatment of foreign nationals was little different, after all, from what the Japanese themselves have been accustomed to for centuries.

Impact of Defeat Evident

The impact of the defeat and the occupation is everywhere apparent, even though it is difficult at times to judge its depth.

Gone is the old reluctance of the Japanese to talk about the emperor as a man rather than a god. Before the war, even foreigners in Tokyo were careful to take a quick look over their shoulders before launching into a discussion of Hirohito and as an added precaution usually referred to him by the code name "Charlie." Today it is easier to get the Japanese to talk freely about the emperor than about MacArthur, although much of the old reverence still remains.

Public morals have suffered a sharp postwar decline in Japan as in most countries; and poverty has made beggars, prostitutes and procurers of thousands. Just about everybody is involved one way or another in the black market. It is impossible to live otherwise. On the side of progress the old and elaborate cult of courtesy has been streamlined to the new need. People waste less time trying to outbow each other. Many have abandoned the old breath-sucking habt—a sort of reverse Bronx cheer—so objectionable to foreign ears.

Yet for all this the defeated Japanese are not a prostrate or servile people. To some extent, this mysterious buoyancy may be attributed to the innate fatalism of the Japanese character. Another factor is the wisdom of General MacArthur in treating the Japaneses not only as a defeated but as a liberated people.

"U. S. Military Teams shape new Nation."

Father of Belgian Rexist Sentenced to 8 Years

Arlon, Belgium, May 31 (U.P.).—A special court today sentenced Edouard de Grelle, to eight years in prison. He was fined 100,000 francs.

Among the charges was that he indirectly caused the arrest of several Belgians during the war. The old man, leaning heavily on his walking stick, sobbingly denied the accusations.

His duaghter, Suzanne, also faces charges.

Invitation for Wallace

Panama City, Panama, May 31 (U.P.).—The Students Federation cabled former Vice President Henry A. Wallace today inviting him to come to Panama and explain in public his views on internationalization of the Panama Canal and other topics connected with the vital waterway.

4 Killed in Bus Crash

Magnolia, Miss., May 31 (AP).—Four persons were killed today in an early-morning collision between a Greyhound bus and an oilfield supplies truck a mile south of here.

POULTRY

Chicks, Heavy Breeds, your choice, $8.95-100. Pullets, $18.50. Assorted, our choice, $7.95. Minorcas-Cross Cockerels, $5.45. Leghorn Broilers, $4.45. Ducklings, $30. C.O.D. KRYDER'S HATCHERY, Box 2958, Blackwood, N. J. Phone 8-0582.

Baby Chicks, Bloodtested, N. H. Reds, B. Rocks, Crosses & Leghorns. Unsexed, your choice, $7.95 per 100. Broiler Chicks, $3.95. Shipped C. O. D., LONDON POULTRY, Box 1844, Trenton 7, N. J.

Chicks, Bloodtested, Your Choice, B. Rocks, N. H. Reds, W. Rocks, Red-Rock Crosses, R. I. Reds or Wyandottes (No Leghorns) $7.95 per 100. Pullets $14. National Hatcheries Outlet, 1723 S. 8th St. Phila., 48, Pa.

CHICKS—Quality assorted—tested. Rocks, Red Wyandottes, English Leghorns. Our selection breed and sex, $5.95—100. C. O. D. BIDDLE'S, Roxborough, 28, Phila. Pa.

CHICKS $2.-100 up. New Hamps., Rocks, Crosses, Leghorns. Write for FREE CIRCULAR, Prices. Our 15th year. WAGNER BROS. POULTRY FARM, Box F, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CURT'S DANDY CHICKS

Immediate Shipment. All Breeds Bloodtested. Bar. & W Rocks, N. H. Reds, Cr. Breeds, Wh. Leghorns. NO CULLS—NO CRIPPLES. Our Selection & Sex. Order Direct from ad, per 100 ..... $4.90
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QUALITY Chicks—U. S. Approved Pullorum Controlled under the N. P. I. P.: Barred Rocks, New Hampshires; Hamp. Rock Cross or W. Leghorns, $7.00 per 100. Heavy breeds for Broilers, $6.00 per 100. Light and heavy breeds assorted, $5.00 per 100. Live safe, guaranteed. Mail orders filled. Gem Poultry, 18 N. 9th St., Phila. 7, Pa.

BABY CHICKS: — Thousands weekly. U. S.-W. Va. Approved Pullorum Controlled. Write for free catalogue and price list.
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Sturdy attractive range shelters, fully built and painted. Assemble in half an hour. Our price is below your cost to build your own shelters. Save feed and raise better pullets on range. Shipped in flat sections. Shipping weight 230 lbs. Also feeders scoops etc. Free literature. BOOHER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, M. C. 28 Niles Ave., Warren Ohio.

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Sales in 1947 are expected to equal or exceed the high dollar volume of 1946.

Earnings, too, seem headed for an overall satisfactory level. But price questions are a worry throughout the industry — a worry aggravated by sub-normal worker efficiency and uncertainties concerning future labor and raw-material costs.

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the SUPER D-17

Sensational! That's the word for the amazing new Clemson Super D-17 Precision Lawn Machine. It's so much easier to operate, gives you a so much finer lawn—and its sturdy good looks will raise your neighbors' eyebrows. It's got many, many labor-saving features that make mowing a pleasure. Here's just a sample:

- Fingertip adjustments of reel and cutting height.
- Divided plastic roller—a revolutionary innovation—for easier turning and less scuffing of sod.
- Large semi-pneumatic tires—for easy rolling—prevent scarring of trees and shrubs.

The Super D-17 is at your local hardware, seed or department store. Go to see it! It's a beauty from every angle. Width of cut 17 inches. Weight 34 lbs.

Sold exclusively through wholesale and retail channels by the makers of world-famous Star hack saw blades and frames.

CLEMSON SUPER D-17
PRECISION LAWN MACHINE
product of CLEMSON BROS., INC.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 2 and 3 bedroom homes at Virginia Beach, excellent location, 1 block from ocean. Suitable year-round occupancy. Equipped with oil burning floor furnace, electric water heater, all copper water pipe, modern kitchen, wired for electric range. House insulated, weatherstripped and screened. Immediate possession. Can be purchased either with FHA mortgage or regular building and loan plan. For information call WIsconsin 4831, Washington, or Norfolk, Va., 25723. Address inquiries to

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115 ACRES IN AREA
IN SOMERSET, MARYLAND
ADJOINING CHEVY CHASE
Surrounded by some of the finest suburbs of
WASHINGTON, D. C.
On Wisconsin Avenue (Wide Main Boulevard)
One-half mile from Washington, D. C. Line
As Eight Parcels and as an Entirety at
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

This tract is unique in the entire country. Situated at the city's edge, surrounded by the choicest suburbs of the Nation's Capital, it was for many years unavailable for purchase. Meanwhile, some of Washington's finest suburbs grew up around it.

Today it provides unequalled possibilities for development of any kind. There is no finer tract of land available anywhere in the Washington area . . . a city where homes and apartments are in great demand and bring premium prices.

Rare physical beauty is found here. Gently rolling contours, stately trees and delightful vistas make it ideal for residential development. Graceful, curving, proposed streets have been laid out in conformity with the topography of the land, including a beautiful wide proposed Parkway.

The tract has been preserved unspoiled in its entirety and, as a result, is suitable for a development of any magnitude or character, or for a special purpose. The buyer will be in a position to determine and control its ultimate destiny.

Front parcel of 33 acres includes over 500 feet frontage on Wisconsin Avenue . . . of tremendous potential value.

Right at hand are finest schools, buses on Wisconsin Avenue (20 minutes to center of Washington), two complete shopping centers, two country clubs . . . everything needed for an ideal community.

The auction sale of this property presents one of the country's outstanding development and investment opportunities. It deserves the attention and study of builders, developers, investors and investment syndicates throughout the country.

Sale will be held under Canopy on the Premises Rain or Shine

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1947, AT 2:30 P. M.
EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
Sales subject to approval of Trustees and Courts having jurisdiction

For Details write ROBERT B. GREER, ESQ., Media, Pa.—or
LOUIS J. BERGSON, ESQ., 600 N. 22nd St., Phila. 30, Pa.—TRUSTEES

Send for Circular Showing Plan of Subdivision and Complete Information.

Louis Traiman AUCTION CO. OF PA.

2½% Commission to Brokers and Attorneys who register and represent buyers. 10% deposit at sale.

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Edgmont Brick Restaurant
Tourist Home
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Snack Bar
7 Homes or Business Sites
Restaurant Equipment and
Household Goods

Located just outside corporate limits of City of Lynchburg, Va., on U. S. Highway 29 at its intersection with State Highway 128.

AT
AUCTION
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 11 A.M.

This is modernly consructed brick building, designed for combination restaurant and tourist home, with filling station.
First floor consists of main dining room, private dining room, kitchen, storage room, pantry and washroom. Entire cement tile floor. Second floor has six bedrooms, closets, two baths and large rear porch.
Broad two-way cement driveway to gas pumps, one covered. Both men's and ladies' rest rooms.
Concrete basement and automatic stoker heat.
New snack bar and barbecue spit at edge of highway.
Complete restaurant equipment, comparatively new and in good condition.

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Slender JOAN FULTON OF UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL

Baked FOR YOU by SCHNEIDER'S DANDEE BAKERS
THE CHARLES SCHNEIDER BAKING CO., WASHINGTON

Died

ANSTADT, MARY E. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, at Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, Md., MISS MARY E. ANSTADT of 1619 R st. nw., sister of Annie Anstadt of Washington. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Sunday, June 1, at 4:30 p. m. Interment York, Pa.

BARBERA, FERDINAND. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, at Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., FERDINAND BARBERA, beloved husband of Mary H. Barbera, and father of Anthony P. and Rose Marie Barbera. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se. until Monday, June 2, at 9:15 a. m. Mass in Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va. at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

BURCH, WILLIAM FRANK. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, at Leonardstown, Md., Hospital, WILLIAM FRANK BURCH, beloved brother of Charles W. Burch. Friends may call at his late residence, Oaks, Md., until Monday, June 2 at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at Immaculate Conception Church, Mechanicsville, Md., at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment St. Joseph's Cemetery, Morganza, Md. Mattingly funeral services.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM H. On Friday, May 30, 1947, at the residence of his brother, 107 5th st. se., formerly of North Glebe rd., Arlington, Va., WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, the beloved brother of Mrs. Nora B. Thomas, George L., and James T. Campbell. Friends may call at the Lee funeral home, 4th and Mass. ave. ne., where services will be held on Monday, June 2, at 2 p. m. Interment Birch Burying Ground, Arlington, Va.

CLIPPER, JOHN H. On Friday, May 30, 1947, at his residence, 1819 Lamont st. nw., JOHN H. CLIPPER, father of Dorothea Buckley of this city, and John W. Clipper of San Francisco, Calif., and brother of Mrs. Margaret M. Smith of this city. Services at the above residence on Monday, June 2, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to the Shrine of the Sacred Heart Church, where the holy sacrifice of the mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

GODDING, ALVAH. On Friday, May 30, 1947, at his residence, The Kenesaw Apartments, ALVAH GODDING, son of the late William W. and Ellen Murdock Godding and brother of Mary P. Godding. Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, June 2, at 5 p. m. Interment Winchendon, Mass.

KLOTZ, ARTHUR ERNST. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, at Garfield Memorial Hospital, ARTHUR ERNST KLOTZ, beloved husband of Nellie T. Klotz (nee Kee), father of Mrs. T. D. Morrison of Savannah, Ga.; Arthur C., Roger S. and Harry W. Klotz; brother of Mrs. Bedford Robertson. Funeral from the W. K. Muntemann funeral home, 3732 Georgia ave., on Monday, June 2, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

WYSONG, GEORGE EDWARD. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, GEORGE EDWARD WYSONG, beloved husband of Mabel Weller Wysong of 3730 Edmondson ave., Baltimore, Md. Funeral services will be held at the home of Harry H. Witzke, 4101 Edmondson ave., Baltimore, Md., on Monday, June 2, at 10 a. m. Interment in Edge Hill Cemetery, Charles Town, West Va. (Charles Town and Shepherdstown, West Va. papers please copy.)

LOWE, RICHARD T. Suddenly, on Thursday, May 29, 1947, at Suburban Hospital, RICHARD T. LOWE, beloved husband of Bertha M. Lowe, of Travilah, Md., and father of Mrs. Ethel L. Stubbs, Raymond L. and Thomas T. Lowe. Remains resting at the Colonial funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey, Rockville, Md., where funeral services will be held Sunday, June 1, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Darnestown Church Cemetery.

LYNCH, WILMER J. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, WILMER J. LYNCH, beloved brother of Mrs. Nettie McFalls and Mrs. Ethel McFalls of Philadelphia, Pa., and Herbert W. Lynch of this city. Funeral services at V. L. Speare funeral home, 1009 H st. nw., on Sunday, June 1, at 8 p. m. Interment Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery, Cecil County, Md.

MAY, CHARLES HENRY. On Friday, May 30, 1947, CHARLES HENRY MAY of 5403 7th st. nw. Husband of Martha May, father of Harlow C. May and Mrs. Dortha Staub, brother of Mrs. Robert Heyde, Fort Atkinson, Wisc., and Miss Minnie May of Jefferson, Wisc. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Sunday, June 1, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

McALEER, FRED. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, at his residence, 5205 Illinois ave. nw., FRED McALEER, beloved husband of Mrs. Helen V. McAleer, father of Earl F., Fred B., Philip and William F. McAleer, Mrs. Elma V. Field, Mrs. George M. Talton, Mrs. William H. Aiden and Miss Gene E. McAleer, brother of Mrs. Mamie Cady of this city; Mr. George P. McAleer of New Jersey. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, June 2, at 2 p. m. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

MOORE, JAMES T. Suddenly, on Thursday, May 29, 1947, at his residence, 922 L st. nw., JAMES T. MOORE, beloved son of the late Michael and Mary Moore, and brother of Mary A. Moore. Funeral from the Saffell funeral home, 475 H st. nw., on Monday, June 2, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at Immaculate Conception Church at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

SATTERFIELD, CHARLES L. On Friday, May 30, 1947 at his summer cottage, Long Beach, Md., CHARLES L. SATTERFIELD of 3511 Davenport st. nw., beloved husband of Edith Satterfield, and father of Wallace E. Satterfield of this city, and Mrs. Anna Demarest of Nyack, N. Y. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, June 3, at 10 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WATKINS, DOROTHY A. On Thursday, May 29, 1947, DOROTHY A. WATKINS, the beloved wife of Francis E. Watkins and mother of Jacquelyn R. Watkins and sister of Mrs. Edith Smith, Mrs. Gertrude Gray. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, June 2, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

JOHNSON, JESSIE E. On Friday, May 30, 1947, JESSIE E. JOHNSON, beloved mother of Joseph E. Johnson and Mrs. Thelma A. Seibert, and grandmother of J. Ronald, Frederick A. and Patsy A. Childress. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, June 2, at 1 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Md. Tobacco Dips to 43c 20% Under '46

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

Prices of Maryland tobacco have collapsed since sales opened six weeks ago, until they are now about 43 cents a pound, or more than 20 per cent below the 57-cent average of a year ago.

The break is particularly disappointing to South Maryland planters, because:

1. They counted on a record return from tobacco this year for their greatest crop.

They anticipated higher prices than a year ago because of the much higher quality of the tobacco and the generally higher prices of other commodities.

Market Closed Three Days

When sales first opened April 22, refusal of farmers to sell at prices then being offered closed the market after three days.

Today, however, most of those same farmers would grasp at the prices offered that first week if they could get them.

Here is the way average weekly prices have plunged downward since the auctions opened:

Week of April 25 (3 days), 51.31 cents a pound average.
Week of May 2, 49.35 cents.
May 9, 49.22 cents.
May 16, 48.35 cents.
May 23, 42.25 cents.
Last week, 43.14 cents.

Average Price Is 46 Cents

The average price for the season so far is 46 cents a pound. That is next to the lowest in six years. Average prices since 1942 have been:

1942, 56.5 cents.
1943, 45.3 cents.
1944, 55.5 cents.
1945, 57 cents.

(The tobacco now being sold is the 1946 crop. Maryland tobacco is harvested in the fall and sold in the spring.)

The 1946 crop is the largest on record, totaling 401½ million pounds. The year before was one of the smallest crops in many years, only 18 million pounds.

Prices for the 1946 crop in other States showed wide fluctuations.

For flue-cured tobacco (the cigarette type) prices averaged 48.3 cents a pound, against 43.6 for the 1945 crop.

Air-cured tobacco in States outside of Maryland averaged about the same as a year ago.

Decline in Cigar Smoking

Fire-cured tobacco, however, averaged only 26 cents, against 31½ cents the year before, and dark air-cured 22½, compared with 25.2 a year earlier.

Tobacco experts find several reasons for the drop in Maryland at this time.

There has been a huge decline in cigar smoking registered recently. Lower grades of Maryland tobacco are used for cigar making, and they are the grades bringing the poorest prices today.

Cigar sales have taken a nosedive in the last three months. In February, 446 million cigars were sold; in March, 427 million and April, 416 million for a three-month total of 1289 million. A year ago the figures were February, 455 million; March, 480 million, and April, 484 million for a three-months total of 1419 million.

However, cigarette manufacturing has been gaining. In the same three months 80 billion cigarettes were made, compared with 75 billion a year ago.

Another major factor in the price drop is that Maryland auctions opened just as Britain put into effect its higher taxes on tobacco.

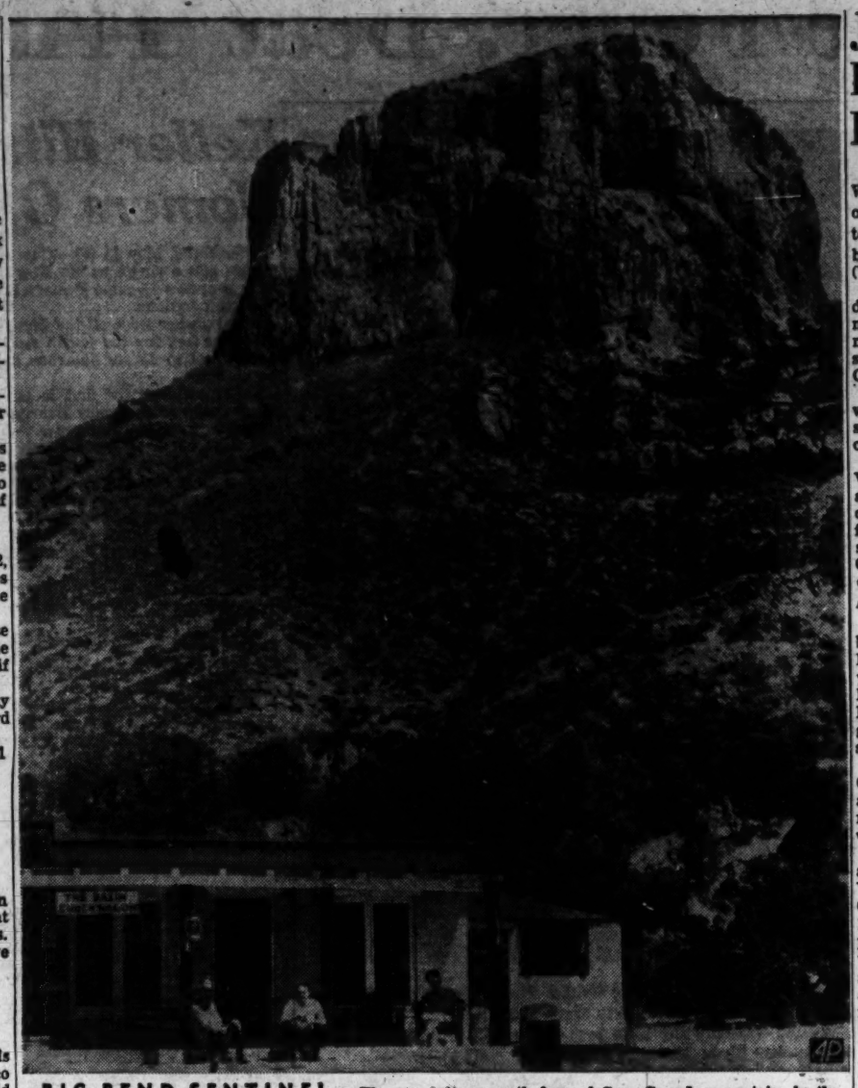
Britain Raises Duties

British import duties this spring on American-type tobacco were raised about 50 per cent, or from $7.15 a pound to $11, raising a package of cigarets to about 68 cents. It was followed by a terrific drop in sales.

Many British smokers are reported to have turned to pipe-smoking and hand-rolled cigarets. When British tobacco consumption declines, it is felt in every section of the American tobacco industry.

For years the United Kingdom has been America's best tobacco customer. Last year, U.K. imported 433 million pounds, of which 85 per cent, or 365 million pounds, came from the United States. American tobacco sales to Britain were valued at 222 million dollars in 1946.

Although little of this was Maryland tobacco, still its impact on the tobacco market of this country would affect Maryland prices. Last year Maryland exported almost 6½ million pounds—more than one third of its 1945 crop.



BIG BEND SENTINEL— The precipitous north face of Casa Grande mountain, in the new Big Bend National Park, towers 2,000 feet above this concession village store on the slopes of "The Basin," temporary park headquarters. The park embraces 700,000 acres in the Chisos Mountains along the Rio Grande, 80 miles south of Marathon, in west Texas.

'THE ROCK' FROM AIR— This picture of Alcatras prison was made from a plane over San Francisco Bay. Cell blocks are upper right, between water tank and lighthouse.

Judge Price Funeral Rites Listed Today

Funeral services for Judge John Wesley Price, 78, former judge of the Corporation Court of Bristol, aV., who died Friday, will be held today at 5 p. m. at Pohick (Va.) Episcopal Church.

Judge Price, ill three weeks, died Friday night of a heart ailment at his home on Mount Vernon Memorial blvd. seven miles south of Alexandria in Fairfax County.

The Rev. Clarence E. Buxton will operate at the funeral services. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

A native of Washington County, Va., Judge Price studied at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., completing medical courses qualifying him to become a doctor. He served his internship in Atlanta, Ga., before taking up the study of law.

Admitted to Bar in 1893

Admitted to the Abingdon, Va., bar in May, 1893, he moved to Bristol where he was associated with the law firm of Trigg & Price. Judge Price was elected Delegate from Bristol to the Virginia House of Delegates for the sessions of 1899 and 1900.

He was elected judge of the Corporation Court of Bristol for an eight-year term in 1904, but resigned in 1909 to resume private law practice.

On November 1, 1900, he was appointed division counsel of the Virginia & Southwestern Railway Co., becoming general counsel in 1913. When that company was purchased by the Southern Railway Co., he was appointed assistant division counsel. He was also associated counsel of the Norfolk & Western Railway Co., and a director of the Citizens Savings Bank, the International Bank, and the Federal Discount Corp. of Washington.

In 1918, he practiced in the firm of Price and Dulaney. This partnership was dissolved in 1924 and he subsequently practiced law as John W. Price and Associates, retiring from active practice at the beginning of World War II.

Writes on Jefferson

Judge Price maintained a summer home on Fairfax County since 1924. In recent years he had been engaged in writing on the early life and law career of Thomas Jefferson.

He was a member of the American Bar Association, the District of Columbia Bar Association and the Virginia Bar Association. While in Washington he was a member of the Cosmos Club, the University Club and the Arts Club.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Inka Moor Price; a son, Comdr. John W. Price, jr., USN (ret.), of Alexandria; a brother, Walter C. Price, Washington; two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Trolinger, Alexandria, and Mrs. John A. Howard, Bluefield, W.Va., and two stepsons, William M. Kabler, Alexandria, and Hugh E. Kabler, Towson, Md.

Laclede Steel Boosts Dividend to 50 Cents

New York, May 31 (AP).—Directors of Laclede Steel Co. have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 2 to stock of record June 18. The last payment was 25 cents in March.

Resort News

Hundreds From D. C. at Va. Beach

Virginia Beach, Va., May 31 (spl.).—The sun smiled today for throngs of weekend visitors, including hundreds from the Washington area. Complexions began to take on a ruddy glow and sales in sun-tan lotions zoomed.

Spotted on the terrace of the Cavalier Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran Thom of the Washington banking family, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McMillan, Raymond Hazebrook of the Netherlands Embassy.

Taking sun up the beach at the Marshalls was Bob Rodenberg, owner of the Baltimore Colts, professional football team in the All-American Association. Expected at the Marshalls shortly were Mr. and Mrs. David Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gill and Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Hule.

Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., May 31 (AP).—Ideal weather conditions prevailed here today as the resort was jammed to capacity for its first weekend holiday of the season.

Many persons took advantage of the sun and clear skies to enjoy hikes in the beautiful scenic foothills. Only Washingtonian reported visiting here was identified by the Fairview Inn as Stewart Brown, an employe of the State Department who was formerly associated with the Red Cross.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 31 (AP).—Hundreds of Washingtonians enjoyed their first Saturday at the beach this year by strolling on the boardwalk and basking in the sun. Although a cool breeze fanned the shore, the beach was filled with sun bthers and there was swimming in the surf.

The sun, warm today, was expected to be even warmer tomorrow. Among the visitors on hand from Washington were Dr. and Mrs. Dudley T. King, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Rieley, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jopling and J. J. Conley. From Catonsville, Md., were Mr. and Mrs. O. Pumphrey.

At nearby Ocean City, thousands of persons showed up for the weekend. One of the resort's leading hotels, The Flanders, reported four guests from Washington. Police said the beach was "brisk with people."

Wildwood, N. J.

Wildwood, N. J., May 31 (AP).—Resorts at both Wildwood and Cape May were thronged with out-of-town visitors. The weather was crisp and clear, too cool to tempt many into the surf. Wildwood officially opened its bathing season, however, and had 12 lifeguards on duty.

Visitors from Washington included Leonard Lee Bower, at the Davis Hotel and Mrs. Roy M. Patterson at the Oceanic. J. K. Engerman was stopping at the Macombe in Cape May.

Arlington Chest Budget Is Pared To $111,049 Bone

The Arlington Community Chest will operate on a "pared-to-the-bone" budget of $111,049 next year, it was announced Thursday.

The sum, more than $9000 above the 1947 allotment, carries a supplemental request for a $12,000 contingency fund if a pending application for membership from the Catholic Charities is approved.

In general, the 1948 budget gives increases to the 10 member agencies, with a $2404 raise approved for the Boy Scouts, and other increases ranging from $445 to $1824. The YMCA, the Department of Public Welfare and the Social Hygiene Board were the only three agencies to meet reductions.

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In Beautiful Shenandoah Valley at northern entrance to Skyline Drive. Prepares boys for college or business. Modern fireproof dormitory includes class rooms and swimming pool. Gymnasium. Visitors welcome. 63 miles from Washington, D. C. Early application advisable. For catalogue and folder address: Colonel John C. Boggs, Prin., Box F.

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Help Get Food Digested to Relieve Yourself of This Nervous Distress
Do you feel all puffed-up and miserable after every meal, taste sour, bitter food? If so, here is how you may get blessed relief in helping your stomach do the job—it should be doing—in the digestion of its food.
Everytime food enters the stomach a vital gastric juice must flow normally to break-up certain food particles; else the food may ferment. Sour food, acid indigestion and gas frequently cause a morbid, touchy, fretful, peevish, nervous condition, loss of appetite, underweight, restless sleep, weakness.
To get real relief you must increase the flow of this vital gastric juice. Medical authorities, in independent laboratory tests on human stomachs, have by positive proof shown that SSS Tonic is amazingly effective in increasing this flow when it is too little or scanty due to a non-organic stomach disturbance. This is due to the SSS Tonic formula which contains special and potent activating ingredients.
Also, SSS Tonic helps build-up non-organic, weak, watery blood in nutritional anemia—so with a good flow of this gastric digestive juice, plus rich red-blood you should eat better, sleep better, feel better, work better, play better.
Avoid punishing yourself with overdoses of soda and other alkalizers to counteract gas and bloating when what you so dearly need is SSS Tonic to help you digest food for body strength and repair. Don't wait! Join the host of happy people SSS Tonic has helped. Millions of bottles sold. Get a bottle of SSS Tonic from your drug store today. SSS Tonic helps Build Sturdy Health.

Dismissals Hit Agriculture Staff in Md.

College Park, Md., May 31 (AP).—Virtually the entire staff of the Maryland State Production and Marketing Adimintsration of the Department of Agriculture have received termination notices, as a result of reduced congressional appropriations.

Unless the Senate restores cuts made in the agriculture conservation program by the House Appropriations Committee, 24 of the 28 employes here will be laid off June 30.

Joseph H. Blanford, State PMA Director, said notices were given in order to permit the disbursement of accrued leave out of 1947 funds (which are ample) rather than out of funds earmarked for use after July 1.

Notices of termination have not been sent to County PMA employes, because they do not receive accrued leave, and hence can be laid off at any time without drawing on next year's funds.

Blanford said that Senate-House conferences were expected to restore some of the cuts. He said it was unlekely that any cuts in appropriations could wipe out the state office, since it administers the triple-A program voted by Congress in 1937.

The House-approved measure has cut the Maryland program from the $2,046,000 asked by President Truman to $1,149,000. Other states have received similar but varying cuts.

The state and county offices handle distribution of lime, phosphate, fertilizer and seeds to farmers enrolled in the agricultural distribution program. They also make payments to farmers for carrying out soil conservation measures.

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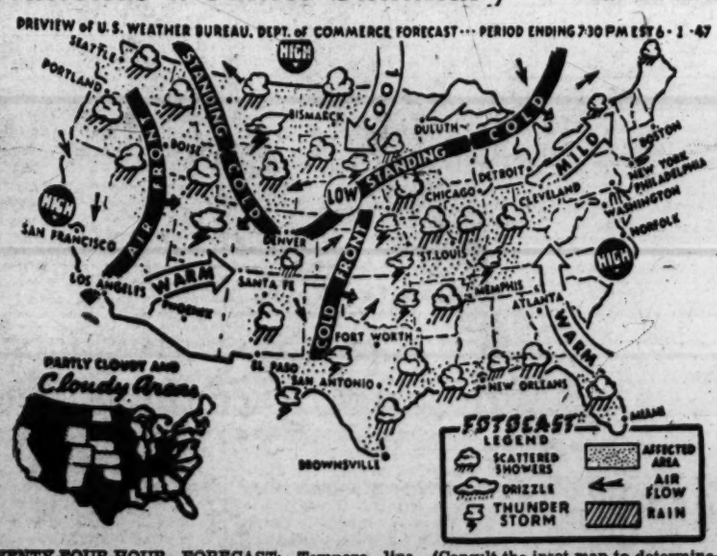
National Weather Summary



TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR FORECAST: Temperatures will be warmer east of the Mississippi Sunday. Warm southerly breezes from the Gulf of Mexico will be flowing into this area. (See air flow and air mass arrows.) Lower temperatures are the outlook for the northern plains and the Upper Lakes Region as cool northerly winds flow in behind the front shown on the Fotocast.

Partly cloudy to cloudy skies with showers and thunderstorms are scheduled for most of the United States. (Affected areas on the Fotocast indicate where rainy weather will occur.) Only California, Arizona and the Atlantic Coastal States will escape the downpour. Tundershowers will predominate in Kentucky, Tennessee, Utah and from South Dakota to Oklahoma.

Partly cloudy weather is foreseen for the Lakes Region, the central plains, the South Atlantic States and California. Weather Bureau forecasters predict clear sunny skies from Main to North Carolina. (Consult the inset map to determine cloudiness for your area during the next 24 hours.)

Photographic fans will find the inset may helpful in planning activity. Cloudy areas on this map indicate dark skies which are poor for color photography and sharp outline. It will be brightest in the clear areas.

Highest temperatures will range from 92 degrees at El Paso to 47 in northern Michigan Sunday afternoon. Forecast maximum temperatures include Duluth, 51; Bismarck, 52; Milwaukee, 72; Detroit, 73; Chicago, Buffalo and Albany, 76; Boston and Hartford, 78; Cleveland and Kansas City, 80; New York, 81; Washington, 82; Philadelphia, Atlanta and St. Louis, 84; Nashville, 85, and Fort Worth 86.

Weather fans will notice warm moist air from the Gulf of Mexico is moving into most of the Eastern half of the United States. Showers and thunderstorms will develop as this air become unstable on its inland journey.

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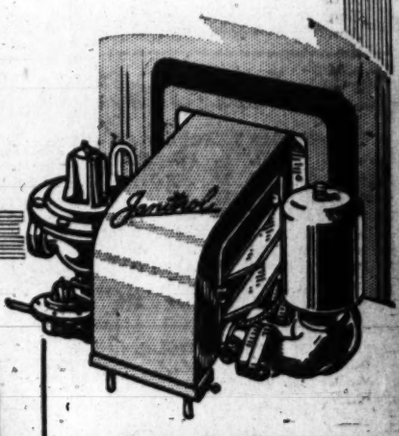

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This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

CLARK GRIFFITH, an active campaigner against juvenile delinquency who has issued stern orders that his ballplayers must appear at all kid benefit shows, made strange comment the other day when he said: "Eddie Yost would be a good base runner if he would learn how to cheat" . . . he meant, of course, that Yost didn't know how to steal a lead on a pitcher . . . Fullback Jim Castiglia has advised the Philadelphia Eagles he will retire unless he is traded to the Redskins who would like to sign the former Georgetown star, but are balking at the Eagles' demand for Quarterback Jim Youell in the exchange . . . Joe DiMaggio is privately disgusted with the slow progress of his operated-on left heel, and is skeptical of the deal he got from the doctors . . . the Red Sox would like to buy Third Baseman Cecil Travis from the Nats before the June 15 trading deadline, and may do it . . . the Jockey Club, which charges $100 for permission to change the name of a horse, nevertheless permits no horse's name to be changed after it has won a race . . . in Japan, the champion thoroughbred gets a special birthday treat on the Nipponese New Year's Day, consisting of sweetened oats in a ceremonial dish while the grooms line up and bow before him . . . accounting for Bobby Doerr's low batting average with the Red Sox is the fact that he went hitless in 19 times at bat in one stretch this season, and later went to bat 21 times before getting another hit.

POVICH

JIM GILLETTE, the halfback who came to the Redskins in the deal for Frank Akins, beat two torpedoing raps when he was in the Navy's armed guard on merchant ships during the war . . . one reason for Joe Louis' reluctance to engage in a June title defense against an unspectacular opponent is the large item of his training expenses. His training camp for the Billy Conn fight cost him $61,000, he says . . . if Joe Baksi is Louis' opponent in September, the fight's press agents will eagerly try to forget that Baksi was whipped by Gus Dorazio and one Joe Wint, and held to draws by Al Hart, Bill Poland and Jabbo Kenner of no fame whatsoever . . . Hildegarde, who never played golf until she became an entry in the National Celebrities Tournament, has been taking daily lessons ever since and is now a confirmed addict . . . Billy Conn, trying a comeback at the age of 30, can recall with satisfaction that Jack Johnson was 32 when he lifted Jim Jeffries' title, and that Bob Fitzsimmons didn't win the heavyweight title until he was 35 . . . Post Sports Editor Bus Ham is in New Orleans this week chairmaning the Sports Writers and Broadcasters' Committee that is helping to give battle against juvenile delinquency . . . when First Baseman Earl Torgeson of the Braves went through one of Thursday's games without a single put-out, he tied a record held by seven other first basemen . . . but he backed into the record as it were, muffing a pop fly for an error, and escaping credit for a put-out.

MANAGER BUCKY HARRIS of the Yankees tried desperately to forestall President Larry MacPhail's action of fining six players last week, but was over-ruled by MacPhail . . . General Manager Dick McCann of the Redskins says the club could not show a profit on any season were it not for the receipts from the preseason games. The Redskins paid Clark Griffith more than $100,000 in rental for his stadium last year, and the baseball club made another $30,000 from the concessions . . . Bucky Harris' only serious tiff with MacPhail this year was when the Yankees president insisted he play Rookie Bobby Brown at third base at a time when Harris preferred Bill Johnson. Harris has since been justified by Johnson's superior play . . . the chart caller of the races at the Atlantic City track for the Associated Press is Ray Haight, former paratrooper son of The Post's Walter Haight who calls the charts on the Maryland tracks . . . the Nats' representative on the American League All-Star team that plays the National Leaguers at Chicago on July 9 will be picked from among Sid Hudson, Buddy Lewis and Stan Spence . . . the Red Sox have offered a lot of money for Vernon Stephens of the Browns, who is reported in ill favor with Owner Richard Muckerman, and will play him on third base if the deal is made.

WHEN ALL EXPENSE items were deducted from the $37,225 gate of the Smuggy Hersey-Bee Bee Washington fight last week, a tidy profit of $5600 was left to the promoters . . . Sam Sobel, beating the drums for his new welterweight sensation, Bobby Elliott, writes that "Elliott was in the Marines for five years and came out with the rank of PFC" . . . Roger Cramer of the Tigers, with a pinch-hitting average of more than .500 this season, points out that pinch hitters, aside from coming into the game cold, have all the worst of it. "When you go up there as a pinch hitter," he says, "you're faeing good pitching, because there would be no need for a pinch hitter if the pitching wasn't good" . . . Ossie Bluege says Babe Ruth must have been the hardest hitter of all times "because the ball he hit out of the lot got smaller quicker than anybody else's hits" . . . the Chicago Bears are trying to make a deal with the Los Angeles Rams that would bring them former Redskin Steve Bagarus . . . what price scholarship? Doc Blanchard and Glenn Davis, who graduated from West Point and thus were unable to accept $100,000 offers to play pro football, might envy Classmate Barney Poole who flunked and can now cash in handsomely on a pro football career.

Yanks Chase Feller, Beat Tribe, 8-4

Turnesa Wins British Amateur, 3-2

Carnoustie, Scotland, May 31 (AP).—Wee Willie Turnesa won the British amateur golf championship today with his mother-in-law's putter and an educated wedge.

Those two weapons and Turnesa's calm, unemotional execution were all he needed to catch and overcome Dick Chapman, his Walker Cup teammate, 3 and 2, in an all-American final—first in the history of the golfing classic.

Willie and Dick, bosom pals who last played together with the Duke of Windsor in 1941, provided 4000 Scots spectators an eyeful of a thrilling duel right down to the curtain on the thirty-fourth green.

There, as many times previously during the swaying battle, Willie's borrowed putter did the trick. It strowed his ball in straight and true from 10 feet for a par three to end Chapman's dream of victory. It marked the eighteenth time in 34 holes that the new champion from White Plains, N. Y., had needed only one putt to get down.

Forced to Change

The magic putter, from the bag of Mrs. Beatrice O'Connor of White Plains, N. Y., was brought across the ocean by Willie because his own favorite club, a center-shafted model, is illegal on British courses. He three-putted with the borrowed club only once today.

In becoming the sixth American to carry off Britain's prized trophy since Walter J. Travis first won it in 1904, Turnesa made as brilliant a comeback as old Carnoustie ever witnessed, and for the final 25 holes shot a brand of golf that made Chapman's cause hopeless.

He started miserably over a water-logged course, required 41 strokes for the first nine, and was five-holes down to Chapman at the turn. Chapman, sinking 25- and 30-foot birdies with gay abandon, shot the nine in two-under-par 34. It looked like a runaway.

And then Willie, with one of his noted brothers, Professional Joe, walking beside him and whispering words of advice and encouragement, began to play golf. He shot the next five holes in 444 24—three pars and two birdies—to catch Chapman, who wobbled badly after being bunkered at the tenth.

Par Did It

Willie shot the second nine in 35 strokes to go to lunch all square. He shot a succession of nine straight pars going out in the afternoon and went ahead for the first time on the twenty-seventh hole when Chapman smacked two shots into the rough.

Coming into the home stretch, with the holes beginning to get scarce, Chapman gamely laid into every shot, played nothing safe, as he strove to pull Willie back to him. From the twenty-eighth through the thirty-second the Pinehurst (N. C.) star reeled off four straight pars and then a birdie 4 on a 473-yarder.

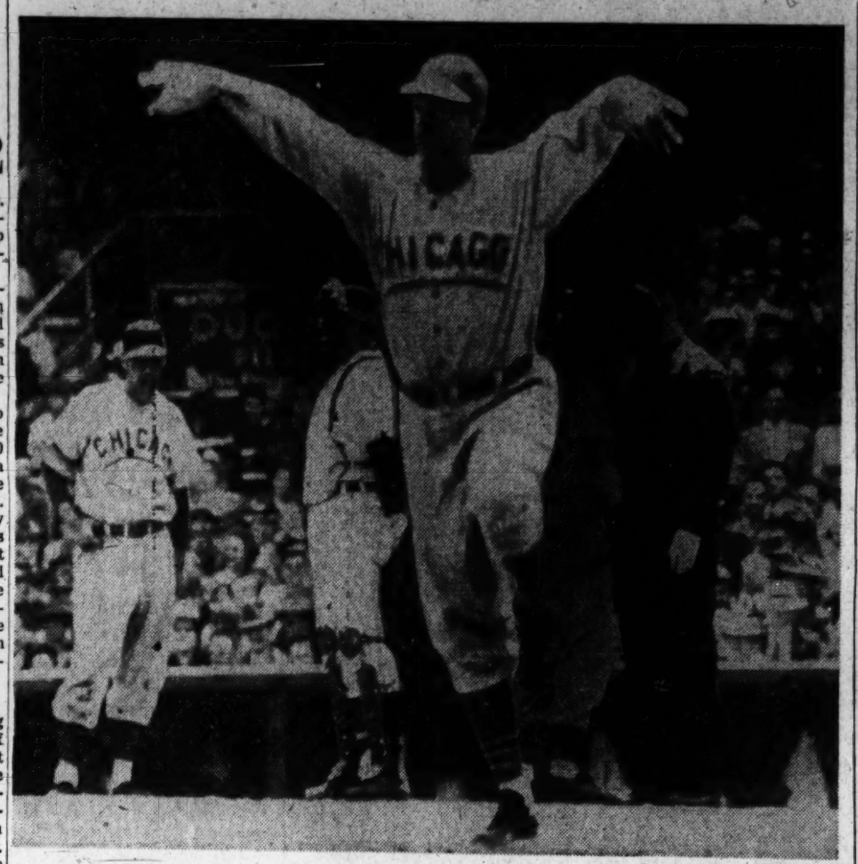
It gained him nothing. Willie matched him exactly, stroke for stroke. Finally, at the 33rd, the strain of trying to catch an opponent who wouldn't crack proved too much for Chapman, and he muffed a six-foot putt to go two down. That did it. The match really had been decided before Willie tacked up Dick's Hide with another winner on the 34th.

From the 10th hole through the 34th, the 33-year-old Turnesa blazed a trail of birdies and pars that put him three strokes under fours for 25 holes of one of the world's longest and most exacting golf courses. In that great stretch he went over perfect figures only once, on the 16th hole of the morning round.

When the Earl of Strathmore, Queen Elizabeth's brother, presented Turnesa with the big cup, Willie said into the michophone:

"Mr. Chapman is my good friend, a fine golfer. He deserves a lot of credit for the way he played. I feel fortunate that I

See WILLIE, Page 7, Column 6



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

GRIMM IMITATES A BIRD—Chicago Cubs Manager Charlie Grimm flits around like a bird as Peanuts Lowery, of the Cubs, and Umpire George Magerkurth argue about a close play in which Lowery was called out. Standing around watching the little byplay are Phil Cavarretta, of the Cubs, and Catcher Clyde Kluttz of Pittsburgh.

Dodgers Stop Braves, 5-0; Take Third

Boston, May 31 (AP).—Young Ralph Branca blanked Boston 5-0 on six hits today as Brooklyn moved into a third place tie with the Braves in the torrid National League pennant race.

The Dodgers knocked out Walter Lanfranconi, who was making his first start of the season, with a four run blast in the third inning and added another run against Glen Elliott in the fifth. Pete Reiser's second home run of the year with Jackie Robinson on base highlighted the four run spree.

Branca, in winning his fifth game against three setbacks, walked none and allowed only three runners to reach second base. The paid attendance of 23,275 was the largest single game weekday attendance here since 1933.

Brooklyn	AB	H	O	A
Stanky,2b	4	2	1	0
Rob'son,1b	3	1	5	0
Reiser,cf	4	1	4	0
Walker,rf	4	0	3	0
H'nanki,lf	1	0	1	0
Furillo,lf	2	1	3	0
Edwards,c	4	0	6	0
J'gensen,3b	4	0	1	0
Reese,ss	4	2	1	1
Branca,p	3	0	0	1
Totals	33	7	27	2

Boston	AB	H	O	A
Holmes,rf	4	0	4	0
Hopp,cf	4	1	4	0
Torgeson,1b	4	1	9	1
R.Elliott,3b	4	0	1	1
Rowell,lf	4	1	5	0
Masi,c	4	0	3	0
Sisti,ss	3	1	0	3
Ryan,2b	3	1	2	1
L'Lanfranconi,p	0	0	1	1
G.Elliott,p	0	0	0	0
aLitwhiler	1	0	0	0
Cooper,p	0	0	0	0
bF.McCrick	1	1	0	0
cFernandez	1	0	0	0
Feazley,p	0	0	0	1
Totals	32	6	27	8

aFlied out for G. Elliott in fifth.
bSingled for Cooper in eighth.
cRan for F. McCormick in eighth.

Brooklyn	004 010 000—5
Boston	000 000 000—0

Runs—Stanky, Robinson, Reiser (2), Reese. Runs batted in—Stanky, Robinson, Reiser (2), Furillo. Two-base hits—Robinson, Reese. Furillo, Rowell. Home run—Reiser. Stolen base—Robinson. Sacrifices—Branca, G. Elliot. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Lanfranconi, 1; G. Elliott, 2; Feazley, 1. Strikeouts—Branca, 1; G. Elliott, 2. Hits—Lanfranconi, 4 in 2⅓; G. Elliott, 2 in 2⅔; Cooper, 1 in 3; Feazley, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—Cooper (Robinson). Loser—Lanfranconi. Umpires—Boggess, Jorda and Barr. Time—1:57. Attendance—23,275.

Touchdown Club Honors Golfers

Six of the greatest golfers in the United States will be honored Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. when the Touchdown Club sponsors a special luncheon for the big name participants in the National Capital Open set for the Prince Georges Golf and Country Club between Thursday and Sunday of this week.

Bobby Locke, the picturesque South African champion and recent winner of the Philadelphia Inquirer Open; Ellsworth Vines, one of the few combination tennis and golf aces of all time; Lloyd Mangrum, National Open champion; Lew Worsham, the local boy and one of the big money winners of the country; Jimmy Thomson, long driving sensation, and Dick Metz, a consistently fine tournament player, will be guests at the luncheon.

Champ Got Rest Period

Ortiz's Bantam Defense Brings Wails From Foes Handlers

Honolulu, T. H., May 31 (U.P.).—The low blow that dropped Manuel Ortiz after the bell clanged the end of the thirteenth round of his world title fight with David Kui Kong Young here last night is going to cause a lot of talk in boxing circles.

It's already bringing forth screams of "We wuz robbed" from Young's dressing room.

After the crippled bantam champ was helped to his corner, a 10-minute break was called while the boxing commission looked the El Centro, Calif., farmer over before he returned to successfully defend his title.

Charley Miller, the island contender's manager moaned: "nice fakery."

"Six months ago," Miller rasped, "Manuel's manager, Tommy Farmer, yelled his lungs out about bringing him out here on accounta the referees and and judges. Now look what happens!"

There's not much doubt that the 10-minute break gave both Which got the best of it is not certain.

Young says Ortiz. Ortiz says Young.

"The only punch that hurt me was the low one," Manuel said. "Those punches in the knockdown (Ortiz was dropped of a one-count in the fourth) dazed me but didn't hurt."

"Next time," threatened Miller, "we're gonna import refs. and judges from Los Angeles."

"How we gonna win a flight!" screamed Miller. "Davie took nine heats!" (The United Press score card gave him six.)

Tommy Farmer said, "That southpaw bothered Manuel a little at first."

David Kui Kong Young—who had just lost Hawaii's first world championship fight—looked up from tying his shoes.

"Charley," he said, "remind me to wash my socks tomorrow."

Keller Hits Two Homers Off Bob

Cleveland, May 31 (AP).—Charler Keller knocked in five runs with homers and a single as the New York Yankees routed Bobby Feller today to open a 15-game Western invasion with an 8-4 triumph over the Cleveland Indians.

Both smashes were off the Cleveland fireball king who was knocked out of the box for the fourth straight time. They increased Keller's homer total to 12 and his runs batted in figure to 31, both tops for the circuit.

Keller smacked the first in the initial frame with Tommy Henrich aboard to give the Yankees a 2-0 lead. After the Indians went ahead 3-2 in the bottom half of the third, Keller sealed Feller's fifth defeat with another two-run drive in the fifth. Bob has won five.

Karl Drews, making his first start of the campaign, permitted six hits and four runs in seven innings. He was relieved by Joe Page who fanned four of the last six batters.

Every Yankee except one hit safely, Joe Dimaggio increasing his consecutive game streak to 14 with a fifth inning double.

New York	AB	H	O	A
Stirweiss,2b	4	0	2	1
Henrich,rf	5	2	2	0
Keller,lf	5	3	0	0
DiM'gio,cf	5	1	3	0
M'Quinn,1b	5	2	8	0
W.J'son,3b	4	1	0	1
Berra,c	3	1	5	0
A.Rob'son,c	1	0	5	0
Rizzuto,ss	4	1	2	3
Drews,p	2	1	0	1
Page,p	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	12	27	6

Cleveland	AB	H	O	A
Peck,rf	5	2	3	0
Keltner,3b	3	0	0	1
M'kovich,cf	4	1	1	1
Boudreau,ss	4	2	4	4
E.R'hson,1b	3	1	9	2
Gordon,2b	4	0	3	2
Seerey,lf	4	1	2	0
Hegan,c	3	0	5	0
Feller,p	1	1	0	0
aSenkowski	1	0	0	0
Stephens,p	0	0	0	0
bBockman	0	0	0	0
Wolff,p	0	0	0	1
cLopes	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	8	27	11

aGrounded out for Feller in fifth.
bWalked for Stephens in seventh.
cStruck out for Wolff in ninth.

New York	200 220 200—8
Cleveland	003 001 000—4

Runs—Stirnweiss (2), Henrich (2), Keller (2), McQuinn, W. Johnson, Peck, Boudreau, Hegan, Feller. Error—Keltner. Runs batted in—Keller (5), Berra (2), McQuinn, Peck, Metkovich. Two-base hits—Berra, Metkovich, DiMaggio, McQuinn. Home runs—Keller (2). Stolen base—Metkovich. Sacrifices—Keltner, Drews. Double plays—Metkovich to Robinson, Rizzuto to Stirnweiss to McQuinn. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 7. Base on balls—Stephens, 1; Drews, 4; Wolff, 1. Strikeouts—Feller, 3; Drews, 6; Page, 4; Wolff, 1. Hits—Drews, 7 in 7; Feller, 8 in 5; Page, 1 in 2; Stephens, 3 in 2; Wolff, 1 in 2. Wild pitch—Drews. Winner—Drews. Loser—Feller. Umpires—Grieve, McKinley, Jones and McGowan. Time—2:22. Attendance—28,288.

Burnett Bows To Sutton in M. A. Golf Play

Charlottesville, Va., May 31 (AP).—Frank Sutton, 3d, of Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, brushed aside defending champion Volney Burnett of Indian Spring, Washington, this afternoon to move into the quarter finals of the forty-fourth annual Middle Atlantic Amateur Golf championship. Sutton won, 2 and 1.

Charlie Price, representing Kenwood Country Club of Washington, who won medalist honors in yesterday's qualifying with a par 70 over the Farmington layout, fired a 71 today that eliminated Ed Semmler, also of Kenwood, 1 up.

Skinker Winner

Earle Skinker of Washington's Columbia Club finally defeated Herbert Wagner o fthe Greensprings Valley Club in Baltimore, 1 up, on the twenty-second hole. Wagner lost on the twenty-second when his drive from the tee dropped in the deep rough and he took a bogey five for the hole.

William T. Tucker, University of Virginia golfer from Franklin, defeated Abe Bean of the Hermitage Country Club, Richmond, 6 and 5 today to advance into the quarter-finals.

Bobby Brownell of Manor defeated Bill Tomlinson of Hermitage, also 6 and 5, and Lawrence O'Brien of Country Club of Virginia beat George T. Thornton of Indian Spring, 5 and 4.

John S. Battle of Farmington trimmed Wilson Black of Hermitage, 5 and 3.

FIRST-ROUND RESULTS

Frank Sutton 3d (Country Club of Virginia, Richmond) defeated VOLNEY BURNETT (Indian Springs, Washington), 2 and 1.

John S. Battle, jr. (Farmington, Charlottesville), defeated Wilson Black (Hermitage, Richmond), 5 and 3.

Dave Ewell, jr. (Hermitage), won by default from TOMMY DOERER (Manor, Washington).

William T. Tucker (Farmington) defeated Abe Dean (Hermitage), 6 and 5.

CHARLES PRICE (Kenwood, Washington) defeated ED SEMMLER (Kenwood), 1 up.

EARLE SKINKER (Columbia, Washington) defeated Herbert Wagner (Green Springs Valley, Baltimore), 1 up, twenty-second hole.

BOBBY BROWNELL (Manor) defeated Bill Tomlinson (Hermitage), 6 and 5.

Lawrence O'Brien (Country Club of Virginia, Richmond) defeated GEORGE THORNTON (Indian Springs), 5 and 4.

SECOND FLIGHT

BILLY SHEA (Congressional, Washington) defeated DON SULLIVAN (Manor), 7 and 6.

Dick Wells (Farmington) won by default from Owen Meredith (Hermitage).

BUDDY SHARKEY (Indian Springs) defeated JOE WILSON (Kenwood), 6 and 5.

Buck Whitlatch (Farmington) defeated RAY SWEARINGEN (Columbia), 1 up.

Charles Knight (James River, Newport News) defeated William Middleton (Farmington), 2 and 1.

Walter Cushman (Farmington) defeated John W. Hughes (Farmington), 3 up.

Carroll Cooper (Farmington) defeated Glenn Knox (Hermitage), 1 up, 21 holes.

DON MILLER (Kenwood) defeated DON DUDLEY (Kenwood), 4 and 2.

THIRD FLIGHT

Victor Cowardin (Hermitage) defeated Paul Burgderfer (Country Club of Virginia), 1 up.

C. T. Anderson (Farmington) defeated BILL BRIGGS (Kenwood), 3 and 2.

Everett Ring (Farmington) won by default from Harry Easterly (Country Club of Virginia).

LEE D. RITTER (Manor) defeated DAN PRATT (Manor), 2 up.

JACK CROOK (Manor) won by default from Bill Battle (Farmington).

JIM HUNT (Indian Springs) defeated Julian Souder, jr. (Farmington), 3 and 2.

Tom Shepherd (Farmington) defeated Lincoln Pierce (Country Club of Virginia), 3 and 1.

C. S. Quesenbery (Farmington) won by default from Clinton McHenry (Farmington).

FOURTH FLIGHT

Dick Lehman (Farmington) defeated MAURICE ADAMSON (Indian Springs), 2 up.

Tamy St. John (Farmington) defeated JOHN WALKER (Columbia), 4 and 2.

C. K. Hutchins, jr. (James River), won by default from Felix Edmunds (Farmington).

Bill Galt (Farmington) defeated W. W. ENGLAND (Columbia), 7 and 6.

J. ALTON PRATT (Manor) won by default from Paul Freed (Farmington).

BEN GIBSON (Army and Navy Country Club, Arlington) won by default from C. W. Flinton (Farmington).

HOWARD A. HALPIN (Prince Georges, Washington) defeated Watt Dunnington (Farmington), 7 and 6.

W. A. Sherman (Farmington) defeated FRANK BUTLER (Indian Springs), 3 and 2.

RACE—From Page 1

Belmont Won By Phalanx

closely packed contest that wrung a fierce yell from the crowd of 52,344.

"Faulty" Race

Faultless, winner of the Preakness an a 3-to-5 choice today, ran a groggy fifth behind the outsider Young Peter, owned by Mrs. Robert L. Gerry.

Phalanx, favored to win both the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, and such a disappointment in both that he burned up tons of "chalk-eating" money, paid a neat $6.60, $4.20 and $3.70.

Tide Rips, who was a not tip around the stables for the past 24 hours, paid $7.10 and $5.00. The third horse, Tailspin, paid $5.60.

Mrs. August Belmont, widow of the almost legendary United States racing promoter, presented the famed Belmont Memorial Trophy to Col. Whitney and to Abe Hewitt, breeder of the big son of Pilate and holder of a half interest in the rejuvenated colt.

Nice Payday

The triumph, and there was no doubt of it when Phalanx turned on the heat coming into Belmont's stretch, was worth $78,900, boosting Phalanx 1947 earnings to $133,725. This was Phalanx first victory this year at a track other than Jamaica.

The winner's time for the mile and a half distance was 2:29 2/5—no record but the fastest clip at which a Belmont winner has run since the great Count Fleet won in 1943.

Faultless ran a curious race. Doug Dodson, on the Calumet flyer's back, had him in a good spot—fourth—in the closely bunched field of nine near the end of the long backstretch. But just when he was scheduled to move with him, Dodson, or Faultless, pulled back to next to last and never was a contender after that.

Walter P. Chrysler's Brabancon set most of the pace and was still on top after the cavalcade passed the mile mark in 1:39 4-5. But he began to stagger under the quickening approach of the charging long shots and the big, lumbering strides of Phalanx. He finished sixth.

Capable Jockey

Phalanx, showing vastly better form under the handling of Jockey Donoso, came around the field in the big bend for home, got up to third as he flattened out for the run home, got a straining neck ahead of the hustling Tide Rips and ran them all groggy as he came right down the middle of the track.

Tide Rips, well ridden by Charlie Givens, was two lengths better than Tailspin, steered by Ted Atkinson.

Arcaro, rated the greatest jockey of modern times, often says that some horses won't run for certain riders, and he voluntarily took himself off Phalanx today to pilot the other half of the Whitney entry, Khyber Pass, who was never better than fifth and was eighth at the end of the tough test.

"I was no good for Phalanx," Eddie said, in an exclusive understatement.

Chart of Belmont Race

Belmont Park, N. Y., May 31 (AP).—Weather clear, track fast.

SIXTH RACE—The Belmont. One and one-half miles. Purse, $100,000 added. For 3-year-old colts and fillies. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 4:45. Off at 4:45½. Winner, C. V. Whitney's b. c. (3) by Pilate—Jacola by Jacopo. Trained by S. E. Veitch. Values, $78,900, $20,000, $10,000, $5000. Time, 2:29⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PHALANX	(Donoso)	126	7	9	6¹	3hd	2hd	1¹½	1¹	†$2.30
TIDE RIPS	(Givens)	126	6	3	1hd	2¹	3¹	2¹½	2¹½	5.15
TAILSPIN	(Atkinson)	126	1	3	4¹	4hd	7¹½	5¹	3¹	14.50
YOUNG PETER	(May)	126	5	4	3hd	5¹	4¹	3¹	4¹	18.45
FAULTLESS	(Dodson)	126	8	7	3hd	7¹½	6¹	6⁴	5¹½	.75
BRABANCON	(James)	126	9	8	2¹½	1hd	1¹½	4¹½	6⁴	16.25
HYBLAZE	(Guerin)	126	4	6	5¹	9	8hd	7¹½	7¹	37.55
KHYBER PASS	(Arcaro)	126	2	1	5¹	6hd	5¹	8¹	8¹	4
LADY'S ACE	(Johnson)	126	3	5	7¹½	8¹½	9hd	9	9	99.35

†C. V. Whitney entry.

PHALANX, $6.60, $4.20, $3.70; TIDE RIPS, $7.10, $5.00; TAILSPIN, $3.60.

PHALANX ran a great race. He broke good and was kept close to the early pace on the outside and kept clear of all interference. He assumed command (being into the home lane and, closing with a rush, won going away. TIDE RIPS was sent to the front early and then eased back to the stretch where he came again and finished gamely. TAILSPIN made a game effort, finishing fast. YOUNG PETER was a stout factor from the start and ran a good race. FAULTLESS was kept close up for the first half mile, dropped back in the run down the backstretch, moved up again on the turn and then flattened out completely. BRABANCON displayed good early speed to ra mile and a quarter and then tired. KYBER PASS never was a factor.

Giants Slug Pirates, 10-9

New York, May 31 (U.P.).—Rookie Lloyd Gearhart's first major league homer in the last half of the ninth inning snapped a 9 to 9 tie and gave the New York Giants a 10 to 9 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates today before a crowd of 32,905.

The game was a see-saw affair all the way with the lead changing hands four times. Gearhart, who went to left field in the eighth after Joe Lafata had batted for Sid Gordon in the seventh, was the second batter to face Art Herring, fifth Pirate pitcher, who entered the fray after the Giants tied the count against Nick Strincevich in the eighth.

Bobby Thomson led the Giants 15-hit attack with four safeties, including his eighth homer. Bill Rigney and Johnny Mize (his fourteenth) also smashed round-trippers for the winners.

Ken Trinkle, making his seventeenth relief appearance, hurled a scoreless ninth to gain his fourth triumph. Herring was the loser.

Pittsburgh	AB	H	O	A
Cox,ss	5	3	2	2
Rikard,cf	4	1	4	0
Kiner,lf	4	2	1	0
G'nberg,1b	3	0	7	1
Gustine,3b	3	2	4	2
Russell,rf	4	2	2	0
Klutts,c	5	0	2	1
Basinski,2b	5	1	3	2
Oster'ler,p	2	0	0	0
Singleton,p	0	0	0	0
aSullivan	1	1	0	0
bMauch	0	0	0	0
Barby,p	0	0	0	0
cFletcher	1	0	0	0
Str'cevich,p	0	0	0	1
Herring,p	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	12	25	9

New York	AB	H	O	A
Rigney,3b	5	2	4	1
Lafata,lf	3	2	1	0
Thomson,cf	5	4	1	0
Mize,1b	5	2	6	1
Cooper,c	4	1	4	0
Marshall,rf	4	0	0	0
Gordon,lf	3	0	2	0
Lown,2b	3	0	2	0
Gearhart,lf	1	1	0	0
Kerr,ss	4	1	5	4
Budnick,p	1	1	0	1
Thompson,p	0	0	0	0
fYoung	1	0	0	0
Trinkle,p	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	15	27	9

aSingled for Singleton in sixth.
bRan for Sullivan in sixth.
cFlied out for Barby in seventh.
dOne out when winning run scored.
eFouled out for Thompson in eighth.
fGrounded out for Gordon in seventh.

Pittsburgh	032 002 020— 9
New York	140 300 011—10

Runs—Cox (2), Rikard (2), Greenberg, Gustine, Russell, Basinski, Mauch, Rigney (3), Witek (2), Thomson (2), Mize, Gearhart, Budnick. Errors—Gustine, Cooper, Basinski, Kerr. Runs batted in—Thomson (4), Russell, Klutts, Kiner (2), Gustine (3), Rigney (2), Mize (3), Cox, Gearhart. Two-base hit—Kiner. Home runs—Rigney, Thomson, Mize, Gearhart. Sacrifice—Barby. Cooper. Double play—Witek to Kerr to Mize. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; New York, 8. Base on balls—Budnick, 3; Voiselle, 2; Ostermueller, 2; Thompson, 1; Strincevich, 1. Strikeouts—Ostermueller, 1; Voiselle, 3; Trinkle, 1. Hits—Budnick, 3 in 2 (none out in 3d); Voiselle, 8 in 5; Thompson, 1 in 1; Trinkle, 0 in 1; Ostermueller, 8 in 2⅔; Singleton, 1 in ⅓; Barby, 1 in 1; Strincevich, 4 in 1⅔; Herring, 1 in 1. Winner—Trinkle. Loser—Herring.

Spence Hits Two Homers In 5-4 Loss

NATS—From Page 1

hit the foul-line pole almost at the top of the right-field roof. His second hit the second deck barrier over the 370-foot mark.

Outside of those two homer shots, the Nats were sort of helpless. Overmire had a no-hitter for five innings. The only Nat to reach base during the first five frames was Buddy Lewis, who walked in the first.

Al Evans broke Overmire's bid for no-hit fame opening the sixth with a solid single to center. Two outs later, Lewis rammed a single to right that sent Evans to third, but with a chance to break into the run column, Tiger Third Sacker George Kell speared Case's smoking liner o help Overmire out of the only other trouble he encountered—except Spence.

The red-hot Mullin's ninth homer of the year in the second, a drive into the upper right field deck, sent the Tigers on their way against Masterson.

Lake's fifth of the year, in the lower left field stands, and singles by Eddie Mayo and Doc cramer, sandwiched around Case's first miscue on Mayo's safety, gave the Tigers two more in the fifth.

Case Helps Tigers

The Bengals made it 4-0 in the sixth when Case again booted a ball in left. Mullin walked, went to second on Kell's single and continued to third when Case juggled the ball. McHale's deep fly to Case let Mullin count.

After Spence's seventh inning homer, following Vernon's walk, sliced the Tiger margin to 4-2. The Bengals finished off Masterson in the seventh when Lake doubled the third base line, took third on Mayo's sacrifice and cantered in when Cramer laced a single to left.

Cramer's sock finished Masterson, bringing in Cary who was immediately greeted with a single to right by Wakefield on which Lewis held Cramer at second. Wakefield promptly managed to get picked off, but Cary, just as promptly, put another runner on by walking Mullin. But Yost snared Kell's steaming liner to avert further damage.

Spence's second homer, a drive that bounced off the second tier balcony directly above the 370-foot mark with Vernon again on, this time as a result of Mayo's error, finished Overmire and brought in Trout, who got Priddy and Christman out.

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Yost, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0
Lewis, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Case, lf	4	0	0	2	0	1
Vernon, 1b	3	2	0	7	0	0
Spence, cf	4	2	2	4	0	0
Priddy, 2b	4	0	2	1	2	0
Christman, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Evans, c	3	0	1	4	0	0
Masterson, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Cary, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
aMancuso	0	0	0	0	0	0
bSullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candini, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	4	24	9	1

aWalked for Cary in eighth.
bRan for Mancuso in eighth.

DETROIT	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Lake, ss	5	2	2	1	3	0
Mayo, 2b	3	1	2	1	4	1
Cramer, cf	4	0	2	6	0	0
Wakefield, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Mullin, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Kell, 3b	4	0	2	1	1	0
McHale, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
Wagner, c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Overmire, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Trout, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	12	27	9	1

WASHINGTON	000 000 202—4
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Runs batted in—Spence (4), Mullin, Lake, Cramer (2), McHale. Two-base hits—Kell, Lake. Home runs—Spence (2), Mullin, Lake. Sacrifice—Mayo. Double plays—Priddy to Christman to Vernon, Kell to Mayo to McHale. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Detroit, 8. Base on balls—Masterson, 2; Cary, 1; Candini, 1; Overmire, 3. Strikeouts—Masterson, 2; Candini, 1; Overmire, 2. Hits—Masterson, 11 in 6⅓; Cary, 1 in ⅔; Candini, 0 in 1; Overmire, 4 in 8⅓; Trout, 0 in ⅔. Winner—Overmire. Loser—Masterson. Umpires—Rommel, Passarella, Hurley and Boyer. Time—2:00. Attendance—34,373.

U. S. Tracks Set Betting Record

New York, May 30 (AP).—A new one-day betting record was established at the nation's race tracks today as a total of $15,937,136 was sent through the parmi-mutuel machines at 14 plants. Attendance was slightly lower than 382,335 total that turned out for the sport at 12 tracks operating on Memorial Day of 1946, today's figure being 373,225.

Only two of the 14 tracks operating today set new marks for betting, Detroit reporting a $867,575 handle, while Ak-Sar-Ben had a $335,777 take.

Indianapolis Race Protest Is Denied

Indianapolis, May 31 (AP).—Jack Mehan, chief steward for the Indianapolis 500-mile race, said today the board of stewards had denied a protest filed by Robert Flavell, Los Angeles, Calif., owner of Car 38, the Flavell-Duffy Special.

The car, driven by Mel Hansen of Los Angeles,

Colored Boy Scores Victory Over Spikery at Charles Town

Postscripts:
McHale Plays And Waits For Diploma

DETROIT, May 31.—Johnny McHale, Detroit Tiger rookie, is playing with the Tigers while waiting for his diploma, via mail, from Notre Dame. He was graduated cum laude. He also played football with Frank Leahy at Notre Dame as well as baseball. He got his chance as the Tigers' first sacker when Roy Cullenbine suffered a severe hand burn while broiling a steak. McHale hit two home runs yesterday against the St. Louis Browns and right now is something of a sensation in Tigertown . . . Cecil Travis, who volunteered and was accepted as a batting practice pitcher for the Nats, was almost ruined today when Rookie Eddie Yost slammed a line drive right back at him. The ball glanced off Cece's hurriedly thrown up glove and hit him in the mouth. It could have been real serious but wasn't . . . Ruffus Gentry, Tiger hurler, insists that his front name contains both "f's."

HARRY (The Horse) Haskin, who once helped manage and train Fighter Bob Tow for Tow's Alexandria neighbor, Beverly May, has settled in Detroit and is half owner of a night club here called Club Bali. He says his club is not exclusive, but always brings plenty of dough . . . Sid Hudson, Al Evans and Ray Scarborough, who have a year-long "hearts" game going, have barred Chic Pieretti as fourth in favor of Joe Grace. They say Chick is too "cozy" . . . Bad weather is hurting Tiger attendance figures which annually are among the top marks. Reports here say Buffalo will not have a team in the Basketball Association of America next year, which is the circuit the Washington Caps are in, because of difficulty in arranging dates.

THE BIG NINE, which meets Friday at Evanston, Ill., is not expected to make any change in its agreement with the Pacific Coast Conference for the annual Rose Bowl game. At present, no team may go more than once in three years, which automatically makes Illinois ineligible next New Year Day, even if the Illini win the Big Nine crown . . . The Detroit race track, which Washington fans practically ignore, missed a million-dollar betting day yesterday(Decoration Day) by only slightly more than $32,000 . . . The Tigers have only two regulars hitting about .300—Pat Mullin with .331 and George Kell with .315 . . . Briggs Stadium, home of the Tigers, is the best kept field in all of baseball, and there's hardly any argument about it.

Washington's Herb Goodman, who rarely misses a fight either in New York or D. C., was on the train which carried the Nats out of Union Station last night . . . For some reason, probably because he isn't hitting, Dick Wakefield is getting booed here at intervals. Odd, too, inasmuch as he is practically a hometown boy, coming to the Tigers from University of Michigan at a fancy bonus . . . Most of the Nats call Rick Ferrell "B. B.," not after Bee Bee Washington the D. C. fighter, but because "B. B." stands for "Big Brain," an appelation Rick won when he was wit hthe St. Louis Browns, who weren't fooling, especially in a baseball way.
AL COSTELLO.

D. C. Horse Pays $6.20 In Feature

Charles Town, W. Va., May 31.—Colored Boy, owned by Arthur August of Washington, D. C., responded to a crack of the whip and held on long enough to win the Harpers Ferry Purse here today. The race featured the first weekend program of the Charles Town Jockey Club, and a crowd of 7000 saw the son of Dartle get home a half length in advance of Martin and Early's Spikery.

Four lengths farther back came Mrs. H. N. Warren's Anchor Chain for third. Only two others, C. S. Halsey's Wardun and James Gomojak's Algopeg, competed. Racing under a cloudless sky but over a slow track, Colored Boy was clocked in a mediocre 1:21 4/5 and paid $6.20 mutuel after the bulk of mutuel play centered on the chances of Spikery.

1947 Debut

Colored Boy was making his 1947 racing debut, and the son of Dartle, bred in Virginia by Cleveland Skinker, turned in a sparkling performance, although at the end he had to be extended to withstand the determined challenge of Martin and Early's Spikery, who was installed the 7-to-5 favorite.

Snyder rode a good race astride the son of Dartle. After racing almost like a team with C. S. Halsey's Wardun down the back lane after breaking alertly, Snyder held the winner until midway down the back lane where he sent him forward with a rush to draw away by two lengths while Joe Carroll sent Spikery into second position with Wardun dropping back steadily.

Hitting the home stretch, Snyder came to the extreme outside in quest of firmer footing while Carroll made the fatal mistake of driving toward the inside with Spikery.

Snyder Is In

For a moment down the home stretch it looked as though Spikery would carry off top honors, but Snyder was in.

Spikery who confined his activities to the jumping events last season was four lengths in front of Mrs. H. N. Warren's Anchor Chain for the place award.

I nthe tighest finish of the day, W. B. Casilear's No Quota nosed out Mrs. M. H. Everhart's Road Scraper, the favorite in the seventh race. It was a sad day for Jockey Charlie Page who was riding for the first time here. Road Scraper came ver on Edwar Jojan in the stretch and was disqualified and placed third with Edmar Jujan moving into second position.

No Quota paid $11.20 under the handling of Jockey J. Carroll and wa clocked in 52 3/5 for the about four and a half furlongs.

Illini Cage Job Attracts Boudreau

Chicago, May 31 (INS).—Shortstop-Manager Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians evinced interest today in reports that he would hired as head basketball coach at the University of Illinois.

Boudreau said:

"As long as I'm managing, I'll be tied up the year-'round in baseball, but if I'm just a shortstop I'd definitely be interested in coaching at Illinois."

Boudreau noted that his managerial contract with Cleveland expires this year, and that there is some uncertainty about his being rehired by Indians' President Bill Veeck.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

HE GOT POLISHED OFF—Dick Chapman, Pinehurst, N. C., polishes his clubs during yesterday's final of the British Amateur golf tournament, but it did him little good as Willie Turnesa polished him off in the title match, 3 and 2. The lit e lady looking on is Mrs. Chapman

Charles Town Race Charts

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1947—By WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK SLOW.

FIRST RACE—Four and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1000. For 3-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off at 1:03. Owner, H. L. Corbin. Trained by S. Harris. Time, 0:53.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GERALD LAD	(Carroll)	117	8	3	4²	1½	1¹	1¹	$6.20
HE'LL TRY	(Eversole)	117	7	1	1½	2½	2½	2¹	3.90
LORD LIGONIER	(Loop)	117	4	5	5¹½	5¹	3½	3²	14.40
SPRING ON	(O'Brien)	113	6	6	6½	6³	4½	4³	35.00
BOW WAVE	(Tammaro)	109½	5	2	2½	3²	5¹	5¹	1.50
SPICY LADY	(Longa)	112	2	7	7¹	8	6¹	6¹	4.50
SECOND HAND	(Carrillo)	117	3	4	3½	4½	7²	7²	13.00
MINTA STAR	(Baird)	109½	1	8	8	7²	8	8	25.20

GERALD LAD, $14.60, $5.60, $3.80; HE'LL TRY, $5.00, $3.40; LORD LIGONIER, $6.80.

GERALD LAD raced around outside to take command and drew out without effort. HE'LL TRY had to be roused to shake off BOW WAVE and came willingly in closing drive. LORD LIGONIER closed with good energy. SPRING ON came gamely at end.

SECOND RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off 1:39½. Owner, E. Curry. Trained by R. H. Leith. Time, 1:27.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LEVEL OFF	(Churchill)	113	6	6	3nk	2¹	2²	1¹	$7.50
CHALFRE	(Billington)	118	7	7	5²	3²	1²	2³	4.60
VALE VICTORY	(Palumbo)	113	3	4	6²	5²	3½	3²	2.00
DUEL CAN	(Baird)	109½	5	5	4²	6½	5½	4³	4.50
RAY LIGHT	(Loop)	113	4	2	1²	1½	4²	5¹	7.90
ON OMAR	(O'Brien)	113	2	1	7⁴	7⁴	6¹	6²	18.70
SIR KIEV	(Snyder)	118	1	8	8	8	8	7²	29.70
MID KNIGHT	(Sarno)	119	8	3	2²	4²	7²	8	9.70

LEVEL LOT, $17.00, $8.00, $4.60; CHALFRE, $5.40, $3.80; VALE VICTORY, $2.80.

LEVEL OFF was rated while in forward position and kept in center of track, rallied when placed to pressure to take command and held on gamely. CHALFRE was rushed to take command on the backstretch but could not resist winner. VALE VICTORY was taken up while racing between horses directly after break, went to extreme outside and hung in-final drive. DUEL CAN was outrun after opening stages.

DAILY DOUBLE—Gerald Lad and Level Off paid $285.20

THIRD RACE—About 7 furlongs. Purse, $800. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off at 2:08. Owner, Mrs. W. S. McCabe. Trained by W. S. McCabe Time, 1:32

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ROUGH AMOS	(Grant)	116	7	7	3¹	2¹½	1¹	1nk	1²½	$5.00
BIG SNEEZE	(Snyder)	116	6	8	8	1¹	2²	2²	2³	1.20
GRAND FANAR	(O'Brien)	111	5	2	7½	7⁴	7⁴	4½	3³	4.40
PRISON SHIP	(Leggett)	116	4	2	3¹	3¹½	4²	3²	4²	21.20
DANCING CLOUD	(Scott)	116	4	6	4½	4³	3½	5²	5¹	27.40
SIR MIDAS	(Tammaro)	116	1	4	2²	6½	6½	6²	6²	9.60
LA OSUNA	(Mesa)	111	3	3	6nk	8	8	8	7²	29.60
WILTON	(Longa)	116	3	5	5⁴	5⁴	5nk	7½	8	8.20

ROUGH AMOS, $12.00, $4.20, $2.60; BIG SNEEZE, $3.00, $2.20; GRAND FANAR, $2.80.

ROUGH AMOS was well placed from start, came around BIG SNEEZE to take command and was drawing out at end. BIG SNEEZE disposed of PRISON SHIP early, could not resist winner and was tiring at end. GRAND FANAR closed willingly. PRISON SHIP had early speed and tired.

FOURTH RACE—Charles Town course. Purse, $1000. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off at 2:38. Owner, C. F. Hoyt. Trained by C. E. Wheeler. Time, 1:19⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
EASTER BONNIE	(Baird)	109	3	2	2²	1²	1³	1³	$2.00
GALLANT DOC	(Austin)	113	4	4	4³	3½	2²	2²	4.90
IDAHO MAID	(Shipp)	106	2	3	3²	2²	3²	3²	14.20
TRUE LASS	(Churchill)	111	5	1	1½	4²	4³	4³	4.60
BIG ADO	(Carroll)	116	2	7	8	5¹	5½	5²	4.40
RUN WAY	(Carrillo)	111	7	5	5²	6²	6²	6²	12.60
PARI DOMINATE	(O'Brien)	108	8	6	7½	7½	7⁴	7²	15.40
SAUCY BOY	(Mirales)	108	1	8	6²	8	8	8	16.00

EASTER BONNIE, $6.00, $4.00, $3.40; GALLANT DOC, $4.40, $3.60; IDAHO MAID, $6.40

EASTER BONNIE disposed of TRUE LASS to take command, drew out and held away thereafter. GALLANT DOC was steadied while well placed early, rallied to pressure but could not get to winner. IDAHO MAID hung in final test. TRUE LASS flashed speed and stopped.

FIFTH RACE—Charles Town course. Purse, $1000. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off at 3:11. Owner, Mrs. E. Bissel. Trained by D. Bissesi. Time, 1:20⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	⅝	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
OUT FRONT	(Billington)	113	4	5	6²	2²	2²	1½	1²	$7.60
MISS NEPTUNE	(Arduini)	110	7	4	3hd	4½	3²	2²	2³	6.50
TIE ME	(Snyder)	112	5	2	1²	1²	1½	3½	3¹	10.30
MAY FERN	(Palumbo)	109½	3	3	4hd	6²	4²	4½	4¹½	4.10
SAINT PINEWICK	(Scott)	113	2	7	5hk	3½	5½	5¹²	5²	2.00
CAROLINE ANN	(Austin)	109	8	6	2½	2nk	6²	6²	6³	13.00
MAC BRIAR	(Baird)	109	1	1	7	7	7	7	7	4.40

OUT FRONT, $17.20, $9.20, $5.60; MISS NEPTUNE, $8.60, $6.00; TIE ME, $6.80.

OUT FRONT was slow to begin, moved around on the outside to dispose of TIE ME and drew out to win easily. MISS NEPTUNE was shut off by the winner approaching the stretch and came gamely at the end. TIE ME set the early pace and weakened. MAY FERN saved ground entering stretch and closed willingly.

SIXTH RACE—Charles Town course. Purse, $1200. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Off at 3:43. Owner, A. August. Trained by T. Perry. Time, 1:21⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	⅝	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
COLORED BOY	(Snyder)	117	3	2	2²	1²	1³	1³	1½	$2.10
SPIKERY	(Carroll)	117	1	1	3²	3²	2²	2²	2¹	1.20
ANCHOR CHAIN	(Baird)	113	4	5	5	5	5	4³	3³	4.00
WARDUN	(Arduini)	109	5	3	1½	2²	3²	3½	4³	15.50
ALGOPEG	(Scott)	117	2	4	4²	4²	4²	5	5	9.40

COLORED BOY, $6.20, $3.20, $2.20; SPIKERY, $2.80, $2.20; ANCHOR CHAIN, $2.40.

COLORED BOY disposed of WARDUN to take the lead, drew out but had to be placed to punishment to stave off SPIKERY. The latter was within striking distance from the start, moved boldly on the inside but hung in the final test. ANCHOR CHAIN was allowed to race on own courage early and closed some ground. WARDUN had early speed and stopped.

SEVENTH RACE—About 46 furlongs. Purse, $1000. For 3-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off at 4:17½. Winner, W. B. Casilear. Trained by J. Morris. Time, 0:52⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
NO QUOTA	(Carroll)	117	7	1	1²	2¹	2½	1nk	$4.60
†ROAD SCRAPER	(Page)	117	3	5	1²	1½	2³	2³	1.60
EDMAR JOJAN	(Austin)	114	4	7	6¹½	3¹½	3¹½	3²	3.40
SUN VICTORY	(Wilmar)	109	3	3	3½	4²	4²	4²	19.80
SILENT ROSE	(Eversole)	117	6	2	4½	5²	5²	5¹	23.70
ARCH McDONALD	(Scocca)	114	1	4	5	6⁴	6⁴	6⁴	5.30
WHITE RUSSIAN	(Sarno)	119	5	6	7	7	7	7	11.00

†Disqualified and placed third.

NO QUOTA, $11.20, $4.20, $2.60; EDMAR JOJAN, $4.00, $2.40; ROAD SCRAPER, $2.60.

NO QUOTA was closest to the pace of ROAD SCRAPER, came wide into stretch and was up in concluding strides. EDMAR JOJAN was off slowly, came willingly when placed to pressure and was bothered by ROAD SCRAPER at the eighth pole and closed gamely. Austin's foul claim against ROAD SCRAPER was allowed. EDMAR JOJAN was moved to second, with ROAD SCRAPER third. ROAD SCRAPER went to the front early, set good pace, swerved on EDMA JOJAN in the stretch and barely failed to last. SUN VICTORY was off slowly, came to the inside in the stretch and then tired.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1200. For 3-year-olds and up; claiming. Start good. Off at 4:47. Owner, H. B. Ferguson. Trained by L. W. Merrill. Time, 1:52⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	⅞	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ROYAL VIEW	(Baird)	113	6	4	6½	3²	1½	1½	1²	$2.60
STROLLING LEE	(Scocca)	116	8	8	7²	7²	4²	2²	2²	10.50
AMPIE	(Palumbo)	113	1	1	4½	4½	3nk	3½	3³	6.90
INDIAN SUN	(Grant)	116	3	2	5½	6½	6²	5nk	4½	7.70
GRADATIM	(Carroll)	116	7	3	2²	2½	2nk	6²	5½	5.50
TINA SCANJOUR	(Keenan)	113	2	5	3nk	5nk	7¹²	7¹²	6²	7.50
WELL ALLRIGHT	(Leggett)	116	5	7	1½	1²	2½	4³	7⁴	5.30
JUST GREAT	(Rudert)	116	4	6	6	5	8	8	8	10.70

ROYAL VIEW, $720, $4.80, $3.00; STROLLING LEE, $10.00, $4.00; AMPIE, $5.00.

ROYAL VIEW went to contention boldly, took command on the backstretch, drew out and won with speed in reserve. STROLLING LEE went to outside on backstretch, came around horses, could not menace winner and closed with good energy. AMPIE was well placed throughout but was tiring at end. INDIAN SUN could not reach contention at any stage.

Charles Town Entries, Jockeys, Odds

FIRST RACE—Six and one-half furlongs; purse, $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

P.P.	Horse and Jockey	Wgt.	Odds.
1	Betty Lou S. (No boy)	110	15-1
2	Queen Reynolds (Carrillo)	112	4-1
3	Air Eddy (Cusimano)	115	6-1
4	Lernegrette (Baird)	105	8-1
5	Double Eddy (No boy)	105	20-1
6	Barbon (Tammar)	116	10-1
7	Kantime (Barthlow)	110	3-1
8	Come Eleven (Vesselli)	118	8-1
9	Harv Aethel (Romaine)	118	5-2
10	Spanz (No boy)	110	10-1
11	Wave Nurse (Billington)	110	4-1
12	Battle Town (Snyder)	115	4-1
13	Dancing Cloud (O'Brien)	110	6-1

SECOND RACE—Charles Town course; purse, $800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Oyster Shell (Churchill)	113	6-1
2	Doctor's Mite (No boy)	110	15-1
3	Pewter (Tammaro)	114	2-1
4	Ebony Lake (Triola)	109	10-1
5	Maroc (Snyder)	119	2-1
6	Billy Bits (Lusby)	110	15-1
7	Scotty's Own (Baird)	112	6-1
8	Rolling Water (Grant)	115	12-1
9	Globe Trotter (Austin)	115	6-1
10	High Straight (No boy)	110	15-1
11	Rockland Lad (Carroll)	117	6-1
12	Vale Victory (No boy)	110	6-1
13	Town Camp (No boy)	105	6-1

THIRD RACE—Four and one-half furlongs; purse, $1000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	The Huntress (O'Brien)	108	15-1
2	Cornelia Bell (Scocca)	113	8-1
3	Fair Mail (Baird)	113	10-1
4	Rhyme Maker (Austin)	118	6-1
5	Rokery Lake (Carroll)	118	2-1
6	New Life (Loop)	118	4-1
7	Doctor's Care (Garrett)	113	3-1
8	Westing (Snyder)	113	8-1
9	Toalbres (Hookins)	113	12-1
10	Agency (No boy)	113	20-1
11	Hascout (No boy)	113	4-1
12	Roseful (Eversole)	113	15-1
13	Weysweep (Meaux)	113	20-1
14	Maryland Morn (Scocca)	118	8-1

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Run Pretty (Grant)	115	3-1
2	Duke O Bain (Palumbo)	¶15	20-1
3	Swell Time (Baird)	110	6-1
4	Taf (Eversole)	110	4-1
5	Ebony Mogu (No boy)	110	10-1
6	Baby Boy (Cusimano)	115	8-1

FIFTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs; purse, $1000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

1	Valiant Dot (Owens)	110	3-1
2	Security G. (No boy)	102	12-1
3	Carolina Boy (Carrillo)	112	4-1
4	Shuffler (No boy)	112	10-1
5	One Lee (Keenan)	107	3-1
6	True Cross (Grant)	104	3-1
7	Joy Wes (Scocca)	105	20-1
8	Blazing Away (No boy)	112	4-1

SIXTH RACE—Charles Town course; purse, $1200; 3-year-olds up.

1	Louis L. (Carrillo)	121	4-1
2	White Rocket (Carroll)	113	12-1
3	Bit of Nerve (Austin)	121	12-1
4	Sweet Barbara (No boy)	105	8-1
5	Lassie Govans (Ballinger)	113	4-1
6	Chosen Miss (No boy)	113	12-1
7	Army Bell (Palumbo)	113	4-1
8	St. Lo (Baird)	116	6-1
9	Tintrel (Snyder)	121	3-1
10	Sunday Knight (Palumbo)	118	5-2
11	Allagamun (No boy)	118	10-1
12	Bill's Darling (No boy)	113	8-1
13	Alhalon (Scocca)	121	6-1
14	Gallant Cross (No boy)	116	20-1

SEVENTH RACE—About 7 furlongs; purse, $1000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Pete's Gold (Lewis)	109	12-1
2	Mor Lady (Garrett)	113	20-1
3	Wild Knight (Cusimano)	114	20-1
4	Dredge Chain (No boy)	112	4-1
5	Grandma C. (Tammaro)	116	6-1
6	Merry Elgin (Palumbo)	118	4-1
7	Over Gold (Austin)	116	3-1
8	Golden Babe (Cusimano)	113	8-1
10	Key Miss (O'Brien)	103	12-1
11	Wise Step (Owens)	113	4-1
12	Sightseer (No boy)	118	4-1
13	Lone Herbert (Kertney)	114	20-1
14	Time Flies (Keenan)	119	10-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1200; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Valdina Bina (Accetta)	108	3-1
2	Thormond (Snyder)	118	4-1
3	Finley (No boy)	113	15-1
4	Buck Thirteen (Austin)	113	10-1
5	Balloon (Sarno)	116	3-1
6	Miss R. (Garrett)	108	20-1
7	Worthowning (Kratz)	113	2-1
8	Step Down (No boy)	118	12-1
9	Black Flame (No boy)	113	4-1
10	Ron Light (No boy)	111	10-1
11	First Party (Baird)	108	8-1
12	Time Play (O'Brien)	108	15-1

Horseman
By Don Henderson

THE LYNCHBURG 3-day show last weekend, was held in a wonderful setting. The city stadium with its ample seating and lighting systems are notable. The ring and jumps were arranged to bring out the best from the performers, green or seasoned.

Judges Chris Greer and Jack Prestage looked over classes of good quality, but lacking in numbers. The spectator element was also a bit off, both facts due perhaps, in part, to the Reading and Devon shows running at the same time.

The John Maloneys of Warrenton had their Prompt Payment and Substitution come out with the two champion ribbons, in that order.

Mrs. D. N. Lee of Middleburg took in the green hunter honors with a very classy and nice smallish entry which finished one point ahead of a Canadian-bred hunter. Both of them are comers for future notice.

* * * *

THE HAGGIN Perrys had a string of good promise, though they failed to win. Their horses are a bit green on performance at times.

The off-colored gray, Mountbatten, last year's Upperville 3-year-old winner, went well for Alex Calvert, but failed to win.

The V. M. I. cadets showed their proper training by tooling their mounts to a blue in one performance class and a red in another.

A halfbred hunter class, any weights, was well filled, especially by local entries. The "drop of cold blood" theory was splendidly born out, for everyone had a good ride, win or no.

Grays Play Two Today

The Newark Eagles, holders of the Negro world's championship baseball title for 1946, move into Griffith Stadium this Sunday afternoon to headline a Negro National League three-team double-header.

The Washington Grays and the Philadelphia Stars complete the trio of teams in the twin bill.

Currently the Eagles are leading the NNL in a three-cornered title fight that finds the Grays and the Baltimore Elite-Giants in a virtual tie for second place, a game and a half off the pace.

Sparking the Eagles in the 1947 title quest is Larry Doby, 24-year-old second baseman, who is hitting at a .500 average. His record includes eight homeruns, five doubles and two triples. In 11 games Doby has banged out 21 hits in 42 appearances at the plate

Monty Irvin, Lennie Pearson and Johnny Davis are also batting over the .300 mark for the Eagles, while Max Manning, Nelson Davis and Southpaw Rufe Lewis have turned in creditable mound performances.

The opening game will find the Grays facing the Newark Eagles, while the nightcap will see the Grays meeting the Stars. First game goes on at 2 p. m.

Davis, Blanchard Receive Honors

West Point, N. Y., May 31 (AP).—Glenn W. (Junior) Davis of Claremont, Calif., and Felix (Doc) Blanchard of Bishopville, S. C., who have marched past many an Army opponent the past three seasons, stood at attention today as their fellow cadets marched passed them.

The three-time All-America backfield pair, plus 18 other graduating Cadet athletes, were honored at the traditional athletic awards ceremony staged in conjunction with the annual "June Week" graduation activities.

Davis received top honors when he was awarded the Army Athletic Association Trophy which goes annually to the most outstanding athlete in the graduating class.

Post Consensus

AT NARRAGANSETT
1—Diego Red, Royal Edge, Single Ace.
2—Oldsmal, Count Kerry, Andy's Sis.
3—Sea Detail, Balladon, Retsill.
4—Vanity Major, Evelyn Roos, Yankee Raider.
5—Town Hall, Ring Curtain, Green Crystal.
6—George Gains, Flag Drill, White Wine.
7—WHIFFLETREE, Haggerty, Gino Gold.
8—Genial Sam S., Placerville, Helpsweep.

AT AQUEDUCT
1—Playful Pal, Bagged Rascal, Tintary.
2—Michigan Smart, Blenco, Naval Station.
3—Parader, Cash, Gala Reign.
4—Ocean Play, Hi Ya Pop, Gallant G. I.
5—Clover Lea, Twenty Thirty, Aladear.
6—STYMIE, King Dorsett, Concordian.
7—Johnny Dimick, Reckon, Foxy Jack.
8—Jingle Jangle, Right Happy, Battlefire.

AT DELAWARE PARK
1—Romaa Holiday, Nomie, Mary Ann.
2—Adaptable, Bridlespur, Flying Dolphin.
3—One Sun, Celebrity Miss, Rough Ordy.
4—Roman Runner, Conflict, Dynasty.
5—Majalis, Incline, Flying Weather.
6—Layaway, Cy Bart, Partido.
7—NEW MOON, Shake, Teardrop.
8—One Century, Little Noble, Bare Cupboard.

AT ATLANTIC CITY
1—Vieja, Phara Queal, Wild Agent.
2—Darimouth, Peanuts Girl, Mince.
3—Desarae, Called, Carib Song.
4—Sanchilla, Fact Finder, Jim Jr.
5—On the River, Darby D-Day, Dram Major.
6—Carmex, Galamilk, Hippomenes.
7—GAL ANN, Tchada, Hairnetic.
8—Myrtle M., Subdue, Mystery Book.

Louisville Times Racing Selections

AT AQUEDUCT
1—Playful Pal, Back Attack, Maejames.
2—Nick Kenney, Capt. Caution, Flight Nurse.
3—No selections.
5—MAHMOUDESS, Aladear, Clover Lea.
6—Confidence, Stymie, Mahogni.
7—Johnny Dimick, End Of Strife, Foxy Jack.
8—Battlefire, Jingle Jangle, Right Happy.

AT LINCOLN FIELDS
1—Dizzy Heights, Tacoma, River Jack.
2—Civil Girl, Little James, Jan-Rod.
3—Count Quick, Hypothesis, True Time.
4—Marsch entry, Bishop, Separate Check.
5—Lady Seaton, Conformable, Felonius.
6—SHAW'S PRIDE, Uncle Coha, Radio Joe.
7—American Eagle, Sky Wolf, Donna Brand.
8—Free Duchess, Spoon Bread, Big Albert.
9—Darby Deirdre, Major Attack, Hesadale.

AT NARRAGANSETT
1—Sclasp, Royal Edge, La Africana.
2—Air Brake, Holomer, Any How.
3—Hydric, Balladon, Sierra Bound.
4—Dolomite, Ackley, Vinita Major.
5—Town Hill, Green Crystal, Milkfloat.
6—GEORGE GAINS, Mel Eppley, Flag Drill.
7—WHIFFLETREE, Haggerty, Morana.
8—Wise Chance, Placerville, Waller.

AT ATLANTIC CITY
1—Vieja, Phara Queal, Wild Agent.
2—Darimouth, Peanuts Girl, Mince.
3—Desarae, Called, Carib Song.
4—Atomic Energy, Post Time, Fact Finder.
5—Darby Dieppe, Salve, Drum Major.
6—Carmex, Hippomenes, Honeytown.
7—GAL ANN, Hairnetic, Tchada.
8—Venet, Whiteford, Mystery Book.

Narragansett

1—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Epson	110	Diego Red	115
La Africana	107	Moony Boy	110
Tyrone	115	Look On	107
Private Howie	115	Royal Edge	103
Selcap	110	Single Ace	115
Mattie Sue	110	Arrow Courier	103
Dorothy's Boy	114	Donna M. G.	108
Cyclorama	117	New Hour	110

2—5½; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances

O. G. Kelley	119	Miss O'Behan	114
Dispelled	114	Golden Gino	119
Oidenasal	119	Andy's Sis	114
Halomer	119	Count Kerry	119
Pat R.	119	Air Brakes	114
Lebanon	111	Tiger's Gift	114
Any How	119	Bel-Beau	114

3—1 1/16; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds

†Hydric	113	Gay Kiska	115
†Hyson	113	Ariel Breeze	115
Neb Retsil	118	Balladon	118
Sierra Bound	110	Tiotevo	115
†Ann's Lee	115	Sea Detail	118

†D. Polizzi entry.
†Anne M. Dursch and C. Lussky entry.
†W. Adams entry.

4—5½; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming

Rough Cloud	107	Cool Judgment	111
Ackley	111	New Dealer	113
Yankee Raider	115	Sea Raft	113
Dolomite	117	Vinita Major	103
Whyso	113	Smart Play	114
La Princesse	104	Happy Lark	108
Liberty Trite	108	Extra Base	113
Evelyn Rolls	108	Jamoke	108

5—1-70; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming

Pete's Best	105	Gremy	106
Errant Lass	110	Joby K.	108
Ellen Mist	113	Milkfloat	111
Marcelle B.	106	Snow Kiss	114
Teira Faille	110	Town Hill	108
Green Crystal	112	Ring Curtain	115

6—5½; $5000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Supro	109	Tidy Sum	109
Fleet West	106	Ogham	111
White Wine	104	Tiger Call	122
Herbie G.	98	Late Time	109
Mel Eppley	106	George Gains	122
Hug Bug	109	Buzz Around	106
Flag Drill	117		

7—1 1/16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming

Ted Wes	113	King Pretty	111
Dave's Sister	103	Gino Gold	108
Unknown Reward	113	Whiffletree	118
Haggerty	117	Baruna	117
Dog Trot	108		

8—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming

Help Sweep	106	Mae Wave	115
Fabrin	111	Brave Bid	112
Conqueror III	117	Genial Sam S.	110
Waller	117

Business Outlook

—By J. A. Livingston—

Gauging the Current Recession

THE business recession became official last week. The Federal Reserve Board announced a drop in its production index from 190 in March to 187 in April. The Department of Commerce declared that the "uninterrupted expansion of more than a year" has been halted. The Bureau of Labor Statistics noted warily that the "disappointing" increase in construction points to "soft spots in our economy." And Illinois Bell Telephone, noted for not doing such things, omitted its dividend.

Livingston

Okay, so it's here. What does that mean to you and me—in profits, jobs and groceries? Is this going to be another whopper-like 1937-38, when layoffs were everywhere and some 8 million were unemployed? Is it going to be as bad as 1920-21, during which production fell nearly one-third and the stoppage in construction (July, 1919) was the tipoff? Or is it going to be, as suggested in this column previously, a mild affair—of the magnitude of 1923-24 or 1936-7?

'Only the Past Again"

Paula, in The Second Mrs. Tanqueray, closed with this marvelous curtain line: "The future is only the past again entered through another gate." So be it with the recession, with this qualification: To gauge the economic future—to forecast the duration and depth of the decline—you have many gates to choose from.

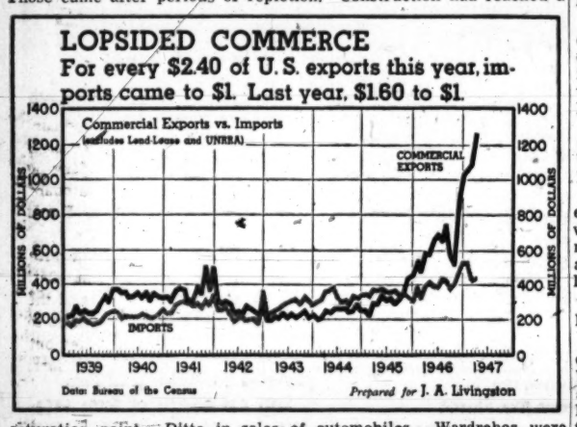
The National Bureau of Economic Research, in its comprehensive study, "Measuring Business Cycles," identifies 21 difference gates—21 periods of business contraction—between 1857 and 1938. Some are mild, 1926-27 for instance. Some are severe, almost catastrophic, as 1929-33. Here they are, in order of severity:

Period	No. of Months	% Drop in Production
June, 1929—March, 1933	45	53
May, 1937—May, 1938	12	33
January, 1920—September, 1921	20	29
May, 1907—June, 1908	13	27
January, 1913—December, 1914	23	21
June, 1857—December, 1858	18	20*
April, 1865—December, 1867	32	20*
January, 1893—June, 1894	17	19
October, 1873—March, 1879	65	18
December, 1895—June, 1897	18	18
May, 1923—July, 1924	14	18
July, 1890—May, 1891	10	16
August, 1918—April, 1919	8	15
March, 1882—May, 1885	38	15
June, 1899—December, 1900	18	13
January, 1910—January, 1912	24	13
October, 1860—June, 1861	8	12
September, 1902—August, 1904	23	12
June, 1869—December, 1870	18	10
March, 1887—April, 1888	13	10
October, 1926—December, 1937	14	6

*Rough estimate.

So this question arises: Which gate? Some gates you can eliminate at once—1873-79, for instance. Then, it was a case of tight money. The Jay Cooke failure touched it off. Today, money is extremely lose nd likely to continue so.

Similarly, we can eliminate the 1929-33 and 1937-38 depressions. Those came after periods of repletion. Construction had reached a



saturation point. Ditto in sales of automobiles. Wardrobes were full, and speculation—both in inventories and materials—had reached danger points. The present is a period of depletion. Great unsatisfied wants persist for housing, factories, automobiles, soft goods, and food. Not only at home but also abroad.

Buyer-Seller Battle

As things shape up now, this will be a soft-goods-plus-construction recession. We've had some declines in the production of woolens, cottons, shoes, clothing. They'll probably continue—as part of the consumer—retailer—manufacturer buying stalemate. In the course of the next six to 12 months, there'll be an adjustment: Manufacturers may come down in price, consumers may readjust their ideas of how big the price declines are likely to be. Trade will liven up.

The same kind of waiting is occurring in construction, only more so. Costs are so high that few want to take a chance on building. Yet, housing is still short; so is factory space. And because building supplies are more readily available, productivity at the site is improving, costs are dropping. The market is being tested. After the test, for four to six months perhaps, construction will push along again. The big fact is that there has been no collapseand there's plenty of backlog.

When that has been said, the worst has been said. Demand for hard goods is still "hard." Chairman Sloan of General Motors told stockholders that capacity operations were likely well into 1948. That, all by itself, is an enormous prop to consumer purchasing power—to domestic demand for soft as well as durable goods.

Moreover, as the accompanying chart shows, foreign demand for U. S. goods is at a record high. So high, in fact, that U. S. exports more than double imports. That, curiously enough, props up business. Normally, you'd reason, "If imports are so much lower than exports, then exports must come down. What's the rest of the world going to use for money?" That's not so today.

Three Economic Props

The United States must keep pouring goods into Europe and the Far East—food for subsistence and machinery and raw materials for industrial rehabilitation—so that once again export-import trade can be conducted on an even-steven basis. That's a must—politically and economically in the contest with Russia for the perpetuation of what we call "free trade" as distinct from government-controlled international barter, such as Germany used before the war, and Russia uses now.

Thus, as I see it, the barricades against a severe decline are three: (1) demand for hard goods; (2) resurgence of construction; (3) exports. That's why I expect a shallow, short readjustment period somewhat between the '26-27 and '23-24 affairs. That goes in spite of the argument used by some economists that once a decline gets rolling it "goes farther than you think." I would guess the recession will last about 12 months, and that production will decline about 15 per cent, perhaps less. Thus, the Reserve Board index will go down to say 163 as against the high of 190 and the April level of 187. And unemployment probably won't exceed five million.

Over the Counter

The following bid and asked prices are obtained from the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other sources, but are unofficial. They do not represent actual transactions; they are intended as a guide to the approximate range within which these securities could have been sold (indicated by the "bid") or bought (indicated by the "asked") at the time of compilation origin of any quotation furnished on request.

	Bid.	Asked.
BONDS		
D G Paper Mills 4s '56	60	.....
Federal Storage 3s '67	70	.....
Racquet Club gtd & ext 3s '65	78½	.....
Wash Auditorium 6s'44stamped	78	.....
STOCKS		
American Co pfd	87½	.....
American Co comm	20	.....
Anacostia Natl Bank	200	.....
Barber & Ross pfd	80	.....
Barber & Ross comm	19½	.....
City Bank	60	.....
Columbia Mtge Co units	32	.....
Consolidated Title Co pfd	49	.....
Consolidated Title Co comm	20	.....
Dist Natl Securities pfd	65	.....
District Theaters	7½	.....
Fidelity Storage Co	106	.....
Financial Credit Co units	20	.....
Griffiths Consumers Corp comm	50	55
Hamilton Natl Bank	52½	.....
Mayflower Hotel	11¼	12¾
Merch Trans & Storage pfd	111	.....
Merch Trans & Storage comm	21¼	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	85c	.....
Munsey Trust Co	140	160
Natl Metropolitan Bank	80	.....
Natl Mtge & Invest comm	½	.....
Natl Press Bldg pfd	19½	.....
Natl Press Bldg comm	14	6¼
Raleigh Hotel stamped	.....	.....
Real Estate Mtge & Gty comm	25	34
Seaboard Finance Co pfd	32	.....
Seaboard Finance Co comm	15½	16½
Second Natl Bank	111	125
Security Sav & Commi Bank	210	45
Southern Oxygen Co	40	.....
Suburban Natl Bank	22	.....
Washington Baseball Club	55	.....
Washington Properties	51½	56½
Wash Gas & Elec units	16	18
Wash Sanitary Housing	122	.....
Wash Sanitary Improvement	27	.....
D C Paper Mills comm	2	.....

Capital Store Sales Up 11% During Week

Washington department store sales in the week ended May 24 spurted 11 per cent above the same week last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported yesterday.

For the four weeks ended May 24, local dollar volume of the six reporting stores was 8 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1946 period.

Regionally, department store sales averaged 11 per cent improved for the week and 9 per cent higher for the four-week period.

Dun & Bradstreet, in its weekly retail summary, noted continued resistance to high prices in many sections of the country, especially for furniture and small electrical appliances. Stocks of many goods were reported to be higher than in recent weeks.

The survey added:

Men's summer suits, especially gabardine and palm beach suits, were eagerly sought, and sales volume was higher. Buying of women's summer and beach wear was retarded in sections where weather was cool and rainy, but demand continued strong otherwise.

* * * *

Faster Air Freight

Washington will be provided next week with a new, faster air-freight service offering the first regularly scheduled overnight movements to the West Coast aboard four-engine cargo planes and linking the Capital with 10 of the Nation's primary shipping centers.

Starting tomorrow, a 10-ton DC-4 cargo plane will arrive daily (except Saturday, Sundays and holidays) at the National Airport shortly after midnight from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It will leave here at 1:45 a. m. (EDT) for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Tulsa and Dallas, arriving in Los Angeles at 3:50 . m. (PST) the same day.

The DC-4 planes will replace the twin-engine PC-3 air-freighters now operating daily from Washington to Los Angeles via Nashville, Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso and Phoenix.

* * * *

Dr. Van Zandt Appointed

J. Parker Van Zandt, aviation economist and formerly director of aviation research for the Brookings Institution, has been made vice president in charge of a newly created international division of American Aviation Publications, Washington, D. C., Wayne W. Parrish, editor and publisher, has announced.

Dr. Van Zandt will compile and edit a new standard reference work, World Aviation Annual, to make its appearance early in 1948, and will supervise the firm's publication, International Aviation.

* * * *

Link Belt Office

Link-Belt Co. announces re-establishing a sales office at 1009 Washington Gas Light Bldg., 11th and H sts. nw., with C. R. "Pete") Heller, Washington representative, in charge.

Mr. Heller's duties will be confined to work with foreign purchasing commissions and with the governmental and armed service bureaus located in Washington. Industrial sales in the District of Columbia will continue to be handled by the company's office in Baltimore.

Earnings Statements

Yesterday's income report:

	1947	1946
Quarter to March 31		
Anaconda Cop. Min. Per share	$12,399,572	$534,626
Electric Auto Lite Per share	2,095,381	*1,433,228
*Loss.	1.40	.....
Six Months to April 30	1.40	.....
Lee Rubber & Tire Per share	1,391,636	1,146,105
Florsheim Shoe Co Per Class A share	5.76	4.74
U. S. Leather Co Per common share	1,446,000	708,370
	2.13	1.09
	1,275,442	246,474
	1.32	1.98

†Per "A" share.

Dollar Value to Climb, Magazine Predicts

New York, May 31 (AP).—The magazine Sales Management predicted today that the 1947 dollar value of retail sales would continue substantially above 1946 levels as a gradual lowering of prices led to increased physical volume.

The trade publication estimated that June retail sales and services would total $9,950,000,000, or a normal seasonal decline of 300 million dollars from their May estimate.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, May 31 (AP).—Favorable weather for maturing wheat in the Southwest created fairly aggressive selling of the bread cereal on the Board of Trade today and prices dropped nearly 3 cents. Corn and oats followed wheat lower.

Additional factors behind the selling were a drop in parity price levels, somewhat more optimistic cables on European wheat production and doubts over the ability of Gulf ports to handle all the wheat which will soon pour down upon them.

Wheat closed 3½-4¾¢ lower, July, 2.30½@2.31; corn was 1½-2½ lower, July, 1.77½@1.77½, and oats were ¾@1⅛ lower, July, 90@90½.

The weather was mostly clear with temperatures rising in the Southwest. The area did not receive any below freezing temperatures over the holiday, fears of which had caused a rather sharp upturn earlier in the week. Advices from the Texas Panhandle said wheat in that area was in excellent condition.

Some Some traders feel that Gulf ports will become congested once the billion bushel winter wheat crop moves in volume, thereby causeing the grain to back up in northern markets. This would cause increasing hedge pressure against wheat futures, analysts said.

On the basis of May 15 parity prices, traders figured the national loan on wheat would be 1.82 on farms or around 2.03 to 2.04 at Chicago. The loan will be made on the June 15 parity.

The Production and Marketing Administration purchased 500,000 sacks of flour this week, covering export commitments for all of June. Some harvesting has started in Oklahoma, although the grain has a high moisture content, dispatches said. The Canadian season is estimated to be two to five weeks late.

Weather in the Midwest was favorable for planting of corn, and this had a depressing price influence. Cash prices slumped around 1 to 2 cents a bushel. Shipping sales of cash grain to the east totaled 200,000 bushels.

Oats followed the action of other grains. Lard ended 25 to 63 cents a hundred pounds higher in a quiet trade.

The range follows:

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
July	2.33½	2.34	2.30½	2.31
September	2.26¼	2.26½	2.23	2.23½
December	2.23¼	2.24	2.20½	2.20½
May	2.19	2.20¼	2.17½	2.17¾
Corn				
July	1.78¾	1.78¾	1.77½	1.77½
September	1.68¼	1.68⅝	1.67½	1.67¾
December	1.52¾	1.53¼	1.51⅝	1.51¾
May	1.50	1.50½	1.49	1.49
Oats				
July	91	91	90	90¼
September	82¾	82½	82¾	82¾
December	79¼	79½	78¾	79¼
May	77¼	77¼	76¼	76¾
Lard				
July	21.40	21.90	21.40	21.65
September	21.25	21.65	21.25	21.50
October	.....	.....	.....	20.75
November	20.25	20.40	20.25	20.30
Cash Grain				

Chicago, May 31 (AP).—No wheat.

CORN—No. 1, yellow, 1.92; No. 2, 1.91½@1.92½; No 3, 1.90@1.90⅝.

OATS—No 1, heavy white, 1.03; No. 1, white, 99@99½; No. 2, 98½; sample grade, heavy white, musty, 94½; sample grade, white, 95½.

Seaboard Names Cooke Head of Transportation

Norfolk, Va., May 31 (AP).—J. L. Cooke has been promoted to the position of superintendent of transportation for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, with headquarters at Norfolk, General Manager C. H. Sauls announced today.

Cooke succeeds J. C. Wroton, who resigned recently to become vice president in charge of operations of the Norfolk Southern Railway.

In his new post Cooke will have State-wide supervision of the Seaboard's transportation operations, both passenger and freight.

Cooke was born in Scranton, S. C. His first job with the Seaboard was as a "telegraph operator at Moncure, N. C., in 1924. He went up the railroad ladder to fill several important positions. He has been superintendent of the road's North Carolina division and of the Alabama division.

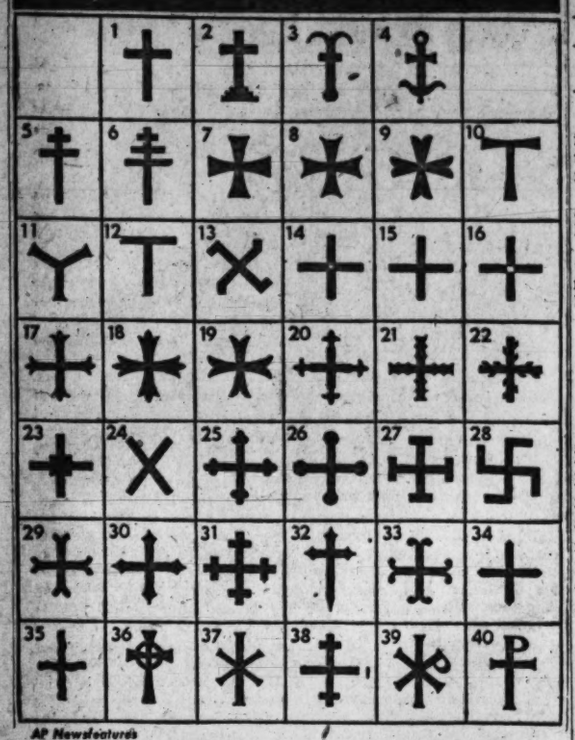
Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By The Associated Press

New York, May 31.—Total sales this week on the New York Stock Exchange were 2,998,010 shares; same week last year 7,246,729. Following are week's sales, prices and net change from a week ago:

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ABBOTT LAB	12	73	70¾	73	+2¾
ACF-Brill Mot	14	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Acme Stl	45	44½	45	45	.....
Adams Exp	43	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
Adams-Millis	3	39½	38	39½	+1
Addressog-Mult	7	31¼	30¾	31	+ ½
Admiral Corp	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
Air Reduction	41	31	29¾	30⅛	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	36	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Aldens Inc	13	22	20	22	+ ⅞
Alleghany Co	108	3⅜	3	3⅛	.....
Alleghany Pr	91	28⅜	26¼	28⅛	+1¼
Alleghany pr pf	1	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
Alleg Lud St	59	34⅜	32¾	34¼	.....
Allen Indus	9	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+1⅛
Al Chem & Dye	3	168	164	168	+2
Allied Mills	2	30½	30½	30½	.....
Allied Strs	45	33½	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Allied St pf	3	101½	100⅞	101½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg	38	32⅞	32	32½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mf pf	8	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
Alpha P Cem	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	17	6¼	6	6	.....
Amerada Pet	11	79¾	77¼	79¾	+1¾
Am Ag Ch Del	8	37	35¾	37	+ ½
Am Airlines	243	9¼	9	9¼	.....
Am Airlines pf	4	70¼	69½	69½	— ½
Am Bank Note	17	23	21½	23	+1
Am Bosch	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
Am Brake Shoe	15	40½	38	40½	+2½
Am Cable & R	39	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can	20	90¼	87¾	89⅞	+ ⅞
Am Car & Fdy	18	39⅞	36½	39¼	+ ⅞
Am Car & F pf	2	96½	96½	96½	+1¼
Am Ch & Cab	9	22	21	22	+1
Am Colortype	20	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Am Crystal S	14	21¾	20½	21¾	+ ⅞
Am Distill	2	28⅛	28	28	.....
Am Encaus Til	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am European	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L	19	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Am & For P	102	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am & FP7pf	4	105	104	104	— 4
Am & FP6pf	3	94	91½	94	—5
Am & FP2 pf	58	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅜
Am Metal	12	28¼	27	28¼	+ ⅛
Am Molasses	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am News Co	8	29½	28½	29½	.....
Am Pow & Lt	107	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	9	109	106½	109	+2¼
Am P&L $5 pf	19	99	96	99	+3
Am Rad&StS	215	14½	12⅞	13⅞	+ ½
Am Roll Mill	106	27½	25½	27¼	+1
Am Safety Raz	38	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¾
Am Seating	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
Am Smelt & R	29	54½	52	53⅝	+ ⅞
Am Snuff	4	34	33¾	34	.....
Am Stl Fdrs	29	28¾	26¾	28½	+ ¾
Am Stores	4	24	24	24	.....
Am Stove	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
Am Sugar Ref	5	36½	35	36	+1
Am Sugar pf	1	124¾	124¾	124¾	+3¼
Am Tel & Tel	92	163⅞	162	163¾	+ ¾
Am Tobacco	12	68⅝	66⅛	67⅞	+1⅛
Am Tob B	93	68¼	66⅛	68⅛	+2⅛
Am Viscose	28	46½	44	46½	+2
Am Wat Wks	88	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+ ½
Am W Wks pf	2	103	103	103	— ⅛
Am Woolen	203	32¼	28	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool $4 pf	3	70	71	71	—1½
Am Zinc L&S	17	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop	162	36	34⅛	35¼	+1
Anchor Hock Gl	7	43¾	43	43¾	.....
Anderson Clayt	3	51⅛	50½	51¼	— ⅛
Ander-Prich Oil	5	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
Andes Copper	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M	4	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¼
Armour & Co	143	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf	3	114	112½	114	+3
Armstrong Cork	23	40⅝	39¾	40½	+ ⅜
Armst Cork pf	1	104	104	104	+1
Arnold Const	4	14⅜	14¼	14½	.....
Artloom Corp	7	11	10½	11	.....
Asd Dry Goods	18	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Atch T & S F	77	75	69⅞	75	+3⅞
Atch T&SF pf	13	103	100	102	— ⅝
A T F Inc	11	12¼	11½	12½	+ ½
Atl Coast Line	41	47½	44½	47½	+1½
Atl G&W Indies	6	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¼
Atl G&W In pf	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refining	26	34	32	34	+1⅜
Atlas Corp	23	23	22	22¾	+ ⅜
Aust Nichols	14	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Aust Nichols pf	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Autocar Co	19	22½	20	22½	+1½
Autom Canteen	21	21	19¼	21	+1¼
Avco Mfg	80	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Avco Mfg pf	6	41¾	41	41½	.....
RABBITT B T	12	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ⅜
Bald Loco	64	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅜
Balk & Ohio	159	9⅞	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	114	14⅞	12⅝	14½	+1⅜
Bangor & Ar	4	12	12	12½	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	6	49	48⅜	49	+1⅛
Barker Bros	7	19½	18	19½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	125	25⅜	23⅝	24¾	+1⅛
Bath Ir Wks	14	16½	15½	16⅜	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Beatrice Foods	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
Beech Aire	29	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
Beech-Nut Pack	6	33½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Bell Aire	8	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
Bell & Howell	4	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat	28	31½	28⅜	31½	+ ⅝
Benef Ind Ln	25	23¼	22	23¼	+1⅜
Best & Co	3	28⅛	26	28⅛	+ ⅜
Best Foods	62	25¾	24⅝	25¼	+¾
Beth Steel	77	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	+1¾
Beth Steel pf	4	140	139	140	+1
Bigelow-Sanf	8	48	47	48	+1⅛
Birming Elec	1	14½	14½	14½	.....
Black & Decker	5	26⅝	26	26	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	25	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh	2	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
Bliss (E W)	15	22¾	20	22½	+1⅝
Bliss (E W) pf	3	43½	43	43	—1½
Boeing Airplane	52	15¾	13¾	15¼	+ ½
Bohn Al&Brass	13	37¾	37	37¾	+1⅛
Bon Ami A	1	105	105	105	.....
Bond Strs	18	27¾	25½	27	+ ¼
Borden Co	26	41¼	39⅝	40¼	—1
Borg-Warner	28	42¼	40¼	41½	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
Bower Roll Bear	3	33	33	33	+1
Braniff Airw	10	9½	8½	9	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass	12	14¾	13⅞	14¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	28	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat	12	24¾	24	24	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers	4	40	39	40	+1
Bklyn Un Gas	13	20¾	19¾	20½	+1
Brown Shoe	4	27	27	27	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	68	16⅛	13¾	16¼	+ 2⅛
Budd Co	85	10⅜	10	10½	+ ⅛
Budd Co pf	1	81½	81	81	+ ⅜
Buffalo Forge	5	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅜
Bullard Co	5	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch	24	30	27½	30	+2½
Burling Mills	123	15¼	14	15¼	+ ⅛
Burl Mills cv pf	1	83	83	83	—2
Burr Add Mach	34	13⅛	12½	13	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	22	6	6	6	— ⅛
Butler Bros	37	15½	13¼	13⅝	—1⅛
Butte Cop&Zinc	8	3¾	3½	3¾	.....
Byron Jackson	7	21	20¾	21	+1
CALIF PACKIN	9	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	26	2¼	2	2⅛	.....
Calumet & Mec	13	7¼	6¾	7½	+ ½
Campbell Wyant	8	24½	23⅞	24⅝	.....
Can Dry G Ale	170	15	14¼	15	.....
Canad Brew	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	150	10⅞	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills	2	59¼	59	59	— ¼
Capital Adm A	4	11⅜	11	11	.....
Caro P&L	9	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	18	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp pf	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	1	6	6	6	.....
Case (J I) Co	18	33¼	30¼	33	+1½
CaterpilTractor	16	53	51½	52¾	— ⅛
Celanese Corp	40	19½	18⅝	19¼	— ¼
Celanese 1st pf	4	105¾	105¾	105¾	.....
Celotex Corp	46	23½	21	23	+1⅝
Celotex Corp pf	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
Cent Aguirre	19	19½	19	19½	.....
Cent Foundry	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	.....
Cen Hud G & E	19	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	13	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaSug	6	22⅞	22½	23½	+ ⅝
Cerro de Pas	32	32½	30½	32	+1⅞
Certain-teedPro	77	14½	12¾	14½	+ ⅜
Chain Belt	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Champ Pap & F	7	20¾	19½	20¾	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
Ches & Ohio	55	44¾	43	44¾	+1⅛
Chicago Corp	50	7¾	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	14	4¼	3¾	4⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	18	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	24	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Chi Great W pf	16	10⅞	10	10½	— ⅜
Chi Ind&L A ct	27	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Chi Ind&L B ct	5	3	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
Ch M StP & Pac	99	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅛
Ch M StP&P pf	44	28¾	25¾	28¾	+1½
Chi & N W	15	17¾	16¼	17½	+1⅛
Chi & NW pf	22	40⅞	38½	40⅝	+1⅝
Chi Pneu Tool	9	24¾	23	24¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	31	5½	5	5⅛	.....
Chrysler Corp	145	100⅞	96	99¾	+1⅞
Cin G & E	55	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
Cin Mill Mch	3	22½	22	22	— ½
City Ice & F	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
City Investment	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
City Stores	12	14	13¾	14	.....
Clark Equip	3	25	24	25	+1⅝
Clev El Illum	258	39⅜	38⅛	39⅜	+1⅛
Clev Graph Br	3	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Clev & Pitt pfd	1	49	49	49	+2
Climax Molyb	57	17⅞	16	17⅞	+1⅜
Clinton Ind	6	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Cluett Peabody	9	40	38¾	40	+ ⅝
Coca-Cola	11	153	150½	153	+ ½
Colgate-P-P	47	38¾	37¼	38¼	— ⅝
Colgate-P-P pf	1	102	102	102	— ½
Collins & Aik	3	31	30	31	+1½
Col Fuel & Ir	74	14¼	13⅝	14½	+ ½
Col F & Ir pf	1	17¾	17½	17¾	.....
Colum Brcast A	21	26¼	24¾	25½	— ½
Colum Brcast B	3	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Colum G & El	273	11⅛	10½	11	+ ¼
Colum Pict	15	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon	20	31¾	30¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Col & So Oh El	3	42	42	42	— ½
Coml Credit	18	39½	37⅞	39½	+1¾
Coml Solvents	49	23⅛	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
Comwlth Edis	95	29	28¾	28¾	.....
Comwlth & So	390	2¾	2½	2¾	.....
Com & So pf	14	118¼	116¾	118¼	+1½
Conde Nast	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
Consoleum-Na	15	25½	24¼	25¼	+1½
Consol Cigar	1	31½	31	31½	.....
Cons Coppermin	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	.....
Cons Edison	105	26	24¾	25¾	+ ½
Cons Edison pf	8	108¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
Cons Grocers	18	14	12¾	14	+1⅛
Cons Nat Gas	26	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	18	20¼	18⅛	20¼	+ ¼
Cons Ret Strs	15	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Cons Vultee	61	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	61	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
Consum. Pow	5	33	32¾	34¾	+ ⅝
Container Corp	31	36	34⅝	36	+1¼
Cont Bak	22	14	13¼	14	+ ¼
Cont Bak pf	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1

The Cross in Art



AP Newsfeatures

THE cross has taken many forms in almost 2,000 years of Christian art. Here are some of the many representations as pictured by the Catholic Encyclopedia.

1. LATIN CROSS
2. CALVARY CROSS
3, 4. ANCHOR CROSS
5. PATRIARCHAL CROSS
6. PAPAL CROSS
7. CROSS PATEE
8. MALTESE CROSS
9, 19. CROSS MOLINE
10, 11, 12. TAU CROSS
13, 28. FYLFOT (28. CRUX GAMMATA OR SWASTIKA
14. CROSS QUARTER PIERCED
15. GREEK CROSS
16. CROSS QUARTERLY PIERCED
17. CROSS FLEURIE
18. CROSS PATONCE
20. CROSS FLEURETTE
21. CROSS ENGRAILED
22. CROSS RAGULEE
23. CROSS QUADRATE
24. SALTIRE (CRUX DECUSSATA)
25. CROSS BOTONNEE
26. CROSS POMMEE
27. CROSS POTENT
29. CROSS FOURCHEE
30. CROSS URDEE
31. CROSS CROSSLET
32. CROSS FITCHEE
33. CROSS RECERCELEE
34. CROSS POINTED
35. CROSS WAVY
36. CROSS OF IONA
37, 38, 39, 40. FROM THE CATACOMBS (39, 40. CHRIST'S MONOGRAM IN GREEK-LETTER FORMS

In Regional Meetings

Builders Pushing Low Rental Homes

New York, May 31, (AP).—A series of "how-to-do-it" regional meetings of builders throughout the Nation is being organized by the National Association of Home Builders to push construction of large numbers of moderate-priced rental projects for veterans.

Edward R. Carr of Washington, D. C., president of the association, announced the plan at a meeting of the Long Island Home Builders Institute.

Leaders experienced in lower cost rental construction will advise the home builders at the regional meetings as to the best proved methods of planning, financing and building such projects.

"Private home builders recognize that their greatest responsibility today is to produce an unprecedented volume of new rental housing," Carr said. "We intend to meet that obligation.

"In order to make the 'know-how' available to every Home Builder, we will send the best men in our industry out to talk shop at a series of regional meetings. A number of leading builders already have volunteered, and we expect this campaign to produce real results.

"The threat of continued Government intervention in housing as evidenced by the recently re-introduced Taft-Ellender-Wagner public housing bill is also discouraging rental construction," he said.

"In the guise of aiding private builders, the bill has only one real objective—to establish permanent Government operation of housing and a seven billion dollar public housing program.

"There is only one result that will come from Government-aided public housing, and that is to force private builders away from lower-bracket housing—where actually they want to work.

"It is amazing," he continued, "that this bill with its seven billion dollar Federal spending should be introduced in an economy-minded Congress that already has cut national defense appropriations deeply.

"We don't need the bill. Practically every tool it offers as a sop to private enterprise already is available through prior legislation."

HOMER—The Invisible — By Ray Thompson

Franco Tries to Woo 400,000 Exiles Home

Madrid, May 31 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government is pushing a campaign to woo back the large proportion still abroad of the estimated 400,000 republicans who fled Spain before his conquering armies in 1939.

Its latest plan is a kind of legal question box, through which exiled Spaniards can ask Spanish embassies if there are any charges pending against them at home, and get an official answer. How well the plan is working cannot be told because organs of the Spanish government refuse to give any figures on the number of exiles who have taken advantage of it.

The way the Franco government looks at things, any Spaniard who failed to support Franco's 1936 uprising against the republic is guilty of "military rebellion."

Thus every Spaniard who lived in the republican zone during the civil war—that accounts for well over half the popualtion of Spain—and who did not actively aid Franco's fifth column, is a "rebel."

Many such "rebels" are now out of jail, but a large proportion of the professional men among them cannot practice, and it is hard for most of them to get good jobs.

"Military rebellion," punishable by a prison term or by death, is tried exclusively by military courts.

On October 9, 1945, Franco decreed an amnesty, but it resembles a suspension of sentence, in that a prisoner once convicted may be made to serve out his full term if he commits the same offense.

Political opponents of the Franco regime are being tried almost every week for military rebellion—which may consist in handing out clandestine leaflets or paying dues to an underground labor union.

Germans Seem to Lack A Sense of War Guilt

BERLIN, May 31 (AP).—Germans as a rule lack a deep sense of war guilt. As a result, they frequently blame the Allies for all their troubles.

Occupation officials realize that the Germans are inclined not to think of their war guilt, and especially of the suffering they have brought upon other peoples around them.

A quiet, almost imperceptible campaign therefore is in progress to impress on Germans that the present-day evil conditions are of their making—the direct result of the war they fought under Nazi leadership. This is being done in the newsreels and in printed word.

Some German leaders publicly have been taking the Germans to task for their indifference to the whole question of war guilt. The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, evangelical minister jailed by the Nazis for his stand against Nazi antichurch policy, has been prominent in this respect.

Although the Germans today naturally are mainly preoccupied with problems of food, clothing and coal, it also is quite clear that they are making an effort to keep the question of war guilt out of their minds.

Talk among the Allies of the dangers of a new war, so soon after World War II, has led many Germans to wonder whether Nazi Germany was solely responsible for the last one.

Despite the most thorough defeat any nation has ever suffered, the Germans in their hopelessness still are dreaming of a leader who will guide them to another national renaissance.

The German youth of today, a number of German educators say, are thinking just as nationalistically as they did during the Nazi regime.

Japs 'Saved' By Hirohito's Meekness

Tokyo (U.P.).—Fundamentally a pacifist and a "tame gentleman," Emperor Hirohito was too weak to check the aggression of Japanese jingoists. Strangely, however, it was the ruler's same meek character that led him to accept the Potsdam declaration and save Japan from total destruction.

That is the conclusion reached in a book just published. Junzo Togashi, a palace reporter for 30 years, in "His Majesty's Human Declaration," portrays Hirohito as a man of few strong convictions. His one outstanding resolve was never to function as a dictator. Hirohito was taught from boyhood to respect others' opinions, never to be rash, to be fair and trusting and eschew violent controversies.

The book is considered important because it comes from an experienced source and is the first unrestricted portrayal of the Emperor since Hirohito, in the author's words, "voluntarily unlocked the gates of his sacred prison and came out to meet his people."

In the years between Hirohito's adolescence and Japan's defeat, Hirohito remained, unwillingly and often to his or 1 annoyance, a "living god." The palace circle drummed into him the theory that the Emperor never should rule with a positive hand, according to the author.

It was this circle that led Japan into war and it was the Emperor's "tragic lot," Togashi says, that he was unable to find the courage to emerge as the only possible Japanese Strong Man who could have spared the nation from disaster.

But Hirohito pledged himself to the ideal of the middle road.

At 45, Hirohito is myopic, rotund, walks with a slight stoop and in public talks at times with a twitching jerk which gives his manners an awkward air. His mustache is beginning to gray.

Modest in habits, he doesn't smoke or touch liquor. He was born in the Year of the Ox and, by such prognostication, his forty-first year, in which the Pacific war started, was the "danger spot" of his lifetime.

Swiss Air Attache

Bern (AP).—First Lieut. Max Waibel of Basel, who presently is a military instructor in Lucerne, has been named military and air attache with the Swiss Ministry in Washington.

Philippines Reject UNRRA Medical Offer

Manila (AP).—The Philippines rejected a recent $200,000 UNRRA gift of medical supplies on the grounds that United States military bases recently given to the new republic contained a sufficient supply of such goods and the islands would rather secure additional agricultural supplies.

A two-million-dollar shipment of UNRRA farm implements and machinery intended to increase Philippine food production is due to arrive here soon. The shipment will enable farmers in many parts of the islands to replace the work animals they lost during the war by using tractors.

Poland Buying Leather

WARSAW (AP).—Representatives of the Polish leather industry have purchased 200,000 lambskins and 20,000 goat skins in Bulgaria.

Clarinet Trio In Symphony 25 Years

St. Louis, May 31 (AP).—In 1922 three young fellows signed their first one-year contracts to play clarinet with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Twenty-five years later they are still occupying the same chairs in the same symphony, establishing what they believe is some sort of a longevity record in a profession that normally has a rapid turnover.

"One thing," said Rocco Zottarelle on the occasion of their silver anniversary, "we've never walked out mad at each other."

"There's never been a hard word between us," Carlos Camacho confirmed, "and for temperamental musicians that's pretty good."

"The secret," explained Clarence Gesner, "is that each of us pays attention to his own business."

Gesner sees little change in symphonic audiences "and we're playing almost the same repertoire today:

"But we have better players. It used to be if the French horns got through without a serious mistake they all went out afterwards and got drunk."

The three have their favorite jokes about each other. They poke fun at Gesner's interest in police calls and two-alarm fires, kid Zottarelle about the time in New Orleans when they planted a pearl from a dime store necklace in his oyster, and Camacho is never allowed to forget that in Chicago he directed a cab driver to La Palma and circled the Palmer House five times before he could convince the driver that was the place.

Germans Have Autos, Few Can Run Them

Dortmund (AP).—There are 524,052 motor vehicles in operation by the 38,613,291 Germans living in the British and American zones of Germany—or one vehicle for each 74 persons, an official survey shows.

The statistics, compiled by the bizonal traffic administration, showed 277,538 vehicles in the British zone, which has a population of 22,386,643, and 246,514 vehicles in the American zone, which has a population of 16,231,648.

Many Germans are unable to operate their automobiles for lack of gasoline, and those licensed to operate them are severely rationed on fuel.

Veterans Find Some College Studies Stupid

Cleveland (U.P.)—With the nation's colleges and universities registering the largest number of students in their histories, educators are finding lack of space not the only consideration.

A student-veteran at Western Reserve University recntly told a professor at the end of a lecture: "That was the stupidest lecture I've ever heard."

A college official substantiated the story. He said "with veterans comprising about 85 per cent of our registration, the performance of teachers is being challenged for the first time by their students."

"Teachers have had to throw their old lecture notes out the window," said M. B. Tolar, mathematics department head at Fenn College. "We've had to acquire a whole new body of knowledge to keep apace of the widely traveled and experienced GI."

Shine in Mathematics

School officials characterize it—"the best thing that ever happened to education." It makes their work more interesting, they say. The student-veteran in composition classes is able to substitute experience for imagination, an English professor said. George Grauel, English teacher at John Carroll University, finds he doesn't have to assign theme subjects. They draw on their own experiences, writing about "Flying the Hump," "The Black Market in France," or "Habits of the Burmese."

This ability of veteran-students was noted in other courses, such as mathematics, where former air corps navigators taught their teachers a few short cuts.

Richard McClelland, 22-year-old senior at Reserve and former air corps lieutenant, may be a typical veteran-student. McClelland sums up the veteran's case in this way: "The GI wants to make up the years he lost in the service. He hasn't time to listen to a lot of pointless words coming out of some professor. We want to lay it on the line."

Campus activities and politics also have undergone an overhauling. Student consensus is that fraternities aren't going to control campus politics any longer. The veteran-students in fraternities have bolted the bloc. They've become independent and don't care who's elected as long as he's a good man for the job.

Interested in Athletics

McClelland said the veteran-student is not a prewar "rah-rah guy." He is still interested in athletics, as he was in service, but he won't let them interfere with his studies, McClelland said.

"In bull sessions, the men talk about politics and world problems. They talk about peace, but don't know any more than anybody else about how to get it. One thing they're certain of—they won't go back in the army and they have a very low opinion of professional military men."

Seeing-Eye Dog Sits With Md. Delegates

Annapolis, Md., May 31 (AP).—Omar, an independent who sits in on the Maryland Legislature, has taken the floor only once—when somebody walked on his tail.

He raised the point of personal privilege from his seat on the Democratic aisle next to Delegate C. Clifton Virts, 36-year-old Frederick attorney who lost his sight in a dynamite cap explosion when he was 9 years old.

Omar, a cross between a chow and a German shepherd, is a graduate of the seeing eye school at Morristown, N. J.

Virts, a freshman this session, and Charles M. See, Allegany County Republican, who also is blind, have formed a coalition for going over the bills, with See's wife doing the reading.

Big Poultry Operator

Former Surgeon Raises Nation's Top Leghorns

This is Dr. E. L. Denison and one of his prize-winning chickens. He is considered America's "Leghorn King." He went to Florida and set up his chicken farm in 1945. He uses iodine swabs, sulpha drugs and latest medicines in curing his ailing poultry

JENSEN BEACH, Fla., May 31 (AP).—Raising blue-ribbon chickens is a simple matter, says Dr. E. L. Denison, "just so the breed is pure and is protected."

Dr. Denison should know. He's considered America's "leghorn king."

The 77-year-old retired Chicago surgeon believes his 54 years of operating and curing ailments stood him in good stead when he retired to pursue his hobby as a business.

"People and chickens are a lot alike when it comes to their ills," he said as he described how he used iodine swabs, sulpha drugs and the latest medicines in curing sick chickens.

Dr. Denison has been in the business of raising prize chickens for a half-century, but it was not until 1945 that he decided to give up his Chicago practice, and come to Florida to set up a chicken farm.

His chickens have won him prizes the world over, but it wasn't until last December that he felt he really could snap his suspenders.

He took 39 of his best leghorns to the New York Poultry Show of which he is the oldest exhibitor. When he came away, he had the grand championship sweepstakes award, six blues—all the show offered—and five seconds six thirds, six fourths and six fifths. He also had another gold medal to add to his chain.

The little doctor started in the chicken business by buying the Oakdale Farm flock in Minnesota, which he said originally came from Spain and was the "oldest" leghorn flock in the United States. He calls his home the "Garden of Eden."

He said he preferred leghorns because they were the "best layers, most beautiful and the easiest to keep. They'll eat anything."

Dr. Denison values his flock at more than $10,000. It now numbers about 450.

He has no special food formulas or medicines and his feed comes straight from a store which sells to everyone else. He sets about 1400 eggs a year—all laid by his hens. "I wouldn't let another chicken come in my front gate," he said.

Cities Plan Fewer War Statues

Chicago (U.P.).—More and more cities are scrapping plans for memorial statuary and are building community centers as "living" tributes to those who died in World War II, according to the American Public Works Association.

Citing a recent survey of community centers as war memorials, the association observed that few cities are spending money these days on heroic statues and monumental cannon. Funds are being used, instead, to finance centers where citizens of all ages may enrich their leisure hours.

The association listed Coatesville, Pa., with a population of 15,000, as a "standout example" of the current trend. Coatesville city officials and private citizens raised a fund of $52,000 to build a community center, which will include an auditorium, gymnasium, kitchen, lunchroom, snack bar, bowling alley, nursery and other facilities. City funds will finance an adjacent swimming pool.

Numerous veterans' memorial buildings are being built or planned in California. Ranging in cost from $40,000 to $250,000 each, and financed directly with tax funds, 10 centers already are in operation at Alameda, Berkeley, Pleasanton, Livermore, Everville, Albany, San Leandro, Hayward, Niles and Oakland.

A report from California stated that "in the smaller communities these memorials are taking the place of the old town hall. They are being made integral parts of the community life."

Similar examples may be found in almost every State, the association reported. The Hibbing (Minn.) community center is a war memorial containing a little theater, clubrooms, bowling alleys, kitchen, dining room and a large arena. Flint, Mich., has three municipal centers with libraries and meeting rooms.

The association said that many cities had taken over wartime USO facilities as community centers or extended school facilities to serve community needs through the use of war memorial funds.

Lion at the Party

Great Falls, Mont., May 31 (AP).—Thirteen Great Falls Boy Scouts were seated around a council fire at their camp in the Belt Mountains when a large mountain lion approached within 150 feet. The animal studied the boys for several seconds, snarled a few times, then sprang away into the darkness—to the great relief of the unarmed youngsters.

43 States Give 400 Millions Back to Towns

Chicago (AP).—Forty-three States currently are returning to their municipalities nearly 400 million dollars a year in State-collected tax revenue, according to a survey of shared tax just completed by the American Municipal Association.

The sum does not include other multimillions in State tax aid to local schools.

The association's survey, first of its kind published, reveals that only five States, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, Texas and Vermont, do not share some of their taxes with cities. In total yield, liquor, gasoline, and automobile or highway user revenues are the "big three" of State taxes shared with municipalities.

New York leads in tax sharing by returning more than 87 million dollars in State-collected revenues to its cities. The funds are allocated on a per capita payment basis under provisions of the so-called Moore plan, which became effective last July 1.

Income Tax Shared

Massachusetts, runner up in tax sharing, returns almost 45 million dollars annually to municipalities. Ohio is third with $41,500,000 and New Jersey ran a close fourth with $41,100,000. Wisconsin returned $37,500,000 and Michigan returned $24,200,000.

Wisconsin's $22,500,000 municipal share of the State income tax is the Nation's largest local share of a single State tax revenue. Allocations of this share are made proportionate to where the income was earned.

In Massachusetts, where $22,300,000 is returned to cities and towns as the local share of the State individual income tax, municipal shares are based on local assessed valuation of real estate.

Liquor taxes are shared with municipalities in 17 States, with local shares totaling well over 55 million dollars. In Michigan, alone, more than eight million dollars in liquor sales taxes was returned to cities out of total State collections of $11,300,000. Virginia returned seven million dollars or about half of its 1945 liquor store profits.

$52,000,000 Gas Taxes

More than 52 million dollars in gasoline taxes are being returned to municipalities in 18 States, and a total of 30 States share gasoline or some kind of motor vehicle tax revenues.

Largest local share of the gasoline tax is in California, where municipalities last year received almost nine million dollars of some 54 million dollars in State gasoline tax collections. Largest allotment of the motor vehicle and related taxes was made in New Jersey, where cities and towns received nearly 11 million dollars.

Other State-collected taxes shared with cities include fire insurance taxes, pari-mutuel or racing taxes, chain store taxes, cigarette taxes, banks and financial institutions taxes, and taxes on public utilities, railroads, corporation franchises, outdoor advertising and water-craft tonnage.

Dickens Paper Stirs a Controversy

London, May 31 (AP).—The Wisbech Museum, Cambridgeshire, is seeking permission to sell the manuscript of Charles Dickens' "Great Expectations" to raise badly needed funds.

A British collector is ready to buy it to prevent its going to the United States.

Another Briton wants to stop its sale.

And the makers of the film "Great Expectations" want to borrow it for publicity in America.

"The manuscript was bequeated to the Wisbech Museum in 1863 by the Rev. C. H. Townsend "for the benefit of the town and neighborhood of Wisbech." A condition of the bequest was that it should not be sold or exchanged.

The producers of the film have suggested that the museum committee might lend the manuscript for exhibition in America. But the museum is seeking permission from the Charity Commissioners to sell the document.

Americans To Hunt Lima Pirate Loot

Hollywood (U.P.).—Equipped with electronic devices, a Hollywood corporation expects to begin its search in December for the legendary 60 million dollar pirate treasure hoard believed buried off Costa Rica's coast.

After weeks of negotiation with the Costa Rican government, Carl and Johnnie Walker, leaders of the expedition, arranged for permits to explore Cocos Island, 35 miles out in the Pacific, for the treasure, reported hidden there in 1821.

Carl got reports of three separate deposits of gold coins, gold church vessels, gold dress swords and gold bricks while on location with a Twentieth Century-Fox movie company in Costa Rica last January.

He has resigned his job with the costume department of the studio to devote full time to organization of the expedition, which will be equipped to remain four months on the uninhabited island.

Johnnie, a contracting engineer, will accompany his brother and a party of 12 to the island by boat. The Costa Rican government has required that 10 of its soldiers accompany the expedition.

Carl said the corporation had made a contract with Costa Rica providing that the government shall receive 40 per cent of whatever is found.

Several expeditions, including one headed in 1927 by Sir Malcolm Campbell, famous British automobile racer, have attempted to locate the treasure. Only the Keating expedition from Nova Scotia was successful. Carl said it reportedly recovered $109,000 in treasure.

All maps used by previous treasure seekers have been made available to the Walker expedition to sell the document.

Woodworker Carves Horse Career

LIGHT TOUCH: Horseman Calvin Kinstler puts the paint to one of the many models he has carved by hand

Baltimore, May 3 (AP).—Calvin Roy Kinstler has been making his living on horses ever since the depression—the safe way.

About 15 years ago he exchanged his dairy farm and several draft horses for a house in the city and an indoor occupation carving 9-inch percherons, Belgians and Suffolks

"I figure only two or three from Idaho pine.

others in the country do this kind of wood-carving," he says. "And I'm the only one who paints wooden horse models.

He says half his orders come direct from horsemen from every part of the world. A firm in Copenhagen is now copying Kinstler's models in porcelain. The wooden variety retail at $75 each.

Kinstler, a partial invalid, puts in about two 10 to 15-hour days on each horse—from black and white drawing to finished job.

His son, Roy Webb Kinstler, a former Merchant Marine, takes care of the business details.

Betty's Sphere of Influence

Associated Press Newsfeatures

CURVACEOUS Betty Caldwell, who is cast opposite Fred MacMurray in United Artists' "A Miracle Can Happen." Hunt Stromberg says his finding Betty shows it can

Luxury 'Prefab' Holds Own in Fine Home Area

By Conrad P. Harness

A WASHINGTON realtor has erected a luxury model prefab on a $3000 lot in a subdivision of fine homes, exploding the widely accepted theory that prefabs are necessarily small, boxy, jerry-built dwellings usually situated in low-cost housing areas.

Located at 9 E. Everett st., Chevy Chase View, Md., off Connecticut ave. extended, near Kensington, the home is a credit to the prefabricated home industry.

Over 800 interested homeseekers filed through the dwelling last Sunday, according to Sam Walker, builder.

The prefab is a Gunnison home, made in New Albany, Ind., and shipped here for erection. The dwelling is a three bedroom rambler, with a full basement, large living room, dining room and equipped kitchen.

A screened arcade and a front porch graced with white columns give the home a colonial appearance.

The home was built on order, said Walker, and will cost the owner $13,700, exclusive of land. Homes in the adjacent area range from $16,000 to $50,000.

Gunnison homes are no novelty here. Seventeen were erected before the war, the first in 1936. Walker said 13 had been erected since he had returned from naval service last year and re-established himself as Gunnison representative.

Gunnison features eight different sized homes, ranging from 28 by 24 feet to 52 by 24. The Chevy Chase View dwelling is "size 6," with a 48 by 24 foot floor area, plus the front porch and screened-in arcade.

High Mortgage Value

WALKER said the homes would carry a 75 to 80 per cent first mortgage, which is slightly higher than conventional type homes, which normally carry from 60 to 75 per cent.

After an order for a home has been received, Walker said, it takes 60 days before the housing sections arrive from the factory and another three to six weeks for erection.

Prices range from $7500 up, with many optional features available, such as basements, fireplaces, garages, porches, arcades, etc. With "extras," a house could cost $1000 more. Dealers won't quote prices until they know exactly what is desired and where the house is to be located.

Meanwhile, other local prefab dealers have reported booming business. Berry Lethbridge, of Lethbridge-Mayton, Inc., prefab dealers, reported his firm had "big plans but won't reveal them until the houses are under way."

"We're very optimistic about our future in the low-cost home field," Lethbridge added, "and are moving cautiously into the higher-priced home field."

His firm has the local franchise for Raleigh Master-Craft homes. He said the dwellings are precut and partly preassembled at the factory and would meet all local building codes.

Seven have been completed here, Lethbridge added. The firm is now building more homes in Rockville and Olney, Md.

640 Pending Orders

STILL another prefab dealer, Murray L. Kotch, 3200 16th st. nw., reported 17 prefabs completed or under way. Kotch has the franchise for two prefabs, Arlington Homes and Skill-Craft.

He predicted sales for the two dwellings would total 640 during the remainder of 1947 and 1948. The estimate was based on pending orders.

The local dealer stated the Arlington Home factory could produce 1000 homes for the Washington area if orders were forthcoming. Sales for the Skill-Craft product are not restricted by quotas," he added.

Kotch, like many other prefab dealers, specializes in selling the "shell" of the house to builders who erect and finish the interiors. The "shell" costs from $1495 up.

The Skill-Craft home, said Kotch, is also available in a rambler styled floor plan, complete with breezeway.

THIS is one of Gunnison's prefabricated home models. Set on a large $3000 lot in a neighborhood of luxury homes, it will sell for approximately $13,700, exclusive of land

VISITORS immediately notice the large areas of light wood paneling. Ceilings are in very light tones, while the ceiling cornices, baseboards, door and window trims are very dark. Floors are of nine-ply oak paneling. Fireplace at right is nearly hidden by lamp tables

Kotch declared his firm could sell a completely finished two bedroom home for $7950 including a $1000 lot.

Thirty structures prefabricated by Johnson Quality Homes have been erected in the local area, 15 of them this year, mostly in the Silver Spring and Landover Hills, Md., areas.

The local distributor, Royce Ward, sells the "shell" to builders who erect and complete the home. A three-bedroom "shell" cost $5053.

Few Curbs Held Over Builders

FEDERAL limitations and controls over nonessential construction are still in effect and are being enforced, builders were reminded yesterday.

Edward M. Synan, District construction manager for the office of the housing expediter, said there appears to be an increasing amount of confusion as to whether or not building controls are still in effect.

"There have been so many changes in the agencies handling these controls and so much publicity about the removing or relaxation of controls that many builders are finding themselves in violation of orders still in effect," Synan declared.

Under present controls, only 50 million dollars worth of nonhousing construction is allowed per week on a national basis. There have been many reports that this would soon be raised to 75 million dollars weekly.

Synan called VHP Order No. 1, which limits nonhousing construction, "the most important weapon in meeting the Nation's housing shortage. It requires Federal approval for the start or repair of most types of non-housing construction."

Projects under way at the time the order was issued on March 26, 1946, were permitted to proceed.

Certain repair and maintenance jobs are exempt from the order. No approval is required for a job costing $1000 or less on a house; $2500 or less on a hotel, apartment house, institution, commercial building, or industrial structure of less than 10,000 square feet, and $15,000 on a factory of more than 10,000 square feet.

The order also exempts many kinds of construction, such as roads, dams, and bridges.

"Although production of building materials is reaching a new high level," Synan stated, "there isn't enough of a supply yet to allow unrestricted construction of nonessential structures."

Publicly financed homes or apartment houses must be approved by the FPHA. If the project is nonresidential, it must be approved by what formerly were the local offices of the Civilian Production Administration.

The former CPA offices were transferred to the Office of the Housing Expediter on April 1, 1947. They are located at 1200 15th st. nw.

Office of the Housing Expediter is currently existing on a month-to-month basis. The Wolcott housing bill, recently passed in the House by a large majority, would abolish the OHE.

Of Town And Country

Mom Takes Buster's Snake Egg in Stride

By Fred Sailor Harvey

MRS. STERLING felt slightly uneasy, as she so often did when her 12 year old son, Buster, entered one of his periods of quiet, unexplained activity. Experience had taught her there was usually a sound basis for uneasiness.

This morning at breakfast she had waited for his wild burst of enthusiasm over the wonders he had seen at the village street carnival the night before. But he had only said with suspicious reserve, "oh, it was all right."

Mrs. Sterling and her husband had retired for the night when she heard Buster come into the house almost noiselessly, which was suspicious in itself, and tip-toed to the kitchen before coming upstairs, the tip-toe part being a cause for real alarm.

Questioned this morning about the kitchen trip Buster had replied with exaggerated casualness, "Gee, I'm not sure what I went for, a drink I guess."

Now, from the kitchen window, Mrs. Sterling could see him down by the barn. He had a ladder leaning against the tin roof of the cow shed and seemed to be carrying up pails of sand which he emptied into a wooden box on the roof. The project, whatever it was, must have some connection with the carnival because it had certainly been in his mind at breakfast. And cheap carnivals with side-shows including Frankie The Fire-Eater, Bosco The Crocodile Boy and such like, carried many germs of dangerous ideas.

Buster completed his job on the cow roof and rushed in the kitchen door, stopping suddenly. "Oh, hello, Mom. I thought you were still upstairs." His energy dissolved into a pseudo listlessness

Buster dreamed of the time when the boa constrictor would be big enough to wrap around his arm

and he slumped in a kitchen chair. "Gee, you've got an awful hot fire in the range haven't you."

Mrs. Sterling watched for some hint of what was up. She replied tartly, "No hotter than usual. What's the matter with with you this morning anyway?"

His eyes were fixed on the big coal range. "Nothing's the matter, Mom, nothing at all. Say, did you know a boa constrictor snake is only a little bitty thing when first born?"

Soft Boiled Snake

HIS mother kept stirring the cherry preserves. "No, I didn't. Why do you ask?"

"Well, I was thinking it would be fun to hatch a boa constrictor egg and train it while it was too little to squeeze things very hard and then sell it to a circus."

Mrs. Sterling laughed and kept on stirring. "Why, of course. It would be nice to have a little boa constrictor around the house. And just where would you find the egg, may I ask?"

Buster shifted uneasily on his chair, then leaned forward eagerly. "Oh, I've got the egg all right. Lura gave it to me last night."

Mrs. Sterling stopped stirring. The spoon dripped red sirup on the hot stove. "Buster Sterling, have you gone stark crazy? Lura who? And if you've got a boa constrictor egg, where is it?"

Buster's face took an aggrieved expression. "Well, gee whiz, there's no need to get so excited. Lura, the Snake Lady, gave it to me last night at the carnival, right out of the snake-pit, and it's up there in the warming oven. All I have to do is bury it in sand for six weeks, but I sure hope you haven't got the stove too hot."

The spoon clattered to the floor as Mrs. Sterling jumped back from the stove. "Buster Sterling, you ought to be whipped. A snake egg in the warming oven." She backed away to the dining room door. "Now you get it out of there this minute, and hurry."

Buster opened the warming oven door a crack and cautiously felt inside. Mrs. Sterling moaned, "Oh, for heaven's sake, hurry. You don't suppose it could have already——"

Buster opened the warming oven all right, just nice and warm, not a bit too hot."

He held the big chalky gray egg in his palm. "I'll bet you never saw a boa constrictor egg before, Mom. Just feel how sort of leathery it is."

His mother backed into the dining room. "Don't you dare come near me with that thing. Lay it in the coal bucket this minute and get out of here while I decide what to do with it."

Two hours later Buster was still hanging around outside a locked kitchen door. Several times his mournful face had peered in the kitchen window but his mother waved him away impatiently. He was surprised when she finally opened the door and said, "Come on in and get that thing."

She seemed to have calmed down

The egg was crumbly and an awful smell came out

quite a lot. She even smiled a little. "I suppose I was silly to get so excited. It's sure not to hatch, but if you want to waste your time trying, go ahead. It's there in the coal bucket where you left it.

Incubator Baby

BUSTER felt the egg carefully and sighed with relief. "Gee, I was afraid it would get chilled, but it's still a little warm. I'll go bury it on that tin roof."

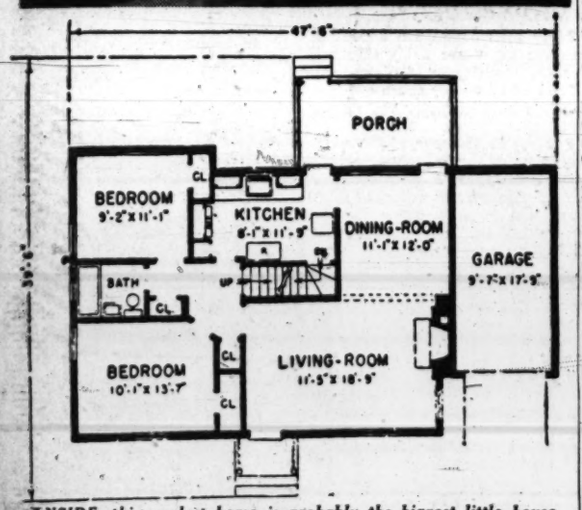
During the following weeks the entire neighborhood learned that Buster Sterling was trying to hatch a boa constrictor egg. But it hurt his pride the way they snickered, laughed and refused to take it seriously. "Just wait till I show it to 'em wrapped around my arm," he boasted. "Then they won't laugh."

As the end of the six-week incubation period drew near Buster's tension mounted until he could hardly sleep. The sixth week passed but he wasn't too worried because you couldn't expect the American sun to work as fast as it did in Africa. At the end of seven weeks he was growing discouraged though still hopeful, but when eight weeks had gone by he cautiously dug the egg out of the sand box.

It felt hard, but not the kind of hardness it would have if something alive was curled up tight inside. Very carefully he pricked open the tough outer shell, then the inner skin. Some hard crumbly stuff and an awful smell came out and Buster said, "Aw, gee whiz," and blinked hard to keep from crying.

It was nearly three years later, when Buster's snake egg had become a traditional story in the family, that he heard his mother talking to another lady in the front room. He heard the word boa constrictor so of course he listened and his eyes grew wide with delayed understanding when he heard his mother say, "—so while he was outside I baked it as hard as a brick in the oven and he doesn't know about it to this day."

L-Shaped Living Room Is Gaining Wide Favor



INSIDE, this modest home is probably the biggest little house you've ever seen. The L-shaped living and dining rooms make possible their decoration as a unit or as individual rooms. The two windows and French doors opening onto the porch from the dining room give a sense of spaciousness.

The early American exterior of white side walls, moss-green shutters, and weathered roof appeal to all. The house is designed to use standard lumber and simple plumbing. Ornamentation is eliminated, so it can be economically built if imagination is generously used.

Plan No. 1201, Better Homes & Gardens Magazine.

Slum Photos Go On Display

"Pictures Talk Housing," a group of photographs by local amateur camera fans, is now on display in the Longfellow Building street windows, Connecticut and Rhode Island aves. nw.

The pictures, selected from 250 recently shown at the National Museum, were entries in a housing photo contest sponsored by the Citizens Council for Community Planning.

Approximately 30,000 people, mainly tourists, saw the pictures at the National Museum, Mrs. Dorothea Wells, executive vice president of the council, said.

Mrs. Wells declared visitors were "amazed and shocked by the primitive and substandard housing conditions here, especially the outdoor privies, and the nearness of slums to impressive Federal buildings."

Breezeway Can Soften House Lines

The breezeway has recently come into wide use among architects and home builders.

This covered passage connecting the house and garage provides a cool, breezy living porch opening onto the front lawn and rear yard. The idea is a development of an old New England custom of connecting the house and barn by a shelter for protection against bitter winter weather.

Modern designers have discovered that the harsh lines of a box-like house can be softened and interesting masses added to the residence by a breezeway. The area can be left open throughout the year or screened in summer and inclosed by glass during the winter.

Even if the garage is located at the rear of the plot, a breezeway can be provided by moving the garage alongside the house and connecting the two structures.

Many owners of older houses have done this and found that the move added greatly to their summer comfort and at the same time made an outdated house appear quite modern. The idea is quite flexible and will give any home the rambling effect so popular today.

There is only one word of caution. Before moving the garage, local zoning regulations should be investigated.

Close Shaves Injure Lawns

That lawn which looks so bright and green today is likely to develop a bad case of anemia unless it is cared for constantly during the hot months to come.

Perhaps more lawns are damaged by mowing too closely than by any other item of treatment. All the benefits of spring seeding and fertilizing can be easy nullified if the grass is clipped too short. The average lawn should never be cut shorter than 1½ inches—2 inches is better—because extremely short grass has a tendency to die out.

Water and lots of it is another treatment which lawns require constantly. An ordinary sprinkling is not enough. The turf must be saturated so the moisture soaks well down to the root structure at least every other day during the hottest, driest months.

As a result of chemical discoveries made during the war, there is no longer any excuse to have a lawn full of weeds. There are any number of preparations on the market that will kill weeds without damage to grass.

Let's Get Down to Earth!

Cucumber, Squash Planting Deadline Near

By James H. Beattie

A FEW HILLS of cucumbers and squashes have a definite place in nearly every garden. Muskmelons, watermelons, pumpkins and winter squashes merit consideration in larger gardens. The choice is not always based on vegetables which will yield the greatest quantity of food for the space occupied, but on individual preference for certain products. Many gardeners grow muskmelons, watermelons and other members of the so-called vine crops. Those who have become familiar with the high quality of home grown, vine ripened melons feel entirely justified in giving them space.

This group of crops is difficult to grow largely because of insect and disease enemies, but modern control measures have lessened the uncertainty involved in their culture.

Very worthwhile results with vine crops may be obtained without undue trouble. This is particularly true of squashes and cucumbers, both extensively grown in Washington gardens.

Cucumbers and squashes are distinctly warm weather plants, yet they do not withstand severe summer heat and drought. Planting must be deferred until the weather is warm and settled. Ordinarily this condition exists in Washington by May 15, but this year, with cool nights and few warm days, there was nothing to be gained by planting too early.

On the other hand, heat, drought and crop enemies make success uncertain when the planting is deferred too long. About June 15 is the deadline.

Need Rich Soil

FERTILE, well drained soil with an abundance of organic matter and liberal applications of garden fertilizer are needed by vine crops.

The custom of planting seeds in "hills" made by mixing fertilizer and manure, or garden compost and fertilizer, into the top few inches of soil on the site of each hill goes far in insuring a good crop.

While the surface of these plant sites is raised 2 or 3 inches above the level of the surrounding soil it is in no sense a mound or hill.

Some merely plant the vine crops in drills a few feet apart spacing the individual plants a foot or two apart in the rows.

These rows are usually well fertilized and garden compost should also be used whenever it is possible to obtain it. Thorough soil preparation and liberal feeding are needed.

Dust infant cucumbers to kill striped beetle pests

Gardeners who neglect squash are missing a delicious food

Cucumbers Need Room

WHEN planted in hills and the vines are allowed to run on the surface of the ground, the hills should be at least 6 feet apart. If individual plants are grown in drills the same row spacing is required but the single plants may be a foot or two apart.

Those desiring to grow cucumbers in small gardens will often find it worth while to train cucumber plants to a trellis. An A-shaped trellis placed between two rows meets this need very nicely. Greenhouse vegetable growers invariably train cucumbers to some form of support and thereby obtain yields several times as great as could be had from the same space devoted to surface-grown plants.

Even where garden space is abundant, training has many advantages. Insect and disease control is simplified and harvesting made easier.

Varieties of Cucumbers

BURPEE HYBRID and Early Fortune are satisfactory slicing and salad sorts. The National Pickling and Fordhook Pickling are largely grown for pickling. These varieties may all be used for either purpose, but it is best to employ them for their intended use.

Bush or summer squashes have a definite place in every garden. Only three or four hills are required to meet the needs of the average family. Bush squashes may be grown closer together than cucumbers and they are more economical of garden space. Hills containing four plants may be spaced about 4 feet apart. Prolific, they have a place in almost every small and large garden.

Yankee Hybrid, Early Prolific Straightneck, White Bush Scollop, and Zucchini are excellent varieties of summer squash.

Squashes Need Room

BECAUSE of their vining habit winter squashes need a lot of space. Eight-foot rows, with the hills about 4 feet apart in the rows, usually prove satisfactory. They require a growing season of about 100 days, hence the space is occupied for the entire growing season. They are an expensive crop to grow unless one has an abundance of space. Winter squashes are easily stored and make a very desirable addition to the winter menu.

Acorn or Table Queen, Butternut and Hubbard are desirable varieties of winter squash.

Many serious insect and disease enemies attack this group of plants. Aphids, the striped cucumber beetle, the spotted cucumber beetle and the melon or pickle worm are the worst. Cryolite or rotenone dusts are standard remedies for the cucumber beetles.

Don't use sulphur on vine crops. Aphids may be controlled by using a nicotine dust or spray. Dusting the growing tips with cryolite and after the fruits form with rotenone is effective for the pickle worm.

Frequent and thorough application of the insecticide is absolutely necessary and the treatment must start almost as soon as the plants appear above the ground.

Damping off, anthracnose, downy mildew, bacterial wilt, leaf spot and mosaic may all affect the cucumber. Seed treatment with a fungicide, spraying or dusting with bordeaux and the control of the insect enemies all help in overcoming the ravages of cucumber diseases.

There is no desire to give the impression that the culture of cucumbers or squashes is a simple matter. No group of garden crops has so many enemies, yet they can be successfully grown without undue trouble or expense. Perhaps they do challenge the resourcefulness of the gardener but the results are a full justification for the effort.

Squashes, too, have a multitude of enemies. This is particularly true of the insect pests. In addition to the ones which attack the cucumber, the squash bug, a brownish black stink bug about five-eighths of an inch long, clusters on leaves and fruits. Its eggs are brick red and shiny.

Wilting and dying of the plants is usually due to the attacks of this insect. Hand picking of the insects is effective. They are also trapped under bits of board laid on the soil. Recently it has been found that a 5 per cent DDT dust will kill immature forms but it also injures the plants.

The squash vine borer is a white worm which bores into the stems near the ground, causing the plants to wilt and die. It may be destroyed by locating the burrow, then slitting the stem lengthwise with the corner of a razor blade and puncturing the worm. The cut surface of the stem should be covered with earth to prevent drying out.

Corner Cupboards

Don't overlook the possibilities of corner cupboards in the dining room. They utilize space otherwise largely wasted and provide a wealth of storage space.

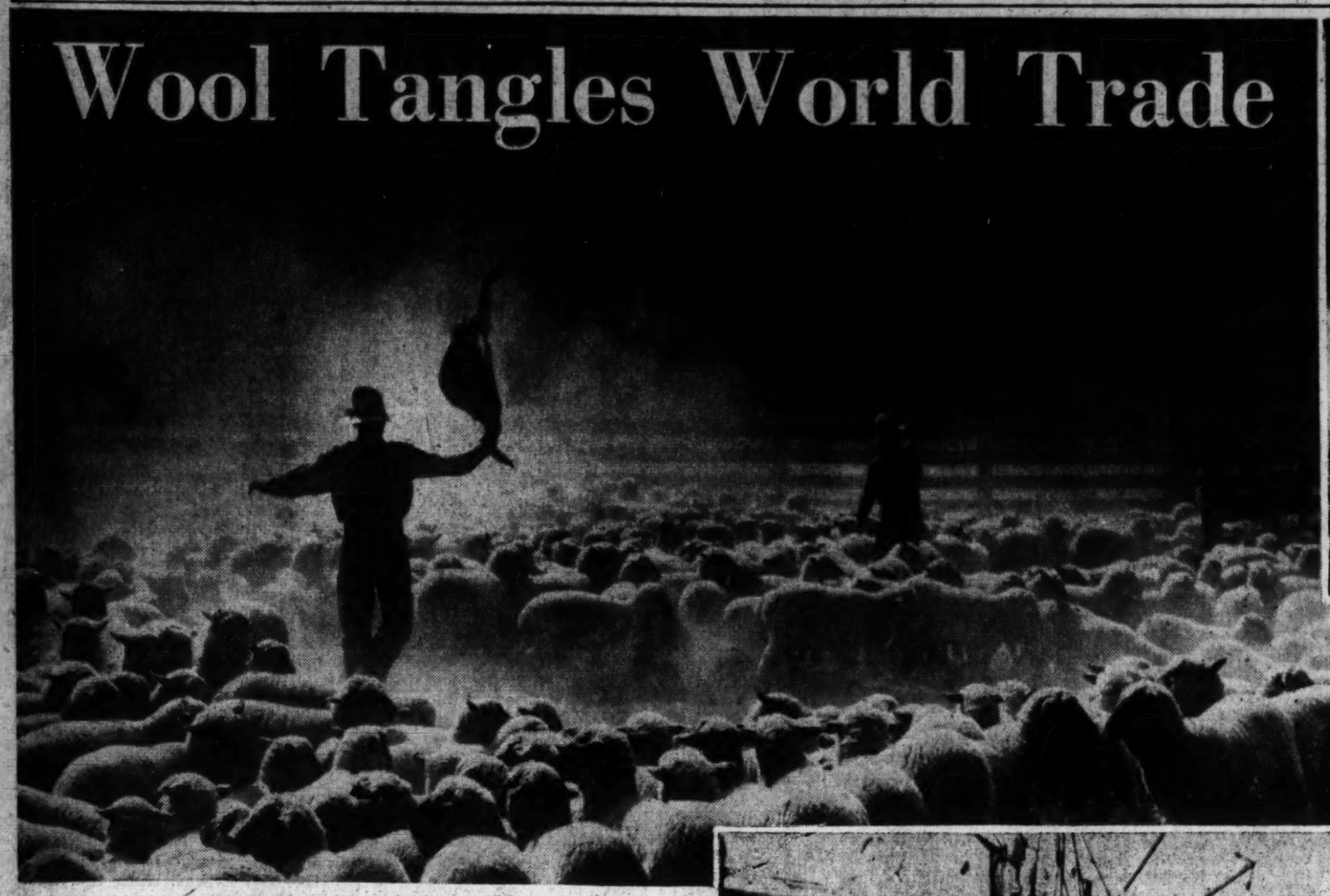
Kitchen Lighting

Fluorescent lighting behind decorative wooden valances above kitchen work surfaces provides a modern treatment and supply light where it is needed.

The Washington Post

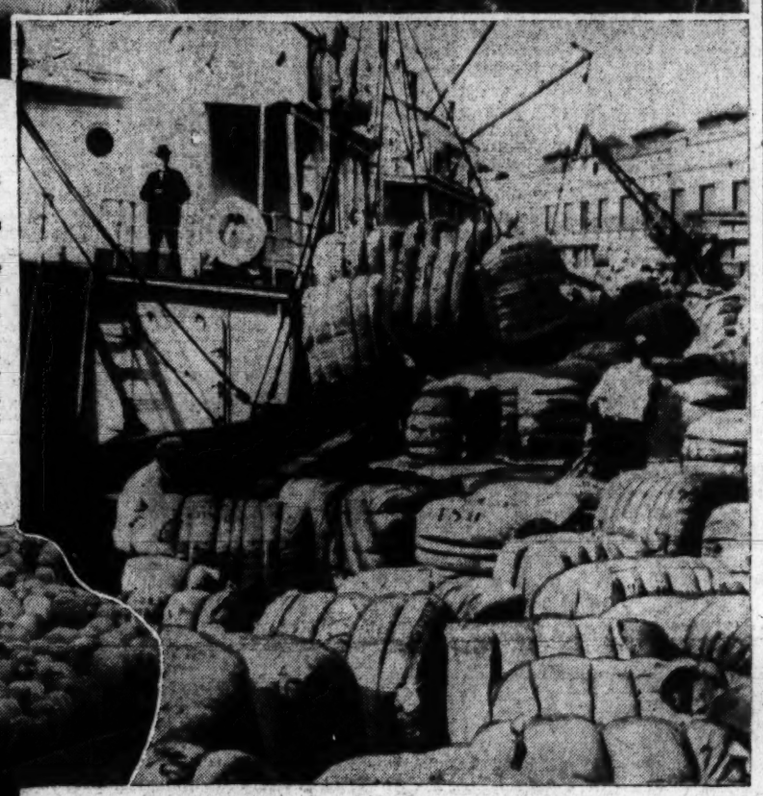
WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1947

Wool Tangles World Trade



THE ROUNDUP in Montana is a night-time chore

SHEEP-SHEARING in Texas



WOOL for American looms chokes Australian docks

MUTTON on the hoof meekly follows a trained goat to the slaughter

By John W. Ball

Post Reporter

ON A HOT September day in 1909, President William Howard Taft made a speech at Winona, Minn.

Taft had gone to the rock-ribbed Republican Midwest to explain the tariff bill his party had just shoved through Congress, and which he had signed a month before.

That tariff bill, known throughout the land as the Payne-Aldrich bill, had been the Republican Party's answer to a Farm Belt demand for lower duties. Taft the year before had been elected on a platform that promised "revision of the tariff." It had been revised, but not in the direction the Midwest Progressives wanted.

Taft couldn't understand the lack of response his explanation experienced that day. The wild applause that Midwest Republican audiences had hitherto bestowed upon their Presidents was missing, and it annoyed him. Finally, in a fit of pique, he blurted forth words that many observers since have credited with sending him out of office in the next election. Those words were:

"The Payne-Aldrich bill is the best tariff bill the Republican Party has ever passed."

There were many things in the Payne-Aldrich bill the country didn't like. But most noisome of all its 2024 items was Schedule K—wool. Let's see how President Taft explained Schedule K that day at Winona.

"With respect to the wool schedule," he said, "I agree that it probably represents considerably more than the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here.

"The difficulty about the woolen schedule is that there were two contending factions early in the history of Republican tariffs, to wit, woolgrowers and the woolen manufacturers, and that finally, many years ago, they settled on a basis by which wool in the grease should have 11 cents a pound, and by which allowance should be made for the shrinkage of the washed wool in the differential upon woolen manufactures.

"The percentage of duty was very heavy—quite beyond the difference in the cost of production, which was not regarded as a necessary or proper limitation upon protective duties."

Poor, worried Taft that day, trying desperately to bolster his position, at last turned upon the opposition:

"There was no great manifestation," he shouted, "on the part of our Democratic friends in favor of reducing rates on necessities.

"They voted to maintain the tariff rates on everything that came from their particular sections."

Democratic Adjustment

FOUR YEARS later under President Woodrow Wilson a new tariff bill was passed. Under it wool was admitted free, and an ad valorem tax of 35 per cent was placed on woolens.

That tariff, with slight changes, was in effect until the Republicans under Harding again took over in 1921.

One of the first measures to get support from the Harding Administration was the Fordney-McCumber law. It was built along the same lines as the Payne-Aldrich bill. Wool was given increased protection, and elaborate compensation on woolen manufactures was restored. In fact, woolen textiles fared about the same as they did under the Dingwell Act of 1907 and the Payne-Aldrich bill of 1909.

But wool protected by 16 to 18 cents a pound in the grease under the Fordney-McCumber Act wasn't enough for the high tariff boys, who were running the Republican Party in the hectic 1920s.

In 1930, under Herbert Hoover, the Smoot-Hawley bill raised the rate to 24 cents a pound. And, as in 1909, the tariff bill of 1930 was a harbinger of Republican defeat at the next election.

Reciprocity Enters Picture

THERE WAS little change in the situation during the early New Deal except for passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act.

Under this act, in 1939 an agreement was entered into with the United Kingdom which admitted manufactured woolens into this country under a formula that added up to tariff of about 68.5 per cent.

In November, 1941, an agreement was reached with Argentina which lowered the tariff on raw wool to about 13 cents. A similar agreement with Uruguay was signed in 1943.

War Charts Course

UNDER THE pressure of war shortages, the Government in 1943 took over the purchase of the entire domestic wool clip. A wool purchase program was set up, and from 1943 until last April 15 virtually all American wool was bought at about 42 cents a pound—a fraction of a cent above parity.

Unlike other commodities protected by Government price supports, wool is a "deficit" product. At no time in years has this country produced as much wool as it consumes, seldom half it consumes.

Through the operation of the purchase program the Government now owns about 500 million pounds of wool. It can't sell it, because the law forbids its sale at less than parity.

Foreign wool, even after paying the 13 cents a pound average tariff, can undersell American wool in its own market.

(Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the present tariff is 2 cents a pound higher than the 11 cents fixed in notorious Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich bill.)

When the wool purchase program expired April 15, wool dropped from the support price of 42 cents to around 30 cents almost overnight. However, little was sold at that price. Producers who can afford to are holding their clip, awaiting developments.

Geneva Bombshell

LAST April 10 at Geneva, 18 nations assembled to seek a way to reduce international trade barriers. Their aim was an ambitious project in international economic collaboration.

They met at the earnest behest of the

See WOOL, Page 6, Column 2

Ballot Theft Assures It

Machine Built By Pendergast In Rigor Mortis

By Edward T. Folliard

Post Reporter

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 31.—The big-city machine built up by Tom Pendergast is a wreck.

This was true even before last week's startling melodrama, the blasting of the courthouse safe and the theft of ballots, poll books and tally sheets. It is certainly more true now.

The police say that the men who blew open the courthouse safe probably were "outside talent," most likely yeggs brought here from St. Louis. A wet pillow was used to muffle the sound. Consequently, according to one authority, the blast must have been "a dull thud like the distant bumping of a car fender, or a rat falling off the pantry shelf."

Politically, it was a death rattle. The point had been reached where the Pendergast label was a decided handicap. No political machine can thrive without the support of some decent citizens, and the decent citizens of Kansas City, for the most part, were ashamed of what happened under the Pendergast banner last August.

The Original Evidence

THE audacious robbery came at a time when Kansas City was experiencing a "reform wave."

Harry A. Morris, 36, a lawyer with a Phi Beta Kappa key and a much-decorated veteran of World War II, had set out to make over the Democratic organization here. He was determined to put an end to "boss-ism," and strange though it may seem, he says he had the support of Jim Pendergast, who inherited the mantle of old Tom Pendergast. It was Young Jim who helped make Morris chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Committee.

The Kansas City Star, it is noted, does not mention the Pendergast machine in connection with the robbery.

Yet it was the functioning of that machine that led up to the crime. The ballots, tally sheets and other records constituted all of the original evidence upon which a grand jury based 81 indictments against 72 persons for vote fraud in the 1946 Democratic primary election.

Did Truman No Good

PRESIDENT Truman's part in that primary election last August attracted Nation-wide attention, and did him no good. He was against Representative Roger C. Slaughter who had opposed several of the Administration's liberal measures in Congress. Mr. Truman said of him, "If he's right, I'm wrong."

He came out for Enos Axtell, a novice in politics, and enlisted the support of the Pendergast machine to put him over. Axtell was proclaimed the winner over Slaughter in the August primary, but went down to defeat in the Republican tide that swept Kansas City on November 5.

Most of the President's friends out here seem to think that he made a mistake by getting into the primary fight.

One result was that the Republicans were encouraged to recall that Mr. Truman's political sponsor was the late Tom Pendergast, who did time at Leavenworth. Another result was an investigation by Kansas City Star reporters, who got to wondering about the vote in precincts controlled by the Pendergast machine. In one precinct, for example, Axtell got 141 votes as against 1 for Slaughter.

Votes 'Miscounted'

IT WAS the Star's investigation that led a grand jury last week to say:

"It is our belief that Roger C. Slaughter was defrauded of nomination by miscount of votes and by other types of fraud."

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are now trying to solve the mystery of the safe cracking and the theft of the evidence. The culprits, obviously are enmeshed in the scandal that resulted in 72 persons being indicted.

It should be pointed out, though, that there is not the slightest suggestion that James M. Pendergast had any knowledge of the lurid plot. Those who know him say that he probably was just as much startled—and disgusted—as the public generally.

No Liking for Politics

JIM PENDERGAST, a nephew of old Tom, bears little resemblance to the popular conception of a boss. He does not look the part, and he certainly does not act it. Veteran newspaper reporters here say that he has little stomach for the rough and tumble of politics.

It was Jim who was responsible for Harry S. Truman's entry into politics. The two of them met in the Army during World War I. Jim, a lieutenant, served for a while under Captain Truman and admired him.

In 1922 Jim talked to his father, Mike Pendergast, a brother of Tom, and suggested that Truman would make a good candidate for county judge. That led to a meeting between Truman and Boss Tom. Truman, so the story goes, told the Boss that he would run, but that if elected he intended to be scrupulously honest.

"Tom Pendergast never asked me to do a dishonest deed," Truman used to say later. "He knew I wouldn't do it if he asked. He was always my friend. He was always honest with me, and when he made a promise he kept it."

Sucker for Ponies

THERE is still a lot of affection for Tom Pendergast in Kansas City. Those who admired him—and still cherish his memory—say that he probably never would have gone to Leavenworth if it had not been for his great weakness, his passion for betting on the ponies.

The Gallup Poll

Truman Drops In Popularity

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Affairs

THE PHENOMENAL rise of President Truman's popularity, which began last winter, has halted.

Fifty-seven per cent of voters polled approve of the way he is handling his job, compared to 60 per cent in March. The drop comes after a continual rise from the low point of 32 per cent just prior to 1946 elections.

The trend of Mr. Truman's popularity is shown in the following table:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Truman is handling his job as President?

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
July, 1945	87%	3%	10%
Feb., 1946	63	22	15
July, 1946	43	45	12
Oct., 1946	32	53	15
Jan., 1947	35	47	18
Feb., 1947	48	39	13
Mar., 1947	60	23	17
TODAY	57	25	18

The President's popularity is highest in the South, lowest in the East Central States.

The vote by sections follows:

	Approve	Disapprove	No Opin.
N. England & M. Atl.	55%	26%	19%
E. Central	50	30	20
W. Central	61	20	19
South	68	17	15
Rky. Mtn. & Pac. Coast	61	24	15

Gallery Glimpses

Senate Must Economize or Swelter

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

LOOK for the worst session's-end snarl on appropriation bills in 16 years.

The House Republican high command has decided to sit it out with the Senate on House cuts if it takes the whole month of July.

That could result in a payless week or two for many a departmental worker. The new fiscal year starts July 1. Each supply bill unpassed by that date means a fundless department.

Only when, and if, the Senate cuts deeper than the House, will you see a swift conference agreement. The Labor-Federal Security bill, where the Senate did just that, was the exception.

On nearly every other bill, the Senate is expected to up the House figure.

House Republicans long since have abandoned real hope of saving six billion dollars. They are shooting now at the Senate's own target—4½ billion in economies.

To reach that figure, and better it if possible, they will make each House-Senate conference on 1948 funds a long-remembered battleground.

* * * *

Tetrameter Overboad

COLLECTORS of the world's worst poetry are avid readers of the Congressional Record.

They long since discovered, what members of Congress never have, that politics and the bard don't mix.

On dramatic occasions, few speeches are complete without quotes or misquotes from Shakespeare.

But in the appendix of the Record Congressmen are practical in their tastes. There, rhyming constituents are politically free to lash the muse to frenzy.

There, Mrs. Ida Skinner of Boonville, Mo., a constituent, be it said, of Representative Max Schwabe (R., Mo.) recently dealt this shattering blow to domestic felicity:

"Now, I'm just a housewife, don't you know,
I do all my work and even sew.
I work outside because I can't pay
Some lazy helper eight bucks a day.
I don't mind this work one single bit,
Even if I don't have the time to sit,
And read a book or go to a show,
But here's one thing I'd like to know.
What would happen if the wives would belong,
To a housewife union, big and strong,
When the union says, 'You don't cook on Sunday,
And maybe don't have to wash on Monday.
For mending you will draw double pay,
Time off each week to even play
A game of tennis or round of golf,
And your husband at home won't dare to scoff
For fear he might his union wife offend
And she would walk out and let him tend
The housework, the cooking and children too
What on earth would the poor man do? . . ."

* * * *

Mike's No Piker

THIS is a fish story. It helps clear up the "great muskellunge mystery," which had congressional anglers reeling for a week.

The mystery: How did Representative Michael J. Kirwan (D., Ohio) obtain 100,000 fingerling muskies for Youngstown's Mosquito Creek Reservoir?

Muskies, or great pike, are the fightingest fish in fresh waters. To catch one is every angler's dream. Trouble is muskellunge are so scarce even the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service is out of stock.

Now Youngtown's Mike Kirwan is a member of the Interior Department subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. Besides that he's a good Democrat. He favored a fourth term for Roosevelt before F.D.R. ran for a third. Besides that, he fought all cuts in Interior appropriations.

Naturally the Fish and Wildlife Service was impressed when Kirwan said it would be nice if his Youngstown anglers could try their hand at muskies in the Mosquito Creek Reservoir. But the Fish and Wildlife Service was fresh out of muskies.

The storm broke when the muskies, 100,000 of them, were delivered anyway. Republican dry casters bellowed that playing politics with fish was unsporting. Like foreign relations—it should stop at the water's edge. One even charged "New Deal favoritism." It was a bad week for fish relations.

Wisconsin's Alvin E. O'Konski (R.) was the most disturbed. He knew only one place in the country stocked with so many muskellunge — the State-owned Woodruff Hatchery in his own northern Wisconsin district. He suspected a Fish and Wildlife fish trade for O'Konski district fish.

"Holy mackerel!" exlaimed O'Konski. "Ohio got Wisconsin's fish."

At week's end the tempest calmed. O'Konski took the bipartisan, water's edge view.

Said O'Konski:

"Mike Kirwan's a good guy. I hate to tell him this. But he can say goodby to all other fish in that Youngstown reservoir. Muskies are cannibals. They eat other fish and then start eating each other."

* * * *

. . . Priceless Joke

THE other day an enterprising young man bowed his way into the office of Illinois' Melvin Price. Briskly he unlimbered a briefcase, produced a sheaf of material attacking the Administration's reciprocal trade program.

MELVIN PRICE

Price was out. When his secretary remonstrated, the young man said there was nothing to get excited about—all this was for free.

He introduced himself as a researcher for the Republican National Committee. Then he delicately suggested he could be helpful in locating many another chink in the Administration's armor.

As a researcher, there were just two facts he hadn't looked up: (1) Though from Republican downstate territory, Price is a Democrat. (2) There's no stancher supporter in the House of the Administration's reciprocal trade program.

* * * *

Panhandling

SOUTHERN delegates, trump card in the presidential nomination of many a Republican, since 1940 have been considered the private preserve of Ohio's Robert A. Taft.

Last week Minnesota's Harold E. Stassen went poaching deep into Taft's Texas territory. In three days, he visited Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio.

When a Republican presidential candidate heads south it's usually for (1) a vacation, (2) speechmaking or (3) Southern delegates.

Stassen wasn't vacationing on this trip. The only speeches he made were in the ears of Texas Republican leaders.

He's the only GOP leader since Wendell Willkie to flirt with Taft's Southern votes.

Felony or Misdemeanor?

D. C. Gun-Toting Bill Arouses Senate Enemy Of the Police State

By Robert Bruskin
Post Reporter

A SIMPLY worded bill to curb gun-toting in Washington has unexpectedly become the crux of a one-man crusade in Congress against lowering barriers to a police state.

The bill is intended to put teeth into enforcement of restrictions against carrying dangerous weapons. It gives police the right to arrest and search suspected carriers without a warrant.

The offense is a misdemeanor. But the bill permits police to act "as in the case of a felony, upon probable cause."

There was not a word of opposition to the bill when it was approved by the House last month. Only one witness mildly protested against it during public hearings.

COOPER

Chairman C. Douglass Buck (R., Del.) of the Senate District Committee, confidently brought the same bill to the Senate floor and asked unanimous consent for its passage. It was obvious that Buck expected no objection.

But Senator John Sherman Cooper, a Republican from the hill country of Kentucky, did object—vigorously and adamantly.

He warned it was a complete reversal of the rights wrought through the centuries to protect the citizen from police tyranny.

It gave police indiscriminate authority to search and seize in violations of minor city ordnances as well as major crimes. It was contrary, he said, to the fourth amendment which declares:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."

Knows Martial Law

SENATOR COOPER is serving at his first congressional session. A graduate of Yale and Harvard Law School, he left a Circuit Court judgeship to enlist as an Army private in 1942 and for a long time was a corporal of military police.

His education in military law was furthered by duty as a military government officer in occupied Germany.

The proposed bill is not much different from military law, he said.

Cooper declared he also thought it necessary to enforce the laws against carrying dangerous weapons. But he proposed, and later introduced such a bill, that the offense be made a felony instead of a misdemeanor.

What's the difference?

Parking and Murder

JAMES R. KIRKLAND, counsel for the Senate District Committee, explained that a policeman cannot arrest, search or seize in a misdemeanor offense without a warrant, unless he personally sees the offense committed.

A policeman, however, can search, seize or arrest anyone suspected of a felony, for "probable cause." He does not need a warrant.

Misdemeanors include parking violations, smoke nuisances, failing to clean snow from sidewalks and a host of other peccadillos. They are punishable by jail terms of one year or less.

Felonies include murder, manslaughter, robbery, burglary, rape, and other major offenses punishable by penitentiary terms of over one year. Conviction includes loss of civil rights. The offender cannot run for public office, he can't vote.

At present police need warrants to search anyone suspected of carrying a weapon unless they can see the weapon. Few warrants are issued for that purpose, and few convictions are made among the suspects arrested. Their usual plea is that they were searched illegally.

Too Big a Stick

POLICE are reluctant to be identified with the controversy, although the bill was supported by Acting Supt. Walter J. Thomas.

One veteran policeman explained it this way:

"I prefer that it be made a felony. I know we're supposed to be just dumb cops without much thought about the Constitution, but I don't like the power it gives us."

"Suppose I didn't get along with a neighbor because his dog chewed my kid. We might have had hard words. Well, I could stop and search him in public every time I saw him if he had a bulge in his pocket. It might be made by a pipe or monkey wrench. But I would have what these lawyers call 'probable cause.' I could even follow him into his home and search everything there."

Gun Clubs Disagree

AN OFFICIAL in a Government office which publicly favored the misdemeanor legislation said representatives of gun and rifle clubs opposed making it a felony. Members are exempted from that law when engaged in club activities.

There was some thought of its legality, but the sponsoring group, he said, thought it would be easier to get a misdemeanor bill through Congress. Later, an amendment probably would be offered to make it a felony, he said.

On the practical side, for speed in handling cases, Kirkland said, it would be easier to have offenders charged with a misdemeanor. Then it would not be necessary to have a grand jury indictment. A case could be disposed of in 24 hours unless the defendant demanded a jury trial.

Senator Cooper, aroused by the Supreme Court decision in the recent Harris case which tremendously expanded police rights of search and seizure, said he would fight every move to water down the Bill of Rights.

As an example, last week he voted against blood and urine tests for drunken drivers because, he said, they would compel a defendant to testify against himself.

10 Years After, the Windsors Follow Vanishing Trail

By Cynthia Lowry

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—On a sunny day in France, 10 years ago, Edward, newly created Duke of Windsor, took Wallis Warfield as his bride.

That simple marriage ceremony on June 3, 1937, was—to millions anyway—a postclimax to one of the world's great love stories.

Behind them was a 6-year-old romance which was more important to Edward VIII than was the crown of the British Empire. It was a love affair which swept a 41-year-old, twice-divorced American woman into the category of femmes fatales who have changed the course of empire.

That day marked the start of a long, long pilgrimage, still unended.

Edward's determination to marry Wallis was more than the love of a king for a woman who was unacceptable as his consort. It precipitated a crisis which shook the Empire to its foundations and arrayed Parliament, cabinet, church and his own family against the King. It fascinated a sentimental world which could scarcely believe such drama could be real, particularly when the principals were a man and a woman well past the first flush of youth.

Still Job Hunting

IN the passing decade, much water has tumbled through the mill race of the ancient Chateau de Cande where Edward and Wallis took their nuptial vows.

But today as then the Duke of Windsor is a man in search of a job. The difficulty is that he was bred and trained to be a king-emperor and there is only one such position in the world.

As far as the Duke and his Duchess are concerned, there is ample evidence that the qualities that drew the then Prince of Wales to the side of the then Mrs. Ernest A. Simpson are enduring. They have gone through a series of tough, soul-searching ordeals together. They have been snubbed and rebuffed. They have enjoyed small successes and made mistakes.

Through the years there are signs that a legendary romance has leveled off in a mature, happy marriage. Their interests, enthusiasms and hobbies fit together as closely as the jigsaw puzzles of which both are fond.

Intimates and even casual acquaintances note this: The way the Duke's eyes compliment his Duchess, their thoughtfulness concerning each other. He calls her "My Dear," or "Sweetheart." She calls him "Dear." No one, except the reading public refers to the Duchess as "Wallie."

Wary of Horses

TIME has touched the couple with gentle hands. Edward, now a wiry 53, looks younger. His dark blond hair is slightly silvered but plentiful. He has lost the strained look so evident during the turbulent days which preceded his abdication and self-exile.

He carries himself in a jaunty manner and spreads the same charm that endeared him to the world in the globe-trotting, horse-falling days when he was Prince of Wales. The Duke's clothes still bear his hallmark of expensive informality. He shoots a sharp game of golf, now his favorite sport. He still keeps off horses. His riding once was banned formally by the British cabinet.

The Duchess, at 51, could pass for 40 or younger. Her dark blue eyes are clear and wide. Her brown hair, unmarked by gray, is still worn parted in the center and falls in clusters of soft curls to frame her attractive face. Her chin line is firm.

Wide World Photo

Left, the Duke of Windsor and the former Wallis Warfield in wedding garb after the ceremony at Monts, France, in 1937. Right, the Duke and Duchess at Glyndon, Md., last April 26 for the Maryland Hunt Cup steeplechase

As always, her clothes are perfection (she has been on most "best-dressed" lists since 1935) and her jewels are fabulous.

But their decade together possibly has passed slowly in some ways for the one-time King who by his own decision was forced to sit on the sidelines as his nation fought through six bitter years of war and the greatest crisis in her long history.

The Bedeaux Boner

IMMEDIATELY after their wedding trip to Italy, they plunged into a gay, pleasure-seeking life surrounded by other monied cosmopolitans who followed the sun and the seasons from one fashionable resort to another. There were golden days at their Riviera villa, skiing parties in Austria and Switzerland, the winter season in Paris. Most of their intimates were Americans.

The Duke, even then, apparently felt the need for some occupation. Their good friend, American efficiency expert Charles Bedeaux, suggested the Duke pick up his old social welfare and labor interests and do an inspection tour of American industry. It seemed like a good idea and arrangements were made. America was all set to roll out the red carpet for the Duke and the former Baltimore belle who had come close to being Queen of England.

At the eleventh hour, after cars had been ordered to take the couple to the Paris railroad station, the Duke canceled the trip. American labor had raised a furor over Bedeaux, who, it charged, introduced the "speedup" system into American industry. Since that time—only a few months after their marriage—the Duke has walked more carefully amid the pitfalls of public opinion.

The couple contented themselves with shuttling about the continent, always on the move, always very social.

At home in England there seemed to be no change in attitude. The exile continued, even though Edward's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, dropped in on them for a few hours in Paris. Queen Mary remained unbending about her eldest son's marriage to a divorced woman, but she was reported to have listened carefully when he broadcast on the anniversary of the Battle of Verdun.

The British people gradually were getting accustomed to their new King, George VI, and the self-censorship of the British press helped them to forget their former King was only a few hundred miles away.

Tour of Duty

THE war changed everything for the Windsors. When the blitzkreig struck Edward and his Duchess went back to England after almost three years. But their arrival, in September, 1939, was quiet and they stayed with a friend, Maj. Edward Metcalfe.

When they went back to France a few days later, the Duke of Windsor was in a major general's uniform and he had a job as liaison officer with the French. Wallis returned to their Paris house.

Nothing much happened in the Duke's military service, and during that period the Duke and Duchess again were commuting between Paris and the Riviera. Suddenly they departed for Spain and Portugal.

They were in Lisbon when the British government announced the Duke's appointment as Governor and commander in chief of the Bahamas. For five long years Edward stuck conscientiously to his job. The Duchess enacted perfectly the role of Governor's lady, leading war relief and philanthropical projects, opening bazaars and entertaining visiting dignitaries.

As the war drew to its close, Edward resigned. He said rather wearily that their five years in the Bahamas were "the longest time I have spent in one place since my adolescence and the longest I hope to spend in any one place in the future."

Casualty of War

IMMEDIATELY they sought to pick up the old mode of life—the familiar, once-fashionable trails that led from Florida to New York, to Paris, to the Riviera. That way of life had vanished in the rubble of war. Their cosmopolitan friends had scattered.

Edward again was on the lookout for an Empire assignment. Time and time again, as important British posts became vacant, the Duke was reported to be a candidate for the job. Someone else always was named to fill it.

Long before France's doors were open to British or American guests, the couple went back to Paris. The city, which once had taken them to its heart, scarcely paid any attention. Paris was too concerned about getting enough food and fuel for itself. When it did notice, Paris wondered openly in its single sheet newspapers where the Duke was getting enough coal to heat his home and where their food was coming from.

The Duchess, after a few snipes in the American and French press, denied she would buy any new clothes. She could not afford them, she said.

But the top brass of the American Army provided the couple with a military police escort on their trips out of the city, and entertained them, while the British Embassy, presided over by the Duke's good friends, Ambassador Duff-Cooper and his wife, carefully looked the other way. There was no reception for the couple there, but United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey was their host.

No Haven There

THE Duke and Duchess didn't stay long in Paris. Their next move was to follow the path back to their familiar vacationland, the Riviera. Their Cap d'Antibes villa was in disrepair and the swimming was still dangerous because of unexploded mines. None of the old Riviera hands was back; it was a leave center for American troops. The Windsors didn't stay long there, either.

Things were still pretty static at home. The Duke visited—alone—with his family a couple of times while the Duchess remained on the continent. The Queen mother remained adamant on her attitude about divorce.

Finally, in October, 1946, the Duke and Duchess returned together to England. While British officialdom had always been extremely clam-like on the whole Windsor subject, there were authoritative reports that the bars were being lowered slightly upon condition there would be little publicity concerning their joint visit.

A couple of days after they arrived, the Windsors landed on every front page with the theft of $200,000 worth of the Duchess' gems by a "cat burglar." They soon departed for America.

The winter has been spent in the postwar cosmopolitan style in America but patterned on the old continental life. They visited Nassau and Florida and were in New York for the early spring months. They were guests of some of their old Riviera and Paris friends and picked up some new ones like railroad tycoon, Robert R. Young.

Now they are back in England again. If no job materializes, they will swing onto the old circuit: Paris, Riviera, New York, Florida. . . .

'The Way It Always Has Been'

The Hindu Gatekeeper Knows Only of Hunger

By Margaret Parton

OKHLA, India, May 20 (Delayed).—The slow freight from Calcutta came through here at 4:25 a. m. today, just as it always does.

Ten minutes earlier the crossing keeper had shut the gate across Muttra rd., leading to Delhi. As usual, the long line of buffalo-drawn carts, loaded with clover for the breakfasts of New Delhi's horses, bumped to a stop.

But this morning, unlike other mornings, the crossing keeper halted with his gate a car full of Westerners. They had been swimming by moonlight in the Jumna River, and they were sleepy and resentful of the delay.

Great Deal of Money

A WESTERNER who could speak Hindustani climbed onto the gate and lighted a cigarette.

"How are things with you?" he asked.

"Please, sahib, they are not good."

"Why?"

"Because I am hungry, and my wife and children are hungry. We are always hungry. I earn 38 rupees (about $12) a month from the railroad, and that is a great deal of money compared to many other people. But somehow it is not enough to feed and clothe my family."

"How many children do you have?"

"I have four, sahib, and one more on the way. I once had two others, but they starved to death."

The crossing keeper spoke flatly, quietly.

"Was it always like this with you?" asked the man who could speak Hindustani.

"No, sahib, not always. A few years ago, before the war and before all these troubles, it was better with us. I had the same job and I earned less money, but somehow things did not seem so expensive and I could make ends meet."

"Do you have any idea why it is this way now?"

"No, sahib, I do not know. I only know it is bad for everyone."

"Perhaps it is the fault of the British."

The crossing keeper shrugged his shoulders. "Perhaps so. I, myself, take no part in these politics. But I and my family have eaten the salt of the British for many years. I must give them my loyalty."

A Moslem Puzzle

AS THE crossing keeper moved closer to the group by the gate, one of the women noted the long lock of hair he wore, by which the angels one day would haul him up to heaven. She realized he was a Hindu.

"Ask him if he is afraid of the Moslems, all alone by himself all night?" she suggested.

Yes, said the crossing keeper, he was afraid. No one had ever bothered him, but still he was afraid.

"I cannot buy arms to protect myself," he explained, "and there are not many heavy sticks out here in this sand and scrub brush. I do not know what to do except stay in the shadows whenever I can. So far there has not been much trouble in our village, although last week some Moslems attacked the Untouchables. I myself am caste Hindu, and they did not trouble us. I do not know why this was."

"Do you know why Hindus and Moslems fight?"

"No, sahib, I do not know. I hear that it is because the Moslems want Pakistan, but I myself do not understand such things. The only thing I understand is that I have not enough money to feed my family and that my children starve."

"Perhaps it will be better soon. Perhaps India will become peaceful and you will earn more money and be happier."

"No, sahib, I do not think it will be that way. I think it will be the way it has always been."

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Raising Chimps for Research

Man's Nearest Kin Needs Much Babying

Wide World Photo

Dji Dji, 9 months old, gets his orange juice out of a glass while 5-month-old Ernie works on a bottle. Playing nursemaid is Renee Denis, daughter of the foundation's owners

By Wilbur Jennings

DANIA, Fla., May 31 (AP).—Raising chimpanzees requires the combined intuitions of a mother, doctor and nurse, plus work and money.

At the Anthropoid Ape Research Foundation here, chimps—man's nearest relative—are bred and imported for scientific research. Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore recently purchased a half dozen of the primates, but for most hospitals the cost is prohibitive.

Leila Roosevelt Denis, who with her explorer husband, Armand Denis, operates the farm of some 50 chimps, finds the work is not without its humor.

She tells of a chimp named Mugwump who liked to walk at her side and hold her hand. He was quite an attraction on the streets until he picked up the habit of sneaking up behind girls and slapping or pinching them.

Muggie would drink anything, but he knew quality. He once sampled seven drinks fixed for him, then went back and drank the champagne first and followed with the scotch.

100 Proof Infant

THE CHIEF attraction at the farm now is a pair of young chimps, Ernie, 5 months old, and Dji Dji, 9 months. Ernie was born at the farm; Dji Dji came over from the Belgian Congo and was baptized with vodka by the ship's crew.

It would not be out of order to call a pediatrician if either became ill, for in all respects they are treated just as human babies.

They wear diapers and are fed from a bottle. They get orange juice, ice cream and vitamin pills. At night, they snooze in cribs. They even sunburn.

Mrs. Denis makes it clear that the farm is for the raising of the chimps for research and that there is little training. But chimps are smart and quickly pick up habits from watching people.

Slow to Breed

BREEDING has met with fair success at the farm, although two births in three years are all that can be expected of a mother.

With the war over and more chimps being imported from Africa, plus local breeding, the price is expected to come within reach of more hospitals. At present, a chimp on the dock costs $500 or more.

They are more desired for medical research than mice, dogs and monkeys because they react to infantile paralysis, cancer, the numerous tropical fevers and other human diseases as well as the common cold. Their organs come closest to matching those of man.

New Lifeline Tangles With Egypt's Ambitions

By Charles A. Grumich

LAKE SUCCESS, May 31 (AP).—Britain and Egypt, bound together by treaty pledges signed during East Africa's "Stop Mussolini" era 11 years ago, are approaching the bitterest phase of their postwar estrangement.

It arises from the decision of the British to realine their Middle East commitments on their own terms and from Egypt's ambition to more than treble the land area in the realm of young King Farouk I.

The one big issue at stake is the ultimate disposal of their most valuable common property. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Its absorption under the Egyptian crown—the apparent goal of Egypt in her announced plan to bring Britain before the United Nations Security Council on the question of imperial troop dispositions—would extend Egyptian rule from the Mediterranean to the equatorial headwaters of the Nile and greatly increase Egyptian frontage on the Red Sea.

It would go a long way toward fulfillment of modern Egypt's ambition to be the foremost power in all Araby.

Validity in Question

EGYPT HAS announced that her case against Britain will be argued here by a delegation headed personally by Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Norkrashy Pasha. In the first official preview of Egyptian strategy, it was disclosed that Nokrashy Pasha would demand withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt on the ground that the 1936 treaty was outmoded and that the imperials were there against the will of the people.

This apparently means that Egypt will contend that although the treaty does not expire until 1956 it should be abrogated to meet conditions which have changed since Mussolini was marching his legions into neighboring Ethiopia.

The British answer to this is that they have withdrawn their wartime forces from Egyptian cities and now are down to the 1936 treaty limit of 10,000 troops and 400 pilots plus auxiliary personnel to safeguard the Suez Canal zone, which is sovereign Egyptian territory.

The British point out that since bilateral negotiations for treaty revision broke down last winter, they will consider the treaty still effective.

New Empire Link

THE actual breaking point of the negotiations, which Britain undertook voluntarily, was the Sudan issue.

Britain's interest in the Sudan is based on the widely heralded plan to relocate her shrinking empire communications from the Middle East to colonial holdings in East Africa.

In reply to Egyptian claims to the Sudan and the campaign for "unity of the Nile Valley," the British have said they would not pull out until the estimated six million Sudanese, most of them nomadic and hard to enumerate, "have been given the chance to express themselves on "independence."

The Egyptian retort is that no free plebiscite can be held in the presence of British imperials, that Egypt should be entrusted alone with preparation of the Sudanese for autonomy or independence and that the British are working on the Sudanese to "secede" from Egypt.

The Egyptian Foreign Office caps its case with the charges that Britain intends:

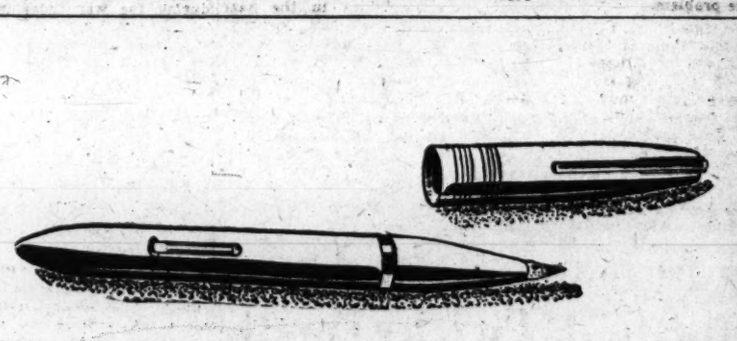
1. To exploit the natural resources of the Sudan and its cheap labor.

2. To take advantage of the Sudan's military and strategic situation along the British imperial lines of communication in Africa.

3. To safeguard British colonial ambitions in central and East Africa "where at present strong currents prevail tending toward a national revival which imperialists are attempting to quell by all the means in their power."

"The independence Britain seeks for the Sudanese," the Egyptian Foreign Office says, "is in reality British freedom to interfere in the affairs of the Sudan . . . 'Self-determination' (of the Sudanese) in British eyes means only the liberty to join the British Empire."

The "unity of the Nile Valley" campaign is pegged by the Egyptians on ancient contentions such as "Egypt is a gift of the Nile" . . . "If a civilized power occupied the regions of the upper Nile . . . it could then at will either parch or inundate Egypt" . . . "He who holds the upper Nile could dispose of Egypt as he likes."



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Airborne Army Wants 'Refillable' Transport

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

FORT BRAGG, N. C., May 31.—Ever since a Nazi airborne army captured Crete back in May of 1941, military men and civilians alike have pondered and argued about invasion from the skies.

Many a Briton anxiously watched the heavens for Nazi paratroopers until a more real threat—the buzz bombs—appeared. General staff members of every nation weighed the pros and cons of the new threat.

On the one hand there were experts who proved—to their own satisfaction at least—that the conquest of Crete was an unprofitable experiment. Others become concerned about this new exposed flank.

Airborne operations both in Europe and the Pacific won acceptance of the new element in warfare. But sharp differences of opinion remain.

Emphasis Is Obvious

MANY military and naval men—pointing to the heavy losses in some unsuccessful attempts and the small volume of men and equipment planes can carry compared to ships, railroads and trucks—view it as of limited use.

Other responsible men in uniform—including some in very high places—believe that American armies of the future must be airborne or hopelessly obsolete. They make a very plausible case.

"All fighting men and everything they need to fight with in the future and live on as they fight must be capable of movement by air," says Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, commander of the Eighty-second Airborne Division here.

The fact that Gavin's outfit is the only complete and unified division among the 2 1-3 divisions making up the "American Army in being" within the United States, argues that top War Department chiefs at least partially agree with him. So does the Army's field exercise program for next year. It emphasizes airborne problems.

"It may be 25, 50, 100 years off," Gavin told The Post, "but whoever first masters and uses the technique of launching a major invasion by air can conquer the world. It can be done. We must see that it isn't done against us."

Peninsulas such as Florida, Alaska and the Eastern Shore of Maryland afford the best targets for airborne troops, Gavin says. If not heavily defended, they can be rather easily seized and held from the air.

And for such a large area as Alaska, only an airborne defense is practical, General Gavin says. We cannot maintain large garrisons there to defend the territory against an enemy invasion. The latter, of course, would be seeking bomber or guided missile launching sites for attacks on United States industrial centers.

Only airborne divisions could be rushed to Alaska quickly enough to wipe out such "airheads," he says.

Writing in a recent issue of the Infantry Journal, the leader of the famed Eighty-second Division calls attention to the dual need for great dispersal of forces in the atomic era and for their rapid massing for counterattack. Airborne forces can answer this paradox, he says.

Glider Obsolescent

AIRBORNE men consider their present techniques as being comparable with military aviation at the close of World War I. They are in their infancy.

They declare the glider to be passing, if not already obsolete. Paratroopers, also, have a limited future, in the eyes of most airborne men.

The AAF is still designing and building gliders for the Army Ground Forces, but almost everyone considers this an "interim measure." They would be necessary if war came in the near future, because our airborne forces now have no other way of getting equipment the size of a jeep or larger to their objective, lacking a landing field.

American gliders used in the war had many defects. Four out of five ended up against trees, walls or fences. As they opened in the nose, it was usually impossible to remove their cargo.

Moreover they had to be towed by a long nylon rope. It took up air space and was impractical except in good weather. And the fragile craft usually could be used only once in combat.

New all-metal gliders on order have their opening in the tail. One model can carry a payload of 8 tons. A rigid bar is being developed for close-in towing.

But gliders have so many faults that airborne leaders are looking elsewhere for means to bring in their heavier weapons.

Borrowed From Nazis

ONE intermediate answer may be larger parachutes or clusters of "silk." At present, we have in regular service only single 24-foot 'chutes capable of lowering a man with combat equipment—or his equivalent.

Experiments are being conducted with "ribbon" chutes, first designed by the Germans, and combinations of larger parachutes, which have been employed successfully by the British to lower heavier loads.

Ribbon chutes and steel spring suspension lines have been tested to overcome another difficulty in modern operations—the increased shock to a paratrooper jumping from the faster planes of today.

Still another innovation is a system of setting off an explosive charge inside the canopy just before landing. The lift decelerates the chute and lowers the load more gently.

But bigger and better parachutes are not considered the ultimate answer for soldiers or heavy weapons. All airborne soldiers now must qualify as paratroopers (during the war those in glider battalions did not). But in the more distant future, airborne experts see virtually all troops being landed by some type of aircraft. Paratroopers might be employed to a limited extent as "pioneers" or scouts, they feel.

Pasture Landings

THREE types of aircraft are now under development or study as possible replacements for gliders and parachutes:

(1) Large transport planes with tracked landing gear instead of wheels. This would permit landings and takeoffs on cow pastures. At present, larger aircraft must operate from prepared runways of considerable length.

Fairchild, at Hagerstown, Md., now has an Army contract to equip its C-82 Packet with such tracked landing gear. The Packet—better known as the "Flying Boxcar"—is replacing C-46s and C-47s in the AAF Troop Carrier Command.

A defect of the present endeavor is that the tractor-like undercarriage remains fixed in flight. But it is by no means impossible to build planes capable of folding such landing gear into the wings or fuselage.

(2) Helicopters of greater size and ruggedness offer a possible solution. They are at present costly and hard to maintain, but are still in their infancy.

(3) Probably the most promising thing now in view is what General Gavin calls the "kiwi." The "kiwi," among some lexicographers, is a bird that can't fly. He refers to a development more formally known as a "pod," a "gondola," and as a "droppable" or "detachable" fuselage.

What airmen and airbornemen have in mind is an airplane patterned after the familiar American truck-and-trailer.

'Refillable' Plane

THERE would be a plane, complete with wings, engines, tail assembly and cabin for pilots. The fuselage, however, would be detachable. It would have wheels or skids, so that the pilot could deposit it at the "airhead" and return to base for another cargo body.

Several planes with "detachable" fuselages are under development or construction. In these models the plane would have to be landed for the body to be detached.

What airbornemen want, however, is a plane with a "droppable" fuselage. This would permit the "kiwi" full of troops or weapons to be released by a low-swooping plane at an altitude of 6 to 8 feet over a small, level stretch of ground.

The gondola—if not damaged in landing—then might even be used as a land vehicle.

Somewhere in these fields of development, says General Gavin, lies the future of airborne operations—military key of tomorrow.

Export Miracle

West Reich Paying 20% Of Own Way

By Sigrid Arne

GERMANS in the British-American occupation zones are turning out enough goods to pay about 20 cents on each dollar it costs to keep them going.

In both January and February they delivered 10 million dollars worth of goods to 16 nations. They wrote contracts in those two months for another 12 million dollars for future delivery.

In the same period British-American taxpayers carried the German food bill to the tune of 50 million dollars a month. So German exports amount to only .20 per cent of their living costs.

But it's a start, at a time when communications are still so slow in Germany that it takes a letter three weeks to travel 300 miles.

The British-American occupation officers have worked up an amazingly diversified foreign trade. The 20 million dollars worth of goods shipped early this year went to Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, India, Luxembourg, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The products which brought in the most money included chinaware, iron products, cameras and optical instruments, machines, hops and potash.

Coal Still Problem

THE single industry which jumped to prewar levels was timber and lumber products. Most of the German forests were in Bavaria, which saw little of the war. The chinaware industry, which depended merely on clays, also was ready to work.

Coal mining got up to 80 per cent of prewar levels last autumn. But coal mining has been a tough row because of the food shortages. The British-American occupation forces have tried to keep Germans eating at 1550 calories a day. That is not enough to keep a miner. So special allowances were made to bring his food up to 4000 calories.

The miners, quite humanly, shared that food with their families, so coal production continues to lag—just as food supplies generally will lag until the new crops are in. Then the British-American merger hopes to send German eating to 1800 daily calories.

Even with all the trouble, Ruhr coal production went to 238,000 tons on March 21. The goal is 300,000 tons daily.

Textiles Moving

SPRING brought help because it opened up the river traffic. That cleared the Bremen docks so that they are able to handle 700 tons of timber daily for Britain, which needs it badly to rebuild.

German textile production is still low. But the Germans have been able to ship four million yards of cotton goods to the Belgian Congo and they have contracted for 12 million yards for Afghanistan, to be shipped this summer.

For each contract signed with a country that has something to sell, the Germans earn the purchase of something in return, and to that extent the load is lifted on British and American taxpayers.

For each such contract the need for food from the Russian zone is lessened. And for each such economic success the British-American diplomatic teams are in a better position to dicker with the Russians for the kind of democratic Germany the two western nations want.

By The Associated Press

His Epitaph: "Gung Ho"

Raider Carlson—Maverick Marine

By Murrey Marder

Post Reporter Marder was a combat correspondent with the Marine Raiders in the South Pacific

AGAUNT, leathery-skinned Marine general with the heart of a buck private passed quietly across his last line of departure Tuesday, and with him died a small part of every enlisted man.

No epitaph had to be hurriedly inscribed for Evans Fordyce Carlson—the professed pacifist turned militarist. He had written it himself, many years before.

To some, who believed in him, it was almost a ritualistic term. Others, who thought of him at best as a crackpot idealist, used it in derision. To Evans Carlson it was a way of life—"Gung Ho"—work together.

The term is far more likely to remain in the Marine Corps than is Evans Carlson's military philosophy, for even now his teachings are almost legendary.

Not by the Book

TO THE corps and the American military mind in World War II, Carlson offered a new method of military training and, more controversial, a new way of military thinking.

He would make men know why they fought, and then, he said, he would make them the best trained, most fearless fighters the world had seen. And in training and fighting they would be as equal as their ability would permit—same food, same quarters and same rights of expression to officers and enlisted men.

This author, lecturer, professional soldier and son of a New England Congregationalist minister asked volunteers for his raider battalion, "Why do you want to fight?" Then, "Do you think you could cut a Jap's throat without flinching?"

And when he had selected his men—7000 volunteered for his battalion of 1000—he threw aside most of the military conventions—tables of organization, battle formations and approved tactics included—and built his own fighting unit.

That Evans Carlson and his theories were tolerated at all can be attributed primarily to this Nation's desperation in the early days of World War II. Whether Carlson was right and the rest of the American military wrong will be debated long and loudly only by his most devoted followers.

Viewed From Angle

FICTION has lapped over into fact many of the hundreds of Carlson anecdotes. As men before him, he was probably somewhat less than his ardent admirers held him to be, and somewhat more than his critics believed.

Carlson was not the only maverick the Marine Corps ever had, but he was unusual in a far different way from the cantankerous, blustering Smedley D. Butler kind of Marine.

In 1912, when he was 16, Carlson left high school to join the Army. A good soldier, with no signs of what his critics later termed "fanaticism," he resigned a captaincy after World War I. Two years in that postwar world sent him back to the military, and when he found he could get no more than a second lieutenant's commission in the Army he turned to the Marine Corps—as a private.

Within a year he was a second lieutenant, and he immediately applied for duty in a country which held a special fascination for him—China. That was to mold his entire future, giving him his Gung Ho philosophy, bringing his resignation from the corps, his reinstatement, and the germ of the idea for his raiders.

When he left China in 1930 for Nicaragua, Carlson was a typical Marine's Marine. For leading 12 Marines against 100 so-called "bandits" in Nicaragua he won his first of three Navy Crosses.

Untimely Praise

BUT later in China, with the Eighth Route Army in 1937 as an observer, he found something which changed his mind about accepted military doctrine. The Chinese Communist armies, with the poorest of equipment, were achieving almost unbelievable troop stamina. He translated how they got that way as "ethical indoctrination."

For talking of this success of the Chinese Communists, in the days when the United States was aiding Japan with scrap iron and oil, Carlson received what he regarded as a reprimand. After long debate with his conscience, he submitted his resignation, and began a lecture tour of this country.

According to a current biography of Carlson, "The Big Yankee," by Michael Blankfort, the stirrings of Carlson's social-political conscience came long before his duty with the Chinese Communists. At a George Washington University class in international law here in 1935, which he attended by commuting from Quantico, Blankfort writes, Carlson learned about "dollar diplomacy" and "balance of power" for the first time.

While a civilian between 1939 and 1941, Carlson wrote two books, "Twin Stars of China" and "The Chinese Army," to warn the world of the war he was sure would come between Japan and the West. In January, 1941, returning from a civilian trip to China, just 11 months before Pearl Harbor, he stopped in the Philippines to warn General MacArthur to prepare for guerilla figting for the impending attack by the Japanese. But the general, said Carlson, felt secure enough in his own plans, as did almost everyone Carlson tried to alert.

BRIG. GEN. EVANS F. CARLSON
. . . in battle dress, on Guadalcanal

Metaphysics and Mayhem

IN EARLY 1942, when Marine headquarters authorized a new type of striking force, a raider unit, neither Carlson, who had gone back into the corps as a reserve major, nor Marine headquarters itself knew exactly what it would be. Carlson, however, with the confidence of a man who had sold his biggest idea, set out to show what he meant by a hit-and-run detachment composed of super-trained men with a special will to fight.

With James Roosevelt, the President's son, as his second in command, he whipped together on the West Coast his famed raider battalion, teaching his men politics, religion, philosophy and how to gouge out an enemy's eyes.

Eventually there were four raider battalions in the Marine Corps, but none of the others, with partial exception of the Fourth Raiders—for a time commanded by James Roosevelt—taught Carlson's Gung Ho philosophy. At least one of the non-Gung Ho units, the First Raiders (first in name, but not origin), achieved an equally brilliant military record, leaving the issue of Gung Ho or no Gung Ho a perennial dispute.

Literal Leadership

THE training of Carlson's men will remain always in the memory of those who endured it. Many regarded it as far more strenuous than battle.

Near the end of the first of many 60-mile forced marches, the men fell in exhaustion along the trail when word was passed to "take a 5-minute break." When Carlson called to "saddle up," none of the perspiration-soaked men moved.

Silently, their long-nosed, 6-foot commander pulled his own pack over his sodden green dungarees and headed down the trail. His men got the idea. They struggled to their feet and stumbled after him.

The lanky New Englander forcefully demonstrated to his men in day-by-day action that when he spoke of equality he meant equality.

His son by his first marriage, Evans C. Carlson, then a young Marine officer, repeatedly pleaded with his father to let him join the raiders. Only when the other officers interceded for young Carlson did the soft-spoken, hard-willed commander consent to take him in—with a warning that he should expect less leniency in everything to wipe away any suspicion of parental partiality.

For that, and hundreds of similar actions, his men adored him. And Carlson reciprocated.

During the dramatic Makin Island raid, which captured a nation's heart in August, 1942, Carlson refused to leave the island until he had turned each dead face up to the sky.

On Guadalcanal, where he led his men in a spectacular 30-day raid through Japanese territory—probably the greatest test ever made of American troops' physical endurance—Evans Carlson seemed to suffer the agony of every dying Marine. The fact that his dead numbered only 17 and the enemy's an estimated 500 to 800 did not lessen his feeling of loss.

"You couldn't talk to the Old Man when we lost someone," said one of his raiders. "You were afraid to, because you expected to burst into tears just looking at him."

Death was one thing, but hardship was another. When deep in the mud of the Guadalcanal jungle an occasional complaint might be heard, in typical non-military form, "God dammit, colonel, we're hungry!" The soft voice would answer, "I told you you would be—we've got rice and tea, that's what the Nips have."

Separation With Praise

DESPITE military success and public acclaim, it should have been apparent to Carlson that an end must come to his way of military life. It seemed that it was apparent to almost everyone in the corps.

The emergency was easing, policy was beginning to crystallize—and the Marine Corps suddenly took Carlson from his raiders.

There was no official censure, nothing but praise, in fact, but Carlson was never again to lead troops in the field. He was elevated to staff duty.

Some of his men tried to ask themselves why, and they would say, "I guess he was a bad administrator in some ways. He hated red tape. If he wanted 500 rifles he didn't see why a lot of people should start asking why, but then . . . ."

Or, "Yeah, we probably got the Old Man in all kinds of trouble ourselves. We made our equipment fit the job. If we didn't like the issue field pack we cut it up to suit us, or if we thought we only needed half a blanket we cut one in half, but why? . . ."

A Practical Pacifist

CARLSON went on to Tarawa, unhappy, as an observer, and he was later a staff officer at Saipan. He still preached his philosophy, when he could. En route to Saipan he told a combat correspondent:

"I'm an out-and-out pacifist, but when an aggressor strikes I do not believe in calmly permitting his steam roller to run over me. It is necessary to resist, to whip the aggressor with one hand, while with the other we work even harder to build a social order in which war will not be necessary as an instrument for adjusting human differences."

The Pacific war brought him two more Navy Crosses and dozens of other decorations—but little else beyond an added desire to do something for the postwar world.

That desire was partially stifled on Saipan, where he was hit by machine-gun fire in the arm and leg while trying to rescue a wounded radio operator. With malarial complications and general physical weariness, the big heart of Evans Carlson began to slow down.

His disability brought his retirement last summer with the rank of brigadier general, and Evans Carlson joined his wife at their West Coast home to rest at the age of 50.

The Bitter End

THERE the world came in upon him, and he found little rest. He worried about atomic energy control, rising prices, civil rights and fair employement practices. He became active in the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, he was vice chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America; he was spoken of as a candidate for the Senate.

He was called a crank, a pink, a fanatic, a Communist.

He wrote Time magazine in October, 1946: "I am not a member of the Communist Party, nor am I an apostle for Communist causes . . . . I am a free American citizen who has spent over 30 years in the armed services fighting in defense of the right of American citizens to enjoy life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the four freedoms . . . and I am exercising the right, common to all citizens, of expressing my opinions and working for those objectives which I am convinced are beneficial to my countrymen and humanity . . . I choose now to work for peace . . ."

The peace he sought came to him in a Portland, Oreg., hospital at the age of 51.

His widow said he died a disillusioned man. At the start of World War II, she said, he was convinced he was fighting in the last world conflict.

"When he died, he was no longer sure.

Thousands of Killers Still Loose

50 Murderers in 100 Punished, Two by Death

By Saul Pett

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—How risky is murder?

An analysis of statistics compiled by two Federal agencies shows: In 86 out of 100 cases there are arrests which clear up the cases, in the opinion of police; in 50 out of 100, some sort of punishment is imposed; in 2 out of 100, the death penalty is imposed.

Crime in general reached a 10-year high in 1946 and criminal homicide led the unwelcome parade with the greatest percentage increase—23.3.

In 10 years, by FBI estimates, the United States has had 73,000 murders known to police. In 63,000 instances, police considered the offense "cleared by arrest." Even allowing for suicides by killers and multiple slayings by one person, the figures indicate several thousand slayers are still on the loose.

These figures are based on Census Bureau reports, as well as the "Uniform Crime Reports" published by the FBI, for the period of 1936-1945. The material in the FBI reports was supplied by police departments all over the country.

Logic Can Be Fatal

SEVERAL crime authorities agree that the safest kind of homicide—safest from where the killer sits—is the one with no obvious motive, the type usually committed by an unbalanced person.

But you can't plan such a killing. If you do, you'll be logical. If you're logical, you've left a pattern, and a good police officer needs to pick up only a single thread.

Crime has been increasing since the end of the war. In 1946, the estimated total of serious crimes over the Nation was 1,686,203. This included 8442 estimated cases listed by the FBI as "murder and nonnegligent homicide." Murder climbed 28.3 per cent in rural areas and 17.3 per cent in cities.

New York City had the highest total of murders, 346, but other areas had far more proportionately. Georgia had 25.35 murders per 100,000 population, the highest in the country. Next was Alabama with 24.42. New York State was far down the list with 3.63.

In an average year for the period 1936-1945, there were 7323 murders. This was their disposition:

6312 cases were listed by police as "cleared by arrest;"

6268 persons were charged and held for prosecution;

2731 were found guilty as charged;

952 were found guilty of a lesser charge;

112 were executed (six States have no capital punishment).

Discrepancy Explained

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover believes the great majority of murders are solved by arrest.

"The fact," said Hoover, "that every 1000 murders during the past 10 years were followed by only 502 convictions does not mean that nearly half of the murders go unsolved. As a matter of fact, in the past 10 years 86.2 per cent of all murders were solved and persons were arrested by the police on charges of murder.

"Following the solution of a murder case by the arrest of any individual, there are many factors which intervene for which the police are not directly responsible.

For example, in some cases the "offender commits suicide; in others the coroner's jury or the grand jury refuses either to hold or indict the offender. Likewise, it is not uncommon for one offender to be tried and convicted on only one murder charge and yet be responsible for two or three homicides."

Small Town Problem

MEN like Raymond Schindler, internationally known private detective, and Dr. L. N. Snyder, chief medical officer of the Michigan State Police, say that too many police departments lack trained men, scientific equipment and coordination. This is especially true of smaller communities, says Schindler.

Both Schindler and Dr. Snyder also decried "conscienceless defense lawyers" and public prosecutors who rush to court too soon because of political reasons or public pressure.

Soviet Propaganda vs. American Largesse

Lenin Called the Turn in 1921 on the 'Battle of Italy'

By M. W. Fodor

ROME, May 31.—Must poverty become the general standard of life by reducing the rich to pauperism, or can Italy's problem be solved best by raising the living level of the poor?

Fundamentally this is the difference between the ideologies of the Communists, supported by Moscow, on the one hand, and of the Demo-Christians, supported by us, on the other. It would appear that the choice ought to be easy. But a clever and unscrupulous Communist propaganda confuses the issue.

Italy is a poor country, devoid of all natural resources. Russia, instead of being able to offer anything to Italy, is taking reparations from her. Yet Italy cannot live without foreign aid.

In times very similar to those of today, with poverty general and unrest rampant in 1921, the Communist leader Colombo visited Lenin in Moscow. He promised Lenin to "revolutionize Italy." Lenin said.

"Fool! And who is going to give you coal?"

The situation has not changed. We could ask Togliatti the same question. But unfortunately Italy has become the testing ground of two ideas.

Here the Truman Doctrine will fight out its conflict with the Communist ideology. We are entitled to imagine that we have the better weapons, because we can offer Italy what she needs most: money for the stabilization of a shaky currency, food for a hungry nation, seed for a starved agriculture and coal for idle industries. Russia can give nothing but propaganda. But this she gives freely, lavishly and with much gusto.

I asked a former rightist politician concerning the Communist Leader Togliatti. He thought we overestimated him. With typical Italian cynicism, he said:

"Among the blind the one-eyed can be a good leader."

Undoubtedly postwar Italy has not produced a single outstanding political leader. De Gasperi is a highly educated man with a fine personality, but he lacks all qualities of a great political leader. The left has its demagogues in Palmiro Togliatti and the Socialist Pietro Nenni. Yet both would be unhappy if circumstances forced either of them to take the responsibility for governing Italy.

It is easier to shift all blame on De Gasperi and the Demo-Christians. The left follows an irresponsible policy in this regard. Its ruthless propagnda wins new followers, but it is also creating the shadow of counterterror.

Communist ruthlessness is responsible for the rapid rise of the "Uomo Qualunque" movement. This movement is reactionary and not Fascist. But more irresponsibility on the part of the Communists may bring about a new Fascist danger.

Mere Soap Boxer

GIANNINI, the leader of the Uomo Qualunque movement is no new Mussolini. His movement is popular simply because, instead of being on the defensive against Communist propaganda, he is aggressive. Yet while Giannini is an excellent speaker, dialectician and publicist, he lacks all qualities of statesmanship. His courageous attacks against the Communist propaganda are the only answer one can give to such an aggressive ideology.

Still fascism is being revived in the hearts. An anecdote best characterizes the situation. Machadi, the Rome comedian, told this bitter joke to an eager audience:

"The situation is, indeed, very bad. So bad that I contemplated

ALCIDE DE GASPERI
. . . Personality minus

suicide. But how? If I shot out my brains my hand might tremble, and, instead of dying I would become a cripple. Poison? A doctor would save my life. Jump into the Tevere River? The police would fish me out.

"So I decided to go to Milan (the hotbed of Leftism.) On Cathedral Square I shouted: 'Viva il Duce.' I hoped I would be a dead man in the next minute. But only two men came and smiled pityingly at me. I continued to shout. A crowd formed round me. But the people were not angry. They only whispered: 'You're too early, have to wait little longer.'"

At the intervention of the political parties next day the police banned the joke.

French Contrasts

YET, while Italy is between the millstone of the Truman Doctrine and the Stalinist propaganda, there are some indisputable facts speaking in favor of our own policy. One of the most important factors in Italian life is the will and determination of the nation to work.

Count Carlo Sforza, Italy's Foreign Minister, told me:

"Go around the country and see how people work. If you will find a square yard of arerable land untilled, call me a liar."

Sforza is right. And unfortunately he was right when he added: "You know, this is not the case in France."

If Italy is fortunate in having a busy and industrious population, she is less fortunate than France in the political arena. In Paris Communists and Socialists are at loggerheads. In Italy Pietro Nenni's Socialist Party collaborates closely with Communists. Nenni is said to have decided to act this way because the Communists are more numerous and formidable in Italy than the Socialists. My Fascist acquaintances in Florence and Rome, however, swear that this collaboration has been advised by the British Labor Party. Nenni being with the Communists has made a Communist revolution impossible.

"There are great divergencies between your policy and that of Laborite Britain," remarked my Fascist acquaintance.

Resurgence of Elders

ANOTHER advantage of Italy, besides her will to work is the growing inclination of the masses (except the extreme left) to a more conservative policy. The appointment of the old-time politician, Francesco Saverio Nitti, to Premier, and the desire to use the services of such old-time politicians as Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando and Ivanoe Bonomi, show a healthy desire for a more conservative trend in politics.

When young rulers and tyrants in Athens caused chaos and decay, the Areopagus, an assembly of noble and veteran citizens, took over jurisdiction—it became the father of senates. Italy is returning to the same practice. Her youth was mentally and morally decimated by Fascist politics. Thus the old men must once more come to the foreground.

Italy requires help. This longtime observer of Italian politics believes that it is a good gamble to support Italy, even if the Communists remain in the government. A more formidable personality than De Gasperi would be needed to break up the coalition of Demo-Christians, Socialists and Communists.

The inclusion in the government of the three old men, Nitti Bonomi and Orlando, is a step toward a healthier development. But even these are not strong enough to eliminate the Communists. The danger is that a formidable person who could throw out the Communists would soon become a Fascist or a crypto-Fascist.

Thus, supporting the present policy of companies between right and left means a thorny way, with many crises ahead, but ultimately Italy will work out her destiny. In the '60s Count Cavour, Premier of the "Kisorgimento," said: "Italy fara da se." (Italy will do it alone.) She will do it alone once more, provided she gets food, coal and money.

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Need For A Voice

The vitriolic diatribe of our correspondent in Dublin, published in the adjacent letters column, is fairly typical of the anti-American stories that are being circulated by our detractors abroad. We hope that the Congressmen who have sought to eliminate or cripple the State Department foreign information program will read it. That anyone could believe such falsehoods may seem preposterous to Americans confident in the pureness of our intentions. But, as Hitler said, the magnitude of the lie increases the credibility. If such tales are allowed to go unanswered and unchecked, the very repetition will eventually build belief, even among our friends. This illustrates as clearly as anything could the need for continuing to make the truth known through our "Voice of America" broadcasts and other information activities.

Whether people who hold the prejudices of Mr. Walsh could be induced to purge themselves by merely hearing the truth is of course a moot question. His letter sounds like a page from the Nazi book, and it is possible that any words on the other side would be wasted. But Mr. Walsh's extremism is symbolic of what readily could happen among millions of potential friends elsewhere, especially in marginal areas, were we to mute our own voice while the skillful propaganda machines of other nations continue their distortions full blast. Indeed, even with the breadth of our present information program there are serious gaps. Some means ought to be devised, for instance, to speed our newspapers and periodicals to the capitals of Europe. We are at an obvious disadvantage when the publications of Moscow reach their destination on the day of publication while ours arrive six weeks or two months late.

Anyone who analyzes foreign propaganda can readily perceive its aim of alienating other peoples from us through misrepresentation. We cannot build friendship solely through the medium of our information program. But we at least can make sure that our motives are explained and that our story is told. Since we daily are evidencing our deep concern in the affairs of Europe and Asia by the millions we spend on relief, an adequate information program is only simple insurance against allowing others to twist our actions so that they rebound on us.

New Mediation Plan

One significant aspect of the labor bill, which has been absent from much of the legislation advanced on this subject in the past, is the machinery created to prevent management-labor disputes from reaching the strike stage. In this respect the bill is far from being merely negative in effect. It creates two new agencies to aid in the settlement of labor disputes in addition to setting up what might be described as a code of fair practices in the conduct of collective bargaining. And these aids to peaceful settlement of disputes would have to be invoked if the parties hope to retain the benefits which the bill would confer.

Basic to the whole plan is the proposed Federal mediation and conciliation service. It would be set up outside of the Labor Department and would take over the duties of the United States Conciliation Service. We have often recognized the good work done by the Conciliation Service, but it has been seriously handicapped by the paucity of law behind it. Now for the first time Congress proposes to put both employers and unions under a positive obligation to confer together, to make every reasonable effort to settle their differences, and, if such conferences fail, to "participate fully and promptly in such meetings as may be undertaken by the service." The mediation director would be specifically authorized to intervene in any labor dispute affecting interstate commerce, with instructions to urge voluntary arbitration, or a secret vote of employes on the employer's last offer, if mediation should fail. This does not, however, imply Federal intervention in every local dispute. The new service would be under instructions to give every encouragement to local mediation efforts.

To supplement the work of the mediation service a national labor-management panel would be set up, consisting of 12 members drawn in equal numbers from the fields of management and labor. Its duty would be "to advise in the avoidance of industrial controversies and the manner in which mediation and voluntary adjustment shall be administered." In other words, the bill would invoke the Toledo plan on a national scale with special reference to major disputes affecting the general welfare of the country.

This part of the bill deals wholly with voluntary procedures for the settlement of labor disputes. But it must not be supposed that it would leave labor leaders or employers free to thumb their noses at the mediation service. The new bill would make it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents to refuse to bargain collectively with an employer. And Congress has spelled out in some detail what it means by collective bargaining. For one thing it means that where a collective-bargaining contract has been in effect neither party can terminate or modify it without giving 60 days' notice, offering to meet and confer with the other party, notifying the mediation service, and continuing the terms of the contract in full force until its expiration date or the end of the 60-day period, whichever is later.

Here is a basic code of fair dealing of the sort that students of labor legislation have long sought to get on the statute books. Employes striking in violation of these rules of fair bargaining would lose their status as employes, unless rehired by the employer, and consequently their right to reinstatement under the National Labor Relations Act. In practice this should mean no strikes in well-organized plants or industries unless genuine collective bargaining plus mediation by Government experts has been tried and has failed to produce a satisfactory settlement. These may well prove to be the most significant provisions of the bill if it is enacted. If they should result in amicable settlement of a much larger percentage of labor disputes, the restrictive provisions of the measure on which most of the controversy has centered would lose a great deal of their importance.

America's Doors

The resolution adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution opposing any liberalization of our immigration policies reveals how pathetically ill-equipped they were to recognize the hokum they heard about this subject from Paul H. Griffith, national commander of the American Legion. Mr. Griffith's speech to the DAR recently was a compound of outright misstatement, phony economics and racial intolerance. Let us substantiate these charges seriatim.

"Legal immigrants," Mr. Griffith told the DAR "are entering this country at a rate of 154,000 a year . . . but for every legal immigrant for whom Richard opens the door to America there are at least 10 illegal immigrants." In point of fact, Mr. Griffith is mistaken to begin with even about the number of legal immigrants. Our quotas authorize the admittance of 154,000 persons from the countries to which quotas apply under the law. But in the year ended June, 1946, the first year after the end of the war, only 29,095 persons were actually admitted from those countries. Our total immigration during that year, including immigration from nonquota countries was 108,721.

As to illegal immigration, Mr. Griffith's assertion that it amounts to a "flood" is patent nonsense. Our Immigration and Naturalization Service maintains an effective border patrol along the Gulf of Mexico and along the Mexican and Canadian frontiers. European refugees—and it was the legionnaire's plain implication that he was referring to these unfortunates—could not possibly slip by in any appreciable number. These refugees, moreover, could get to this continent from Europe only by ship or plane. And shipping is still so restricted that only those able to secure visas in Europe can conceivably get passage. There are some stowaways, to be sure. But they are in almost every instance discovered by ships' officers before they arrive here. Mr. Griffith would have the ladies of the DAR believe that more than a million and a half stowaways successfully get past our border patrols and debarkation guards annually.

"Every foreigner in the United States," Mr. Griffith ranted on to the DAR, "is a veteran's immediate rival for a job, for an apartment, for a house, for a suit of clothes, for a hard-to-get new automobile." This is not only nonsense, but nonsense that plainly contradicts itself. If a foreigner can be considered a veteran's rival for a suit of clothes or an automobile, then he is obviously not so much a rival for the veteran's job as a creator of jobs for veterans. He represents an enlargement of the American market, a stimulus to production which evokes new investment and increased employment opportunities for all. Just as obviously, if the foreigner gets a job, he helps to produce houses, clothes, automobiles and other commodities that veterans now find in short supply.

Mr. Griffith appears to be a victim of the long-outmoded "lump of labor fallacy"—the notion that there is a limited amount of work to be done in a country and that every newcomer displaces a native. The whole of our history refutes this reasoning. In 1870, when immigration first assumed important proportions in this country, our population was about 38½ million and the number of gainfully employed about 12½ million. By 1930, our population had risen some 200 per cent, largely through immigration, to 123 million, while the number of gainfully employed had increased 300 per cent to about 49 million. As long ago as the Constitutional Convention of 1787, James Madison noted: "That part of America which has encouraged them (the foreigners) most, has advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture, and the arts."

Now, finally, to deal with Mr. Griffith's prejudices. He calls, at least by implication, the demand for so modest a liberalization of our immigration policies as the Stratton bill—which would permit 400,000 refugees to take advantage of unused quotas and enter this country over a period of years—"a racket of specific racial, religious, or economic groups." This he says of homeless human beings who, like the ancestors of the DAR, seek asylum from political and religious persecution—seek it in the land which has always been a symbol of asylum for those who ask only for freedom and for opportunity. Paul Griffith has besmirched the organization he represents and the organization to which he spoke—and the proud title of American which they both employ.

Divide And Conquer

Only a firm alliance among the members of the human family has enabled them to maintain a precarious balance in their mortal struggle against the numberless forms of microscopic life contending for dominance of this planet, earth. If man has never succeeded completely in controlling or containing the microbe, neither has the microbe succeeded in extinguishing mankind. There have been times, to be sure, when internecine feuds rent the human species asunder; generally, these fratricidal conflicts have been succeeded by periods of pestilence in which the microbes threatened definitely to gain the upper hand. But always, at least until the present, men have managed to close ranks against the common enemy.

Now, however, a new threat has developed, revealed in a curious report prepared in the course of mankind's most recent internal rift by an eminent baeteriologist, Dr. Theodore Rosebury, and a distinguished biochemist, Dr. Elvin A. Kabat. These men undertook to show that microbes could be enlisted on either side of the human struggle, with, of course, disastrous consequences to the opposition. Pneumonic plague bacillus, for example, could be disseminated by the airborne route to produce a devastating epidemic. Botulism toxin, "the most potent of all gastrointestinal poisons," could be used to contaminate the drinking water of adversaries. And the beauty of this form of attack is, as Dr. Rosebury put it, that "It does not appear to me, in my personal opinion, that any technological control for biological warfare, comparable to that for atomic energy, is possible."

It is scarcely to be doubted, of course, that the microbes would readily lend themselves to participation in this sort of struggle between groups of men. But how perilous the alliance would be! To divide and conquer has been the essence of microbe strategy from the earliest days of unrecorded history. Their loyalty is no more to be trusted than that of the lowest form of insect life. Having won for one branch of the human family a transitory triumph over another, would they be satisfied? Their aim is to inherit the earth. Their legions would sweep on, soon overwhelming the human victors as well as the human vanquished, rendering the whole world uninhabitable for humankind. Even the mightiest of our atomic bombs would not dismay these hordes once they had secured a beachhead within man's domain. "The only solution," according to Dr. Rosebury, "would appear to lie in the prevention of war itself."

It may be, of course, that dominance of the earth by the microbes is a logical extension of the evolutionary process. Human disunity, like the tremendous bulk of the prehistoric mastodons, may render us unfit for survival in the changed environment of our time and thus make humanity extinct. Clearly, unity, if we can recapture it, is the one adaptation that will enable our species to endure. Indeed, men possess no other strength than the underlying sense of community which has been the distinguishing characteristic of their species and has served always as their primary weapon in the remorseless struggle for survival among all the myriad forms of life.

School Health Services

A nation which has found it necessary to reject one out of every four of its young men for military service on account of physical or mental defects had better look to the health of its children. In the United States today, child health is pitifully neglected. Ailments which might be readily cured in childhood, if cared for in time, are too often ignored. Neurotic difficulties which skilled psychiatric treatment might remedy are overlooked. In most communities there are not even facilities for diagnosing these ills, let alone dealing with them effectively. Their cost to the Nation in terms of adult manpower lost or impaired and ultimately, of course, in terms of national security and the general welfare, is prodigious.

In an effort to prevent this needless loss, Senator Saltonstall has introduced for himself and for Senators Smith, Fulbright, Lodge, Baldwin and Ives, a bill to provide grants-in-aid to the States for the development of a program of school health services. The schools are the obvious places to catch and arrest the disabilities of childhood. Regular examinations checking children's weight, teeth, eyes, etc., coupled with follow-up care of defects, can confer incalculable benefits in preserving health. The Saltonstall bill would entail the expenditure of ten million dollars in the initial year of its operation, 15 million dollars annually thereafter. Half of these Federal funds would be given to the States on a matching basis, while the other half would be allocated in accordance with a formula taking into account per capita Federal income-tax payments and the juvenile population of the States. The measure seems to us a useful and, indeed, an urgent one. The expenditures required to carry it into effect would be repaid many times over through the savings it would effect.

"I Don't See Any Danger Of Fascism"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editors' discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Administering Greek Aid

There is some indication in congressional and diplomatic circles that we may attempt, without fully appreciating Greece's problems, to regulate the exact use, down to the last dollar and cent, of our military and economic aid. The factors in this situation are as follows:

1. America is naturally eager to see to it that the 300 million dollar aid to Greece is put to the best possible use for the military independence and economic rehabilitation of that heroic land.

2. Greece is anxious to secure the most expert advice and assistance that Americans liaison officials can render.

3. Greece realizes, however, that her own officials know her own problems best, know the critical conditions of sickness in the land—tuberculosis and malaria, for example—know the desperate conditions brought about by foreign-inspired insurrectionists. Greece is therefore eager to point out these facts to the American administrative group that will handle the disbursement of the Greek loan.

4. There is some sentiment in Congress which may, unfortunately, hold up the disbursement of Greek aid until a precise accounting is made of the expected use of the funds. This would be unfortunate for the success of the program because of the delay involved and because it would be almost impossible for officials thousands and thousands of miles away from Greece to attempt to supervise the intricate problems.

Although the Truman Doctrine has now been confirmed in legislation, it is only "authorizing legislation"—that is, it does not allocate funds, but merely serves as an enabling bill. A new bill must be passed for the actual appropriation of the money. Enemies of the aid program are attempting to undermine the faith of America in the Greek government. In so doing, they hope to cast suspicion on the way in which the 300 million dollars will be used.

Self-determination of peoples, which President Woodrow Wilson most dramatically espoused, must therefore be upheld by the American Government. This means working and cooperating with the Greek government on a level of mutual faith and respect. The alternative can lead in only one direction—down the road of flagrant misuse of funds and pointless activity on matters of secondary concern, while Greek problems of pressing priority remain untouched.

SOTERIOS NICHOLSON.
Washington.

BAE Exodus

The Taberization process has removed the last obstacle to the exit from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of several agricultural economists who have been trying to decide whether to leave their work-piled desks for the universities, private research organizations and business. Former BAE economists drawing over $15,000 per year in private business are not at all uncommon.

The BAE has been the training ground for agricultural economists for many years, but now it is very low on replacements. Few young men have been brought in during the past five years. The 30 per cent reduction in BAE budget for economic investigations, which Mr. Taber and Mr. Dirksen reported to the House, in effect erases the obligation to the Government of the experienced men who are being Taberized, and severely demoralizes the entire staff of one of the top-flight economic analysis outfits of the Government.

The Extension Service, hundreds of farmers, AAA committeemen, businessmen, bankers, food-industry men and others to whom the Republican Party will be looking for support in 1948 (when farm prices will be the lowest since before the war) are regular users of the dozen or so price, income, food and commodity situation reports of the BAE. Four or five of the editors of these reports, all highly specialized and with long experience, have had to be furloughed or Taberized, as it is now called.

On the dollars and cents side, there is the coincidence that a report of one of the detested economic investigations of BAE is expected to be the principal instrument in saving the Government 15 million dollars of taxes already paid in.

ECONOMIST.
Washington.

Commercial Rents

As I read the reports of the rent-control hearings, one point strikes me as odd. Why are these hearings confined to control on residential rents only? It would appear only fair that if owners of commercial property are allowed to raise rents as they see fit, that owners of residential property be permitted the same right.

Apparently, the newspapers are "viewing with alarm" the exodus of small business from the center of town. Why not take one of the famous "polls" among the businesses that have moved and find out how much their rents have been increased in the last year?

Incidentally, this commercial rent gouging is not something that has come up during the war; it has been going on for years, but no one seems to take any notice of it. I can't but wonder why.

SMALL BUSINESSWOMAN.
Washington.

Irish Ire

In common with many people in this country I have heard some horrible tales of the conduct of the Americans in Europe. I have concluded that if only a tenth of these are true, then surely yours must be a land of gangsters. It appears that when your soldiers arrived in France they proceeded to use churches as stables and lavatories, and French women were used as a convenience. I expected that what they did to the helpless women of Germany will never be known. It is no wonder you are hated there.

But this is only the beginning of the story. You are reputed to have issued an order to your Army that food left over after meals should be destroyed rather than be given to starving people. The press of these parts recorded that a military order was issued to destroy all monuments of any kind to the German dead. This, of course, was vandalism that even the savages of Africa would have refused.

We are told from more than one source that you ordered the recent dead to be lifted and fed to hungry dogs. The men who ordered this savagery ought to be crucified.

Your chief hangman—Jackson—saw to it that the leaders of the German people were all hanged, notwithstanding that the hangman in chief represented a country that wiped out a half million Japanese by atom bombs. If I were a German I could scarcely resist making a rope to hang the American criminals at the earliest opportunity. We can only hope that this opportunity will arise.

You stole a part of the German fishing fleet while the Germans starved. At the same time you had 20 million tons of shipping rotting in American harbors. Your men went out to murder the people of Europe because Roosevelt failed to find employment for them at home. The overwhelming mass of the world's people will bear in mind the savagery of the Americans and their sympathies will go accordingly at the next opportunity.

J. J. WALSH.
Dublin, Eire.

Search And Seizure

The discussion in the press and radio of the relative merits of the majority and dissenting opinions in *Harris v. United States* demonstrates once again the failure of those who write and speak about Supreme Court decisions to do so in terms of what the court actually decided. Critical appraisal of the *Harris* decisions is desirable, for the question is one of importance, but it serves no real purpose if we blind our eyes to the limitations which the Supreme Court spelled out in sanctioning the search and seizure in the *Harris* case. Once these limitations are marked out, the characterizations of the decision as having emasculated the Fourth Amendment become just loose talk.

The case is simple in its facts. Harris was arrested in his apartment on a warrant charging him with an offense against the mail fraud statute. As an incident to the arrest, the arresting officers carefully searched his apartment for the tools of the crime which they had reason to believe were secreted in the apartment. In the course of the search the officers found some of the items for which they searched, and they also found property of the United States which had been stolen and hidden in the apartment. They seized it. At Harris' trial for the offense involved in his unlawful possession of Government property, the stolen property which the agents had seized was admissible in evidence against him only if it was lawfully seized, and the Supreme Court held that it was.

The majority opinion held out certain safeguards which must be satisfied before such a search and seizure is entitled to legal sanction:

1. There must be a lawful arrest based on probable cause. For this reason there cannot be an unwarranted breach of the castle wall of the home; there can be only a lawful entry.

2. The search must be for instrumentalities of the crime for which the arrest is made. It may not extend to a search for evidence of the crime or for personal papers of the person arrested.

3. The scope of the search must be consistent with the nature of the objects for which the search is being made. The search may not be a general exploratory one; it must be specifically directed to the means and instrumentalities by which the crime was committed. Thus, if a person is arrested for having stolen a tire from an interstate shipment, the officers may look for the tire, but this does not mean that they may search the bureau drawers, under the mattress, etc. Similarly, the prospect that a person who is arrested for a traffic violation will be subject to having his home searched is a suggestion which finds no support in the majority decision, Mr. Justice Jackson notwithstanding.

4. The arrest must be in good faith and not a mere subterfuge for ransacking the arrested person's home without a search warrant.

Let there be appraisal and reappraisal of the decision, for it is one of the most important of the present term. But it is not fair to the decision to judge it on the basis of something other than what it actually decided. Those who in discussing the decision disregard the limitations which the court has drawn serve only to muddy thinking where clarity of thought is essential.

IRVING S. SHAPIRO.
Arlington.

Amphibious Operations

A Communication

IN YOUR May 28 editorial, "Integrating Our Armed Services," I note your statement to the effect that there is dispute as to whether or not the Marine Corps pioneered the development of modern amphibious operations.

It has been said that facts speak for themselves. Let me present the following facts in chronological sequence:

1. 1921: The East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces, U. S. Marine Corps, were formed as offensive landing forces for service with the U. S. Fleet. That was exactly 20 years prior to the training of any major Army unit for amphibious operations.

2. 1929: The Marine Corps schools at Quantico issued the first doctrinal studies on the conduct of modern assault landing operations ever to be promulgated within the armed forces.

3. 1933: The East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces were reorganized and increased in strength under new designation as the Fleet Marine Force, incorporated as an integral part of the U. S. Fleet for conduct of amphibious operations in the seizure and defense of advanced bases. The Marine Corps Equipment Board, the first professional body in the United States to devote its major efforts to development of military materiel for use in amphibious operations, was likewise organized.

4. 1935: Fleet Landing Exercise 1, the first modern amphibious maneuver in the history of the United States, was conducted by the Fleet Marine Force at Culebra, P. R. No Army troops participated. Marine Corps schools also issued a *Tentative Landing Operations Manual*, the first complete manual in the military history of the United States to be devoted to the technique and doctrines of amphibious operations.

5. 1935-1941: The Fleet Marine Force, in conjunction with the U. S. Fleet, conducted annual large-scale amphibious maneuvers in the Caribbean or Pacific. Army participation in these amphibious assault maneuvers was limited to one instance (1937), when a hastily organized provisional force numbering less than 2000 received amphibious training under direction of the Fleet Marine Force at San Clemente Island, Calif.

6. 1938: The Marine Corps schools' *Tentative Landing Operations Manual* was adopted intact by the U. S. Navy under title of FTP-167, *Landing Operations Doctrine, U. S. Navy.*

7. 1941: The U. S. Army issued *Field Manual 31-5*, the first Army publication ever devoted to modern landing operations. The preface of FM 31-5 stated (over General Marshall's signature) as follows:

"This manual is based to a large extent on *Landing Operations Doctrine, U. S. Navy, 1938.* The arrangement of subject matter is similar to the Navy publication and many of the illustrations are taken from it."

In other words the Army admitted in June, 1941, that its initial publication dealing with landing operations was directly based upon the 1935 *Tentative Landing Operations Manual* of Marine Corps schools.

8. 1941-1942: The First, Third and Ninth Infantry Divisions, which composed the entire assault infantry component in the North African landings, received their amphibious training under direction of Fleet Marine Force commanders and their staffs, and with the assistance and support of the Fleet Marine Force. These were the first major Army units to be trained for amphibious assault (exactly 20 years after formation of the East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces of the Marine Corps).

9. 1942-1944: Marine Corps training agencies completed the amphibious training of the Seventh, Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Army Infantry Divisions, as well as ATF-9 Thirteenth Canadian Brigade, Seventh Infantry Division, Fifty-third and 184th Army Regimental Combat teams), a provisional corps organized for amphibious operations in the Aleutians.

In summary, therefore, you will note that the Marine Corps organized major forces for the conduct of landing operations well prior to the Army; the basic landing operations doctrines of both the Army and the Navy were originated at Marine Corps schools; the Marine Corps, without Army participation, conducted the first modern amphibious landing maneuvers in the history of the United States, and the Marine Corps trained the first three Army divisions to be indoctrinated in amphibious operations (followed by several more).

In light of all this, can you still say that there is dispute as to whether the Marine Corps pioneered the development of modern amphibious operations?

R. D. HEINL, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Washington.

Editor's Note: We of course intended no disrespect for the Marine Corps in our editorial. Actually we called for more protection for the Marines in the merger bill. What we said was ". . . Admiral Zacharias is on disputatious ground when he gives the Marines sole credit for developing the technique of amphibious operations." Granted that the Marines had the primary role in pioneering this technique, surely our correspondent would not deny that the Army added to the development through the lessons it learned and applied from such landings as that at Anzio.

Turks Wary of Our Gift Package

By Drew Pearson

DESPITE the 150-million-dollar bundle we are putting on Turkey's doorstep, the Turks don't seem too interested in American good will. It isn't supposed to be known, but President Inonu made three strong representations to the State Department that Turkey didn't want the gift if it would interfere with Turkish sovereignty.

During the war, however, Turkey seemed somewhat more concerned about American opinion, which was a lucky break for about 30,000 Jews, Greeks, Armenians and other non-Turks.

To raise a defense fund, the Turks passed a loose tax law—called the Varlik law—which permitted authorities to collect from Moslems at a very low rate and from non-Moslems at exorbitant rates. An estimated 30,000 Jews and Christians went to concentration camps because they could not pay. Their property was auctioned and no real gesture toward restitution has yet been made.

These unfortunates might still be in concentration camps had not President Roosevelt decided to visit Inonu following the 1945 Tehran Conference. Two days before that visit Inonu freed the "Varlik" prisoners. He wanted to avoid embarrassing questions by Roosevelt.

Farm Fund Fuss

THE debate on farm appropriations continues to be about the hottest thing in Congress, with some Republicans just as sore at fellow Republicans as are the Democrats.

One backstage row was between House Democrat Clarence Cannon of Missouri and Republican Gordon Canfield of Paterson, N. J., generally considered a progressive.

Cannon, who was Appropriations Committee chairman under the Democrats and was considered an ardent economizer, insisted that the Republicans had cut farm appropriations in the wrong places.

"I've heard you say that several times," exploded Canfield. "Suppose you tell us where those cuts you speak of can be made. Go on and tell us."

"I haven't time to go into it now," declared Cannon. "I have a luncheon engagement."

He picked up his papers and left the committee room. Then, apparently changing his mind about lunch, Cannon returned in 10 minutes and offered four amendments. However, only one of the amendments, involving the development of farm strategic materials, called for an actual cut. The other three partly restored cuts made by the subcommittee.

Domestic Relations

IT isn't often that two Senators from the same party stand up and flail at each other. But Long Tom Connally of Texas and Scott Lucas of Illinois, both Democrats, tore each other apart—oratorically—the other day. After it was all over they apologized and struck their hot words from the record.

Connally began it by suggesting that "the Senator from Illinois is under pressure from home to bring his State within the blessings of the community property laws without going into the community property system." Then Texas Tom launched into a stirring defense of women's right to share in the earnings of marriage.

"I was wondering," interrupted Lucas, "if the Senator divided his check with his wife on that theory?"

"I will say to the Senator from Illinois," Connally retorted, "that fortunately my wife is possessed of more property than I am. And if there were any division on that basis I would gain something rather than my wife benefiting."

"It works the other way?" shot back Lucas.

"My wife and I have no difficulty in handling our affairs under the community property State law," snapped Connally. "The Senator from Illinois is injecting a little personal matter into a public question. I shall not retaliate by discussing any of his private affairs."

"The Senator took after me while I was sitting here very quietly and peacefully, and he has referred to me on two or three different occasions," Lucas persisted.

"That was the only time I referred to the Senator," said Connally. "I referred to him because he was broadcasting."

"The Senator has been broadcasting ever since I have been in Congress."

"To the great advantage of the Senator from Illinois."

Under the Dome

THE House Small Business Committee, under GOP Chairman Ploeser of Missouri, has a weird idea of how it can help small business. It plans to investigate TVA, which has provided low-cost power for thousands of small businessmen; the HOLC, which has helped thousands of small businessmen own their homes, and the RFC, which has lent several millions to small business . . . Breath of fresh air in the Nation's Capital: Gov. Ernest W. Gibson, jr., of Vermont and his forthright interview of Old Guard Republicans. A Republican himself, Gibson shocked some of his GOP colleagues . . . Making democracy live: Five former GI's in Hot Springs, Ark., have organized their own veterans' housing project—a cooperative suburb providing veterans with $4000 homes on a 25-year installment plan. The community is giving them excellent cooperation, particularly radio station KTHS.

WHAT THIS WORLD NEEDS IS A NEW STRAW HAT
. . . Russell, in the Los Angeles Times

Mark Sullivan

Europe Needs Private Financing

EVER since February President Truman and the Administration have been aware of a threatening condition ahead. The condition impends in Europe, but the effect it would have on America causes extreme anxiety to the Administration.

A strikingly clear and concrete statement of what is overhanging in Europe, unless averted, is in words of commentator Walter Lippmann: "It is, one may say, a mathematical certainty that in the second half of 1948 . . . a crisis of famine and unemployment will develop . . . a catastrophic collapse."

The cause is failure of Europe, during the more than two years since the end of the war, to make a beginning of recovery.. A main cause of this is failure of the Russian government to cooperate with us and Britain in plans for the future of Germany and Europe.

The Truman Administration has decided to avert or ameliorate the collapse in Europe. Broadly, the decision is to restore Europe and set it up as a going concern economically.

A World Prop

THE reasons for this decision are comprehensive. One is humanitarian, to prevent famine and starvation. Another is to check the spread of communism—a collapse in Europe, causing despair among peoples, would make it easier for the Russian government to set up puppet governments and otherwise extend its power and ideology throughout Europe.

One reason for our decision is self-interest. A collapse in Europe would end for an indefinite period the possibility of our having trade with that continent. The cutting off of what exports we already send to Europe would be enough, alone, to send us into the "recession" which is now much discussed and feared.

Further, a collapse in Europe would tend to become a collapse of the whole world, for Europe has been the world's largest unit of production and consumption. A collapse of international trade everywhere would leave America isolated and quite probably in a state of partial paralysis internally. For our own sake and the sake of the world the Administration has decided to avert or ameliorate the threatened collapse in Europe.

$64 Billion Question

SO MUCH for our decision and the reasons for it. Next comes the $64 question. More accurately, indeed quite literally, it is the 64-billion-dollar question.

Restoration of Europe will cost indefinite billions for an indefinite number of years. A frequent estimate is five billion dollars a year. Former Governor Stassen says 10 per cent of our total production of goods and food for five years, an enormous total. Other estimates from various sources are in comparable figures.

From what source is the money to come? From America, of course. But just what source in America? The beginning made this month—400 million dollars to Greece and Turkey and 350 million dollars to other countries—comes out of the Treasury, hence out of the pockets of taxpayers. But does any one suppose that Congress, reflecting the taxpayers, will be willing to appropriate many times that amount every year for five years?

Anyone who watched that 400 million dollars for Greece and Turkey go through Congress knows the answer, including President Truman. That grant to Greece and Turkey encountered real reluctance and dispute in Congress and among a considerable part of the people, whom Congress reflects. To offset the reluctance Republican leaders in Congress vigorously threw the weight of their influence into passage of the grant in the interest of cooperation with President Truman in matters of foreign policy.

Can we expect that Congress and the taxpayers—just now sweating over reduction of taxes and reduction of less than five billion dollars in Government spending—would be willing to make grants of five billion dollars a year during several years for the restoration of Europe? But if not from the Treasury and the taxpayers, from what other source?

Industry Has Stake

THE alternative is private and semiprivate or semipublic sources. These include the official International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, called the World Bank; our own Export-Import Bank; other international or American banks, and American industries extending credit to industries and institutions in Europe as an incident of selling goods there.

These private and semiprivate American and international banking and business institutions, with the American Treasury and taxpayers, are the only sources for the money needed to restore Europe. Undoubtedly both will be used

At the present time, when collapse of Europe is expected and talked about, it is likely that private business and banking institutions will be reluctant to extend credit in Europe. Yet in fact such credits are being extended in a limited and well safeguarded way to portions of Europe which might be relatively immune from a European collapse.

With decision of the Administration to restore Europe, and with a beginning made through grants from the Treausry, the magic of confidence may make it possible for much of the restoration of Europe to be accomplished through the ordinary processes of international trade.

Some money from the American Treasury and taxpayers is needed in the early stage of restoration. But the greater need, and the only certain cure, is policies which will encourage private sources to extend credit.

Vets Can Learn Hair-Styling Abroad, but Not Bullfighting

IF AN ambitious former GI barber wants to go to Paris to study hair-styling, that's okay by the Veterans Administration.

Paris is an acknowledged capital for hair-stylists. Presumably a barber who studies at Antoine's can come back to Main Street, America, and earn a much better income than before. If the coiffure college in France is on the accredited list—and several of them are—the Veterans Administration will foot the tuition fees and pay the customary subsistence allowance.

Similarly, the Government extends aid to qualified veterans who wish to study diamond-cutting in Holland, oxyacetylene welding in England, forestry in New Zealand, watchmaking or hotel cookery in Switzerland.

Poor Sports

BUT the Veterans Administration has refused to aid:

A former marine who wants to go to Canada to get seasoning in ice hockey.

A former soldier, 60 per cent disabled, who applied to go to England to learn to be a soccer coach.

An Idaho veteran who wanted subsistence payments and tuition while conducting his own research in rubber in Central America.

A veteran in Mexico City who sent the agency a bill for $2785 for a bullfighter's outfit complete to cape and swords, and explained that he wanted on-the-job training in the bull ring.

Furthermore, says J. C. Smith, chief of the Veterans Administration foreign education division, no flight schools, no on-the-job training courses and no specialized training or education for disabled veterans have been approved in foreign countries.

"Such courses are too difficult to administer," he explained. "We don't have the facilities for their proper supervision."

Goodwill Measure

THE Veterans Administration decided a year and a half ago that it would be good for international relationships for veterans so inclined to study abroad.

Accordingly it offered to such students the same educational benefits they would receive in the United States— a $65 or $90 a month subsistence allowance, depending upon whether they were single or married, free books and tuition fees up to $500 a year.

More than 1200 educational institutions in 71 foreign countries have been approved. These include 256 in Canada, 30 in Mexico, 26 in China, 30 in India, 17 in Japan and Korea, and 10 in Russia. Approval of 11 colleges in Germany and three in Austria was suspended on request of the War Department because of housing, food, clothing and other shortages.

In most countries, veterans' benefits are handled through embassies, consulates or other representatives of the State Department. However, at London and Mexico City the Veterans Administration has established attaches for veterans' affairs, and similar offices are planned for Paris, Rome and Geneva, Smith said.

At last reports, 1395 veterans were studying abroad with Government assistance, Smith added.

By The Associated Press

New Brazilian Capital to Cost 125 Millions

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP).—Brazil's proposed new capital, will take about 10 years to be built and will cost the government 125 million dollars, according to Gen. Poly Coelho, president of the commission planning the construction.

The future new capital of this country of 45 million inhabitants will be in a federal area already expropriated and covering 20,000 square kilometers in the interior. Gen. Poly Coelho, however, plans to have that size doubled.

A population of 400,000 inhabitants approximately is to settle in Brazilia. The city will be surrounded by a few satellite towns of 10 to 20 thousand inhabitants.

Partly financed by the government and partly built by private capital Brazilia, according to present plans, will have two or three water power plants, five industrial forests of 200 square kilometers each, an agricultural school, five rural hospitals, ten agricultural farms, ten cattle raising farms and a school for professional apprentices, all to be installed before the capital of Brazil is moved from Rio de Janeiro.

Leo Wolman

One Labor 'Defection'

HOW MUCH union leaders represent the rank and file on specific issues is a question about which we have little precise information. According to public-opinion polls, a good many union members are prepared to endorse changes in the Wagner Act and in existing labor policy. In its current attacks on Congress, labor officialdom behaves as if union labor were united in its opposition to any serious revision in public policy and legislation.

Some light on the views of union labor toward the issues of labor relations and proposals for dealing with them can be obtained from the report of the Massachusetts Committee on Labor Relations. In its membership of nine, this committee included three union representatives—one a CIO official and two officers of AFL unions. The committee's report was unanimous and dealt with much the same questions which have been under consideration in Congress.

This committee made no draft of a new law and lacked the time to consider many important problems. But its recommendations and what it had to say about various questions show that it goes a long distance in the direction now being taken by Congress.

Endorses Strike Curbs

HERE is what it says about several of the leading issues of the labor law:

1. For all practical purposes it recommends prohibiting strikes and lockouts which jeopardize public health and public safety. It defines services which are essential to public health and safety as such government services as police and fire protection, water supply, etc., and private industry and institutions such as hospital service, electric light and power, gas and possibly the deliveries of food and fuel.

2. It does not recommend prohibition of the closed shop but it holds that the closed shop, union shop, or maintenance of membership clauses cause the admission requirements of unions and the administration of discipline by unions to be affected with the public interest.

3. On the matter of freedom of speech for employers, the committee is opposed to amending the law because it believes that decisions of the Supreme Court already secure employers that freedom.

4. The committee also opposes amending the law to prohibit compulsion and intimidation in union organizing. It says, however, that "if it is intimidation for an employer during a union organizing campaign to threaten a worker with the loss of his job if he joins a union, it should also be intimidation for a union under the same circumstances to threaten a worker with the loss of a job if he refuses to join the union."

Reciprocal Concessions

5. It recommends that "unions as well as employers, should be required to bargain."

6. Concerning foremen's unions it recommends that Massachusetts wait until Congress has established the national policy.

7. It frowns heavily upon the use of strikes, picketing and boycotts in jurisdictional disputes.

8. Since Massachusetts already requires financial reports from unions, the committee contents itself with suggesting the content of such reports.

These recommendations and views, to which union officials subscribe, are not radically unlike the proposals of Congress. They appear not to strike responsible local union officials as punitive and vengeful measures. On the contrary, they are accepted as necessary and constructive measures of reform.

China Can Only 'Survey'

Dairen Still Problem

By Christopher Rand

SHANGHAI, May 31—Despite new Russian concessions, the Chinese government still has a long way to go before it can assume its treaty rights in Dairen and Port Arthur. This is the opinion of qualified Chinese and neutral observers here and in Nanking.

The Russians will permit a Chinese mission to visit the Dairen-Port Arthur area to survey the situation with a view to planning the taking over of the area at some time in the future. Observers here are doubtful that this will advance the matter very much.

The Russian position in Dairen and Port Arthur has been a problem to China. The two cities lie on the Kwantung Peninsula, which is the southernmost tip of Manchuria, China's rich northeastern territory. Dairen is a commercial port—one of the very best in Asia. Manchuria's external trade is based on the Chinese Changchun Railway, which runs inland from Dairen. Port Arthur is a natural naval base and was so used in the past by Russia and Japan.

'War' Technicality

THE Sino-Soviet treaty of August, 1945, set up Dairen as a free port under the joint control of the two countries, but predominantly of China. Under the same treaty, Port Arthur was leased to Russia as a base for 30 years. China was to control the civil administration there but Russia was to have the final say in all military matters.

The Port Arthur naval base, as defined in the treaty, includes a large amount of the hinterland—the entire Kwantung Peninsula up to 39 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. It surrounds the free port of Dairen on all landward sides.

Russia occupied Dairen and Port Arthur during the Manchurian offensive at the end of the Pacific war. She is technically justified in retaining exclusive control over them because the Sino-Soviet treaty says that Chinese rights in the two cities do not apply in case of "war against Japan." Technically, such war is still in progress, since the Japanese peace treaties have yet to be signed.

The Russian government has indicated, however, to both China and the United States that it does not intend to stand on this rather shaky ground. It has promised to let the Chinese take over the administration of Dairen. But there is little doubt that Russia has been dragging her feet in doing this.

Troop Obstacles

TO TAKE over Dairen China must bring in an armed force large enough to preserve order there. Some believe this force should number as many as 30,000 men. To bring such a force by sea would be difficult for China, with her present disorganized shipping resources.

A takeover expedition going to Dairen by land would have to move down the Changchun Railway from Chinese Nationalist territory north of the Port Arthur base. Between the Nationalist territory and the naval base boundary lies a strip of land controlled by the Chinese Communists. The expedition would have to fight its way across this. Then it would have to get Russian permission to cross the naval base on the way to the Dairen city limits.

At the same time some agreement would have to be reached about the management of the Chinese Changchun Railway, which was put under joint control by the 1945 treaty. Negotiations to implement this treaty have been under way for the last year, but with little result so far. The railway would have to be running smoothly for Dairen to function properly in Chinese hands.

Promising Gesture

MERELY to allow an inspection mission to visit Dairen and Port Arthur would not solve these problems. Observers here, believe, however, that such a move would be a formality which could be used to show Russia's good faith without hastening her loss of complete control over an area that could be very important to her.

Economic Grippe, Not Pneumonia

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

FOR what it may be worth, the President's economic seers are reporting fewer clouds in their crystal balls than two months ago. The great price scarce, which led to the emergency Cabinet meeting on prices and the President's subsequent warnings to business, has begun to slacken off rather noticeably. No one is climbing onto rooftops to cheer the achievement of a "permanently high plateau"; but on the other hand the ominous word "depression" is no longer much heard.

The new line of the official augurs is that we are now entering a period of healthy economic readjustments. It will be marked, they admit, by fairly sharp declines in some prices now violently out of balance, as in the construction industry. But although they expect it to be accompanied by some temporary unemployment, they voice the hope that the readjustment period will not be long lasting, and will leave the country ready to go forward economically with renewed vigor.

An interesting comparison is being used by one of the ablest and most authoritative of those who consult the business statistics (and, one sometimes suspects, the liver of sheep) in order to foretell the future for the Administration. The current falling off of employment, the sharp cuts in all luxury businesses, and the decline in construction work are said, by this particular soothsayer, to resemble those first nagging aches which announce an attack of grippe. There will be, he says, a short bout of grippe to follow; but the grippe will not turn into penumonia. And as is sometimes the case with sharply overstrained individuals, it is also predicted that the patient will leave the sickroom all the better for the enforced confinement.

Amply Forewarned

THIS source, and the many other Government economists who agree with him, quote with approval a recent statement by W. Randolph Burgess, vice chairman of the National City Bank in New York, to a group of London businessmen.

"The important new opinion," said Mr. Burgess, "is that our readjustment—our recession—is likely to be brief and mild. That is because it has been so widely foreseen and planned for by business and banking."

To this mood of restrained optimism, the Government seers make only three qualifications, all of them obviously sensible. Serious trouble can arise, they predict, in the following eventualities:

1. If there is a bad crop failure in the United States, world food shortage will continue. Food prices here will then rise and renewed labor trouble will follow. In this connection, the recent snows in the West are extremely bad news.

2. If there is a coal strike at the end of June, the American production line will be halted, with catastrophic results. The satisfactory wage settlements in other industries are a major cause of the new opinion. Luckily, the bad news of the Western weather is balanced off by the good news that John L. Lewis' negotiations with the coal operators are being conducted in a surprisingly hopeful atmosphere.

3. If the dollar exchange shortage abroad causes sharp reductions in American exports, coinciding with the domestic recession, the recession can conceivably be transformed into a severe downward spiral.

Canada Running Dry

OF these three eventualities, the third is at present the most interesting. Few Americans yet grasp the reality of this danger. Canada, for example, was reported a few months ago to have a backlog of only 600 millions of dollar exchange, and to be losing dollars to the United States at the rate of 50 million monthly. If this continues, Canada must obviously impose severe restrictions on American imports, in order to conserve any kind of reasonable working balance of dollars.

Mexico is in trouble, and the recent credit of 100 millions will not help for very long. Representatives of the Italian government are here in Washington pleading for 150 millions to carry them through to the end of this year—after which their cupboard will be completely bare.

Sweden has already restricted imports, and so have most of the other Western European countries. Even the rich Argentine evidently sees a dollar shortage ahead as a result of selling in Europe and buying here. Dictator Peron's representatives are now quietly seeking a 250 million dollar credit from private banks in New York.

Direct Job Ratio

All this has meaning to every American businessman and worker. We are now selling abroad at the rate of between 14 and 15 billion dollars annually. And the Government economists figure roughly that each cut of one billion in exports means unemployment for one million men and women in the United States. The grim effects of a series of such cuts, coming in the middle of a difficult readjustment, can easily be imagined.

The whole process of readjustment would thereby be thrown out of kilter. The supplementary contractions in purchasing power and increases in unemployment, arising from the poverty of our foreign customers, would create an otherwise unnecessary crisis of a deep and acute character.

Furthermore, it must be noted that every foreign office, and every treasury, in every country abroad, fears nothing so much as an American depression. Having this fear, they will tend to mistake readjustment for depression. And at the first open signs of the readjustment, they will start trying to hoard their remaining dollars. That is the danger which makes it extremely likely, for purely domestic reasons, that a program of world reconstruction will be offered at a special session of Congress this fall.

Bureaucracy

A Soviet Vet Has Housing Difficulty

By Joseph Newman

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MOSCOW, May 31.—As in the case of his Allied comrades, the Soviet war veteran also has found a housing problem upon returning home. The postwar tribulations of one Russian veteran were described today in the newspaper Moscow Bolshevik.

Comrade Ishukin, returning here after five years in the army, applied to one of the local Soviets for a room. As a reward for military service, Soviet veterans have been guaranteed living quarters, and Comrade Ishukin was therefore sent to the proper bureaucratic office to get his.

He entered the office and asked to see the functionary in charge. A bureaucrat sitting behind a reception window did not respond. "Pardon me," said the soldier, "but I am speaking to you." The bureaucrat answered, "I am not here yet."

"What do you mean?" asked the startled soldier. "Do my eyes deceive me?"

This annoyed the bureaucrat. "Don't be fresh," he retorted. "Once I tell you I'm not here, it means I'm not here," and he slammed the window in the veteran's face.

Hooliganism

SOLDIER ISHUKIN had been hardened in battle, however, and he was not to be shaken off so easily. "But this is no hallucination," he argued. "I can touch you with my hand." This aroused the bureaucrat even more, especially as he misunderstood what the veteran meant.

"What!" he cried. "Touch me with your hand? I am an official. You want to start hooliganism in a Soviet office?"

With that he rushed to a telephone. "Is this the militia?" he shouted. "This is Inspector Parshin speaking. Send the militia immediately. There is a case of hooliganism in our office. An attempt upon an official. You say you can also send a dog? Okay, send a dog and hurry."

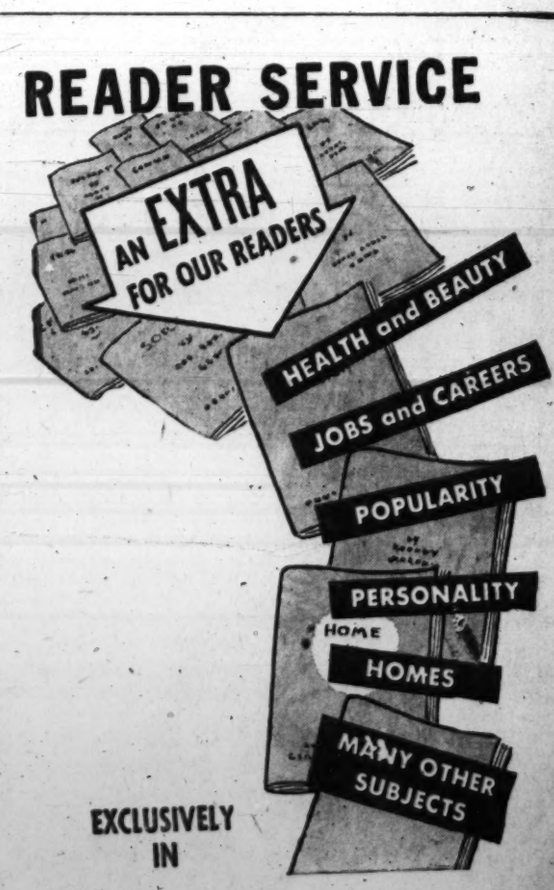
Two militiamen rushed into the room. "There he is," the bureaucrat screamed. "Grab him. He wanted to use his hands. I'll show him not to touch me while I'm on duty. I'll fix him."

Question of Size

BUT IT was the bureaucrat himself who was fixed. When the militiamen heard both sides of the story they sided with the veteran. Addressing Inspector Parshin, one of them said: "Bureaucrats like you can provoke the calmest citizen into redhot fury."

Soldier Ishukin sent a letter to the Moscow Bolshevik, complaining of the way he was treated by a "small bureaucrat." The newspaper sympathized with the soldier completely, but it did not agree with his description of Inspector Parshin. "Parshin is not a small bureaucrat but a big one," said Moscow Bolshevik.

PLEASE FOLKS, BE EXTRA CAREFUL THIS YEAR!
1. Hold your match till it's cold—then pinch it to make sure.
2. Crush out your cigarette, cigar, pipe ashes. Use an ash tray!
3. Drown your campfire, then stir and drown again.
4. Ask about the law—and a permit—before burning grass, brush, fence rows, or trash.
Remember - Only you can
PREVENT FOREST FIRES!



The Headmaster

N. Y. Teaching Racial Unity From Nursery

By Fred M. Hechinger

"TO WORK and live together in an increasingly complex social life and economic structure is not an easy task. War has overwhelmed the world with bitterness, intolerance and misunderstanding," says George M. Wiley, associate commissioner of the New York State Education Department, in an introduction to "Education for Unity," issued by the University of the State of New York.

Last year the New York State Senate asked for "education to promote national and world unity." The new publication is a partial answer.

"Education for Unity" aims (1) to tell the public what is being done and (2) to tell new teachers what to do. The publication, Wiley points out, does not "minimize the gravity of the existing tensions among the Americans of different racial and religious groups, nor claim undue credit for finding solutions."

Playpen Prejudices

"CHILDREN are born with the capacity to love and hate," the story begins. Anyone who has looked into an unsupervised nursery is likely to conclude that the hating instinct is dominant. It is in the nursery, therefore, that education for social living must start.

"In present-day America," says the booklet, "the child gathers many confusions. The pattern of what to love and of what to hate is not always clear." Children enter elementary school with strongly formed prejudices. The school, therefore, must replace blind bias with social knowledge. More important even than learning is "to unlearn wrong attitudes."

Recently mothers and teachers of one New York district sent groups of children to a school where they would meet, for the first time, a large number of foreign-born and Negro youngsters. After a few weeks the following observations were overheard:

"People have skins of different colors." . . . "They eat differently" (chopsticks caused some admiring amusement) . . . "Sometimes they wear different kinds of clothes."

But: "All people play games, they like flowers and music and want to have a good time." . . . "They are afraid of the same things we are afraid of." "The same things make them happy and the same things make them sad."

Finally, one of the youngsters summed it all up: "We think," he said, "people are much more alike than they are different. They are alike in the big important things."

The Follow-Through

HAVING reached that basic conclusion, children can be taught the facts of democracy. From grade school through high school they learn that men are dependent on one another; how to decide issues by majority vote; how to distinguish between truth and half-truth.

Parents, in turn, need "insight into their own prejudices in order that they can change the home environment." That's where parents must literally go back to grade school—and in many districts such arrangements are being made.

As the children advance, teaching of intergroup living is intensified and linked with all phases of life. Science can contribute a great deal. Biology, for instance, shows that blood knows no racial differences. "If a person is type A," the child is told, "and needs a transfusion, his blood will mix perfectly with that of a Negro, Chinese, Filipino or Indian who has the same kind, though blood of another type, even from his own brother, might be fatal."

A school in Amsterdam, N. Y., asked children to bring to class characteristic contributions of various "minority" groups. An Irish mother brought a piece of old Irish linen and told a heart-warming Irish story; a samovar led to a real Russian tea party at the home of the Russian-born parents; a Jewish prayer rug started a long study of the steadfastness fostered by the Jewish and other religions.

But in some cases it seemed to this reporter, school officials themselves have not grasped the real meaning of "education for unity." "We have a unit of work entitled Good Manners," says one superintendent. ". . . Discrimination because of color or creed is completely ruled out as bad manners and as not becoming a gentleman."

No matter how well intentioned, that approach is dangerously superficial. The current best seller, "Gentleman's Agreement," dramatizes the fact that "manners" are no safeguard and that America's "finest" ladies and gentlemen are at times guilty of "refined" discrimination.

Similarly, a school which boasts that "the Hi-Y's, which are definitely Christian, always have a few Jewish students," has missed the point. Condescending "tolerance" is a far cry from democracy.

Honest admission that Utopia is not around the corner is more constructive. "'Sectionalism,'" says Superintendent John L. Hopkins, "is still a problem in Hastings, N. Y., and it goes over into the schools. The feeling is not as bitter as it used to be, but it still makes too much difference whether one lives in the business section or in one of the residential sections."

Rochester had its awakening during the war. "From some of the things we hear," a former pupil wrote from the front, "there are plenty of Fascist-minded people, hate mongers and isolationists in America. The fact that they speak American makes them more dangerous than the Jerries."

Rochester tried from then on to give each child, "for every share of intolerance and prejudice, an equal dose of truth, human respect and sense of fair play."

New Weather Service Is Boon to Big Top and Business

Will It Rain Here Sept. 5? You Can Get Odds

By Robert Geiger

A ROBOT is a leading character in a new Weather Bureau service. It gives businessmen a map showing the scientific gambling odds on the weather.

The service is called applied climatology. It was born in life or death situations during the war, when generals demanded knowledge of weather conditions far in advance.

It has been discovered that weather conditions follow a "pattern." It also has been found this pattern may be projected far into the future—not in the form of a positive forecast, but in terms of the mathematical odds that certain weather conditions will prevail.

A circus may plan to visit Illinois. It has a choice of two towns for the first week of September. A study of the weather pattern shows the chances are 50-50 it will rain in Quincy, say, the first week in September. In Decatur the chances are 90 to 10 it won't.

The odds are based on statistics gathered throughout the Northern Hemisphere since 1899. Some regional statistics are more than 100 years old.

Businesslike Robot

TO OBTAIN the weather pattern for any locality a team of meteorologists assembles the data concerning that locality on punch cards. The cards may contain such information as extremes of temperature, ranges of humidity, winds, solar energy, dust content of the air, rainfall, depth of snow or combinations of wind, ice and snow.

Statistics for one locality for 60 years might fill a freight car, but the weathermen punch only those that relate to the particular problem they are trying to solve.

When the cards are completed, the robot takes the spotlight. He is similar to many office business machines. The punched cards are fed to him. He digests the statistics, adds, subtracts, divides and multiplies. Then he turns out his map.

It may contain the names of 50 or more towns in a certain region. Beside each town the robot has printed a numeral. The number beside one city may be "50". This means the chances are 50 to 1 the weather will be suitable for the business project that is being studied.

The method in some instances has been found 90 per cent accurate. Its possibilities for farmers, businessmen and industrialists seem virtually unlimited.

Beyond Arithmetic

MORE than one billion items of information are available from the weather records of the Northern Hemisphere. The weathermen long ago recognized their value in estimating future weather patterns, but it was an almost impossible task with pen and pencil or adding machine. A complicated problem might have taken months—or a lifetime—when weeks counted.

Now it will be possible to make studies on a wholesale basis. The service is being developed slowly, however, and it will be a long time before it can be widely expanded.

The chief of this new section, Dr. Woodrow C. Jacobs, was the chief civilian meteorologist for the Army Weather Service during the war. The Allied high command wanted to know, as early as 1942, where and when the best weather conditions would prevail for an invasion of the Continent.

Dr. Jacobs says the climatologists, from European weather records, were able to tell General Eisenhower the odds were 24 to 1 against "ideal" conditions for a Normandy landing in May, 13 to 1 in June and 50 to 1 in July. The generals waited until the last day in the "favorable weather" period designated by the climatologists, June 6. Dr. Jacobs says the weather behaved in just the way the weathermen had predicted.

Persons wishing further information about applied climatology service should write to U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

Please do not write The Washington Post or the Associated Press.

Cotton 'Picking'

THIS new skill also greatly increased airmen's chances of good weather over targets. The weathermen were quick to realize it also could help businessmen and farmers in peacetime.

An actual case is that of a firm in the South which buys huge quantities of cottonseed. The seed has to be stored temporarily in the open. If it rains the company loses thousands of dollars.

This firm asked the Weather Bureau for a general summary of weather conditions over the whole territory, where possibly 200 buying stations are located.

Dr. Jacobs asked: "What would you do with such a general summary if you had it? You can't choose a period of a few weeks when the weather is going to be rainless over the whole region."

The company couldn't answer that one, but Dr. Jacobs did. Here's the way he worked it out:

He found that over a long term of years there were periods when the odds were favorable for fair weather at a given station and other times when the odds were unfavorable.

Studying the month when buying is done, he found that during the first five days there is a 5-1 chance it will rain at a certain station. But during the middle five days of the month the chances are 5-1 it won't rain.

By restricting purchases to the five middle days of the month the company increased its chances of success 400 per cent. The same sort of pattern was drawn for each of the stations.

Only One Machine

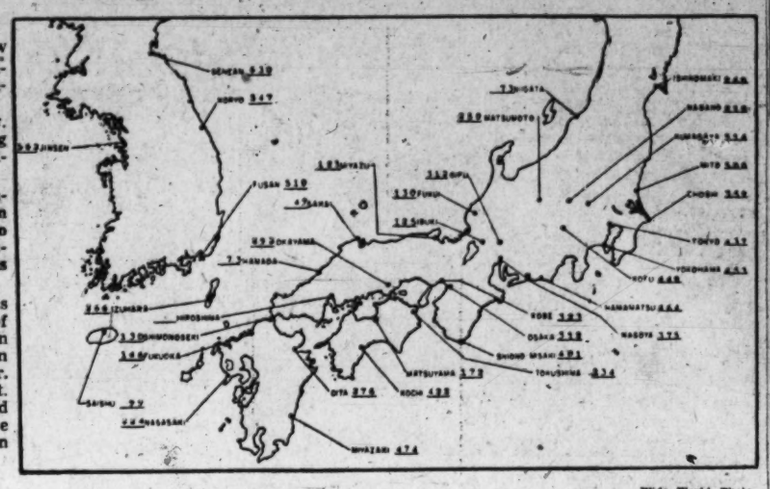
DR. JACOBS emphasizes that this new climatological service has nothing to do with long-range forecasting, which forecasts the weather days in advance.

The climatological service doesn't pretend to be able to say, weeks ahead, that it will or will not rain on a given day. It simply states the chances.

Only one of the machines now is at work, at New Orleans. Eventually it is planned to have at least seven major climatological centers, with climatologists assigned to all large cities. It may take 10 years to expand to that size.

Because this service isn't of benefit to the whole public, the businessman or the group of farmers or industrialists who want it have to pay the cost.

By The Associated Press



Wide World Photo

A "CLIMATE ROBOT" map of Japan. The figures beside each place name show the chances in 1000 that the weather is clear there if the bombers' primary target, Hiroshima, should be closed. In this case the second choice would be Genzan, with 630 chances out of 1000 that it was "open"

'Lost Generation'? Long-Range Threat, Some Experts Say

By Adelaide Kerr

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—The United States faces the long-range threat that it will develop another "lost generation," two outstanding figures dealing with youth believe.

The first is Edwin Lukas, executive director of the (national) Society for the Prevention of Crime. The second is Dr. Helen Smith, New York University lecturer and director of the Vocational Advisory Service, a New York organization. Both have in mind the generation now in its teens.

Lukas' concern is for character. "During the war, normal life was disrupted and many children failed to receive the direction, care and recreation they should have had," he explains. "Also many moved and had to accustom themselves to new towns, schools and friends.

"Today these same youngsters, now in their teens, have to compete with veterans for jobs, girls and places in college. These conditions do not build the strongest human material and I think the result will be social maladjustments."

Dr. Smith's worry is employment.

"The problem of employment for teen-agers has been growing for two decades," she says. "The depression accelerated it and the war obscured it. But it is still there. There are various reasons. One is that life expectancy is growing longer and so we have a growing number of older people staying on the job longer. Another is that labor unions necessarily must take care of their older members first and don't want more skilled workers prepared for any one line of work than can be sure of employment."

They Resent Label

NONE of the score of experts in education, employment, vocational guidance, mental hygiene, youth guidance, who were queried on the status of teen-agers see a present-day threat of a "lost generation." Many even frowned on the phrase, which was coined after World War I.

"The youngsters resent being labeled 'trouble,'" says Dr. Roma Gans of Teachers College, Columbia University, just returned from trips to the South and Midwest. "There has been so much publicity about delinquency that the teen-agers feel they have been put on the spot."

Considering what the long-range threat of a lost generation might mean to the country at large, several made these points:

1. The falling birthrate which began in the depression will leave us with approximately two million fewer adolescents with whom to build tomorrow's citizens between 1940 and 1950 than we had in 1930, and hence the stock is doubly precious.

2. High school enrollment is about one million under 1940 because many high school students left school in wartime to work. In a changing world an increasing number of employers want high school graduates.

Want the Moon

IN TODAY'S picture, however, employment experts queried saw no big threat to teen-agers' employment because of competition with veterans.

The unanimous chorus of four New York employment agencies was:

"There's no real trouble getting either commercial or industrial jobs with a future in good substantial companies for teen-age boys if they are of legal working age, have some high school education, are reasonably intelligent and willing to work and don't have too big ideas. The trouble is most of them want to jump right into a junior executive's chair at $40 a week. Girls find it relatively easy to get jobs, especially if they know shorthand and typing."

Evelyn Murray of the New York State Employment Bureau reports that teen-agers simply are having the normal difficulties of adjustment to a working world, but sees certain "straws in the wind" in the fact that one year ago 5 per cent of the bureau's job applicants were under 21, compared to 8 per cent today.

Gaining admission to a college today has given many a teen-ager a battle. Educators generally concede that famous name universities have had to turn away thousands, but insist that somewhere there is an opening for virtually every youth seeking a college education. However, Dr. John Norton of Teachers College, Columbia University, declares that the type of college a student finally finds after "shopping around" often is not adequate to his needs and to the type of higher educational opportunity he should have.

College enrollment conditions vary widely. Columbia University has 6000 applicants for the 1947 fall term and can take 600. Temple University, Philadelphia, reported March 6 that the second semester freshman class of 310 was 40 per cent less than expected.

Experience Big Asset

THE VOCATIONAL Advisory Service of New York, headed by Dr. Smith, made a survey of opinion on employment conditions and suggestions to meet the problem of the young job seeker. It sent questionnaires or talked to 100 executives and others in the fields of business, labor, community work, education and placement, chiefly in the New York metropolitan area.

The majority of those interviewed were optimistic about the general employment picture of the near future but believed that, in spite of this, there would be fewer good job opportunities for inexperienced young workers. Several businessmen said: "There will be an increasingly competitive labor market for young men. Particularly those with no work experience. There will also be increased emphasis on union seniority and on veterans' preference."

Those questioned were almost unanimous in the opinion that planning should be done to close the gap between jobs and young people's wants. Their suggestions for such planning included the following points:

1. Seventy-eight out of 100 favored some system of grants-in-aid to enable continuance of education by students who otherwise would be forced to leave high school for financial reasons. They differed on how such grants should be financed.

2. Asked whether they favored programs to train unemployed young people for work and provide pay during training, very few favored a Federal training program but many favored training by industry or training in which industry had a large share of the planning.

3. The majority favored increased public works if necessary.

4. As one means of preventing wasted young manpower, virtually all those questioned favored extension of vocational counseling.

WOOL—From Page 1

Meek Sheep Is Back in Historical Tariff Arena

United States, which since the end of the war had taken the leadership in this great venture.

First, they hoped to negotiate a multilateral trade agreement, providing for reciprocal exchange of tariff concessions.

Second, they hoped to complete a charter for an International Trade Organization of the United Nations.

"Fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field" was set forth in the Atlantic Charter as a postwar goal. All nations which received lend-lease aid gave commitments to work toward that goal after the war.

It was like a bombshell to this group at Geneva when the American Congress proposed to put import fees and perhaps quantitative restrictions on wool. Particularly outraged were Australia and New Zealand, whose world wool trade is their life blood.

Charges of bad faith were made openly. The Australian delegate was called home.

In fact, the congressional proposal just about torpedoed the conference.

The United States delegate, Undersecretary of State William L. Clayton, hurried to Washington to see what he could do to halt the legislation.

Subsidy Is Cheaper

STATE DEPARTMENT officials haven't held that the American wool grower doesn't need assistance. But instead of higher tariffs they propose a subsidy, or, in other words, price supports.

"If at this time, when we are actually negotiating with other countries at Geneva for the lowering of trade barriers, we raise new barriers as this bill proposed, we stand convicted of insincerity," Clayton wrote Representative Harold D. Cooley (D., N. C.).

"If import fees, which are actually increases in the tariff, are levied, they would be harmful to the interest of the United States in the following ways:

"First, the cost to the public in increased prices for woolen manufactures would far exceed the increased returns to the wool growers.

"The fee will raise the cost of the raw material. This in turn cumulatively increases the cost of doing business at every stage of the production process.

"Therefore, the final cost to the public as a consumer is far greater under the fee than it would be if raw material prices were not increased by fees and the public, as a taxpayer, paid the subsity.

Diplomatic Suicide

"IN the second place," Clayton said, "new import fees on wool would injure the interests of the United States through their effect on our foreign relations.

"We all recognize the responsibility of this country for leadership, both political and economic, in the postwar world.

"The United States has taken the initiative in promoting the adoption of a principle of economic conduct among nations which would require each country to consider the impact of the economic measures it undertakes on world economic progress.

"If the proposed amendment providing import barriers is adopted, the moral leadership of the United States in world affairs will suffer a serious blow."

Last Thursday Secretary of State Marshall added his complete disapproval of the idea. He and Clayton have made no effort to hide the fact that the bill, if passed, will virtually kill all hope for the trade organization.

Pernicious Anemia

FROM the standpoint of the domestic wool grower, the sheep industry at present holds little promise.

His reaction is the usual reaction of a farmer when the future looks black. He has quit growing sheep.

From a high of 49.3 million head on January 1, 1942, sheep declined 34 per cent in numbers within five years.

On January 1, 1947, they numbered only 32.5 million, the lowest since 1867. Numbers have declined in all geographic regions.

Farm experts advance three reasons for this decline:

1. The rise in farm operating costs. Sheep raising is characterized by a high proportion of cash costs, especially for labor. Labor costs rose most of all among farm costs during the war.

2. More attractive prices (including subsidies) in enterprises competitive to sheep. Both beef cattle and the average prices of all farm products increased more during the war than either lambs or wool.

3. The threat to the market of the surplus wool stocks, both here and abroad. The American farmer has sensed that a price decline is bound to come unless some action is taken.

The low point in wool prices was reached in 1932, when the average for the country dropped to 8.6 cents a pound. A year later it was 20.6, and from that point it advanced steadily to 42.3 last April.

Production in the meantime has dropped from 374 million pounds in 1933 to 279 million today.

Nobody has accused the wool farmer of profiteering. In the House debate it was generally accepted that even under last year's high support prices, the average wool grower sustained losses of about 9½ cents on each pound of wool produced in this country.

It's Still Bipartisan

PRESIDENT TAFT'S observation back in 1909 as to support of high tariffs coming from both sides of the chamber in Congress was as true this month as when he made it.

Although no record vote was taken, support for the wool farmer came from the cotton States and from city areas as well as from the Plains States, where sheep herding is big business.

A queer split appeared from New England. There, one Congressman spoke for the wool import fees—he came from a district counting many wool merchants, the men who deal with the farmers directly. Another, from the same State, opposed higher tariffs. He came from a district where there were many woolen mill operators—the textile manufacturers who buy the wool from the dealers.

But the average Congressman from a farm district supported import fees. The final vote was 151 to 65.

Since Henry Clay

WE have tried to show that the wool problem now in Congress is not new to our times. This article traces it back to the days of Taft and the big tariff men such as Senator Aldrich. But it is older than that. Back about that time, a student of politics wrote of wool as follows:

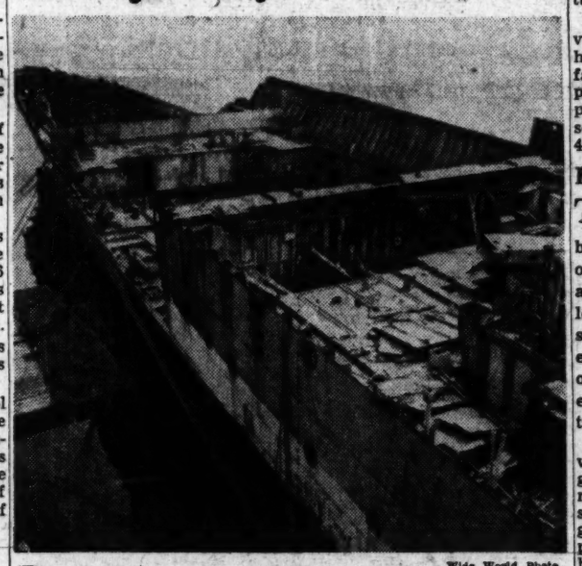
"Since the time of Henry Clay's 'American System' of protecting domestic industry so that the country's factories might make markets for its farmers' crops, wool has played an important part in American tariff policies.

"Efforts to adjust duties upon wool manufacturers and raw wool respectively so that mill owners and sheep men are equally favored have seldom satisfied all parties.

"Consequently wool schedules have been among the most debated items in the country's tariff history."

Dangerous Old Lady

Normandie Wreckers Fearful of Strains



Wide World Photo

A STERN VIEW of the Normandie, rapidly dwindling to the water line under the bite of workmen's torches

By Hilliard Schendorf

NEWARK, May 31 (AP).—Workmen, cutting the Normandie down to the water line, keep a weather eye on infinitesimal signs of strain that might send her to the bottom instead of to the scrap pile.

Sensitive "strain gauges" measure ten-thousandths-of-an-inch changes in the rusty steel plates, warnings that the former French luxury liner, which burned in 1942 as it was being converted into the troopship Lafayette, is in danger of breaking up.

Every day at 48 stations the stress on the plates is measured.

Gauges measure tiny changes in the distance betwen holes that have been drilled in the plates at strategic points. Then the temperature of the plates is taken, and compensation is made for expansion or contraction due to changes in temperature. What is left is stress.

Innards Are Next

MOST of the great steel plates already are gone. Next to go will be the great boilers, engines and turbines. By August, the Normandie will be whittled down to the bare keel.

The 68,350-ton ship, once la grand dame of the French merchant marine, is melting away at the rate of 6 to 10 carloads of scrap a day. It is expected to yield 45,000 tons of steel in addition to other metals.

The ship's draft already has been reduced from 26 feet to 10½ feet, and it will drop to an estimated 2½ feet by August.

Then the remains of the great ship, once the largest and fastest in the world, will make a last brief journey. Tugs will shunt the keel, pared to about 6500 tons, a few hundred yards to a series of parallel skids, on which it will be hauled ashore for the coup de grace.

The scrapping is to be completed in October.

Salon 'Disrobed'

THE NORMANDIE is a squat, junky maze of twisted steel and broken pipes and cables.

The grand dining salon—which was almost as large and luxurious as the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles—is exposed where three decks have been ripped away overhead. The walls of glass tile and the deep-coffered ceiling of lavish gold leaf are just memories in dusty travel folders.

Only the swimming pool, of all the costly appointments on the golden ship, still is recognizable. Laborers chip away the ceramic tiles, from which underwater lighting once flooded softly.

Gone are the smoking room, paneled in coromandel lacquer overlaid with transparent gold leaf; the 6-foot luminous alabaster vases; the grill with walls of varnished pigskin; the winter garden and the theater. Missing, too, are the Catholic chapel and the special children's room.

Fifteen thousand tons of debris—broken tile, torn insulation and crushed concrete—fill the yawning passageways. Two massive traveling cranes rhythmically dip out bits of the ship.

Great White Elephant

WHEN the last chunk of steel moves off to the scrap pile, the dollar loss in the Normandie will be astronomical. Lipsett, Inc., bought the hulk from the Maritime Commission for $161,680, paid $20,000 to have it towed to Port Newark and another $25,000 for use of a Navy pier at which to scrap her.

Lipsett took the job "just to show we could do it," smiled Coleman, but some businessmen have estimated the firm stands to make $100,000 profit on the deal.

Almost 100 million dollars have been poured into the ship.

It cost the French 65 million dollars to build and equip it 12 years ago. After it burned, the United States paid $13,500,000 for the hulk. The United States then spent another 11 million dollars raising the ship and $20,000 a month for two years to rent its pier.

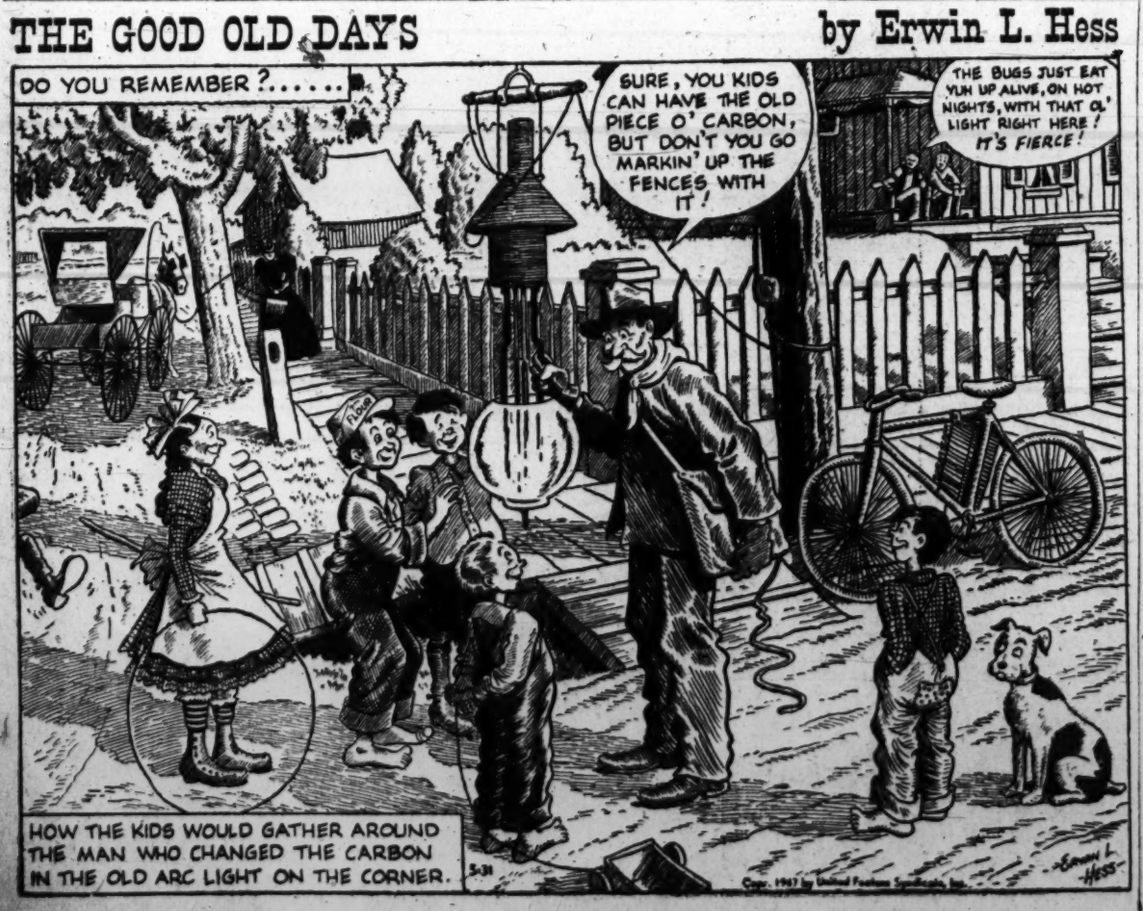
Yanks in Germany Grow Their Own

Frankfurt (AP).—The United States Army of Occupation is going to try to grow most of its own fresh vegetables this summer—thus avoiding using food badly needed by the German population.

Thirty-four thousand pounds of 49 varieties of seeds have been shipped from the United States and will be distributed to military units which will employ German labor for most of the gardening work.

No additional land will be requisitioned for the gardens, which will be planted on ground already under military control, the announcement emphasized. Nor will the German gardeners be drawn from the already scarce supply of farm workers.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS by Erwin L. Hess


DO YOU REMEMBER?.....
SURE, YOU KIDS CAN HAVE THE OLD PIECE O' CARBON, BUT DON'T YOU GO MARKIN' UP THE FENCES WITH IT!
THE BUGS JUST EAT YUH UP ALIVE, ON HOT NIGHTS, WITH THAT OL' LIGHT RIGHT HERE! IT'S FIERCE!
HOW THE KIDS WOULD GATHER AROUND THE MAN WHO CHANGED THE CARBON IN THE OLD ARC LIGHT ON THE CORNER.
5-31
Copr. 1947 by United Features Syndicate, Inc.
ERWIN L. HESS

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1947

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Ringtime in Washington

"For love is crowned with the prime
In the springtime, the only pretty ringtime,
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring."

SHAKESPEARE certainly knew what he was talking about when he wrote the above lines, and the Bard of Avon must have had a magic preview of Washington these lovely June days —with flowers and love blooming along the Tidal Basin and on college campuses, and stalwart lads and lovely lassies picnicking in the park, canoeing on the Potomac, or just strolling hand in hand along the Avenue.

And during this very popular "ringtime," more and more third fingers are breaking out in glittering diamonds and scores of solitaires are being replaced by wedding bands. But moon-gazing has its serious side, and many of those couples you see talking so confidentially are making plans for weddings just around the corner . . . or discussing that new home they're going to buy . . . or how much they can afford to spend on a honeymoon . . . or . . . oh, there are so many things to talk about . . . when love is young and flowers bloom.

Underwood & Underwood Photos

VELMA RUBINSTEIN and Melvin Siegel, known to their friends as "Vel" and "Mel," will exchange vows Tuesday night in a formal ceremony at the Statler

LOVE, like spring blossoms, has burst forth everywhere in Washington. Talking together about their wedding which will take place Thursday evening, June 5, at the Transfiguration Episcopal Church are former G.I. Loren Jenks, G. W. University S. A. E., and Peggy Pritchard, Kappa Kappa Gamma of this year's graduating class of G. W. Unable to find an apartment, they plan to tour California and the West on a summer-long honeymoon

DANCING brought Lois Smith and Jack Simpson together last fall at a G. W. University hop. Here they are at it again on the Terrace dining room floor at the National Airport. Their marriage is scheduled to take place in August

Belles on Toes Best Bets to Wear Rings on Fingers, Ex-GIs Think

By Marjorie Binford Woods

TAKE a peep at the third finger, left hand, of the many pretty misses around Washington these romantic June days and you'll find a surprising number "promised" to be "MRS."

"What makes a gal a 'potential' for a wedding ring?" I queried of prospective bridegrooms last week, "What do you former GI's expect and want most in wives of today?"

Some looked uncertain and a bit abashed, yet despite gloom-mongers who maintain the younger generation has gone slap-happy, all BG's came forth—to a man—with some clear-cut philosophies that offer a challenge to brides-to-be everywhere.

Home and marriage, with individual interpretations, have reached important proportions in the minds of these men who not long ago were dreaming their dreams of romance in the midst of mud and blood and the stench of war. Deadly earnestness has become their habit of thought and their ideas on the "wife subject" are calculated with thought to the future.

Skin Deep Cliche Still Goes

A MAN admires feminine beauty, to be sure—but looks aren't everything by a long shot, the boys all agree. "Principally a fellow wants a girl who will understand him—not just superficially—but deeply, when he marries," is the way most of them expressed their inner feelings.

A gal may have head-turning legs, a Varga-designed figure and a Miss America smile, but without good common sense and a keen, alert mind most altar-bound males are apt to pass her by. "Smoothies" and "flips" are out of step with this season's marriage parade, I learned. It's the girl with a true sense of loyalty (the boys stress this point), naturalness and good humor who is being showered with rose petals today.

And don't think a modern guy doesn't "kitchen-test" his prospect, too, before pronouncing her "his dish." There'll be no boring business of bride's "rock biscuits" for him, thank you. He's already been through one war. Service-trained, he learned something of neatness and housekeeping from the top sergeant and haphazard home-making tactics won't get by for long.

Not that these husbands-to-be want to rule as task-masters in their homes, however. Far from it, for each expresses a desire to operate marriage on a 50-50 basis, with joint bank accounts and a sharing of household responsibilities when occasion demands. Whether a girl will make a good mother as well as a good wife enters the picture, too. Quite openly and frankly these prospective husbands have discussed "family hopes" with their brides-to-be and all agree they don't wish to put off building for the future more than two years after marriage.

Seeking Emotional Security

THEY have decided ideas of what they want in life, but, when it comes to visions of "home," about all they have hopes of finding at present is four walls and a roof to serve as temporary base. Though many of the GI's have built imaginary houses on faraway beaches, they have no choice now but to wait for real homes. Whether there will be Chippendale desks, streamlined gadgets and overstuffed sofas doesn't concern them so much. What they're really looking for is a home and hearth and companionship.

A man expects more of a woman, they admit, than a woman expects of a man. They expect their brides to be a blend of Hedy LaMarr, Florence Nightingale, Fannie Farmer, with Little Eva thrown in (though none admitted same). They want her to mind her p's and q's about such things as half-peeled nail polish, burnt toast and nagging ways. They abhor twisted stocking seams, heavily scented perfumes and "slipping" slips. Those interviewed, however, are certain THEIR WIVES will never err along those lines—for each gal is perfect in the estimation of "her man."

They have deep faith in the permanence of their marriage. Most of them don't sanction easy divorce and believe that a true sense of values mixed with a lot of laughter and good humor will make for a lifetime together.

"Too many brides and bridegrooms have an eye on a divorce lawyer at the time they're cutting the wedding cake," deplores Jack Simpson, George Washington University student who served two years with the infantry's Forty-fifth Division overseas and had many lonely hours to contemplate what he wanted to make of his marriage when the time came.

Come next August, Jack hopes to say "I do" to college-mate Lois Smith whose sincerity, seriousness and loyalty won him to her almost at sight. "We were introduced to each other by G. W.'s Dean Virginia Kirkbride at a Strong Hall dance last fall," the couple explains; and now, after two semesters of courtship, they are altar-bound.

"Naturally there's bound to be a period of readjustment but we expect that," Jack says. Though Lois graduated from G. W. this year

See BELLES, Page 2, Col. 1

Leesburg Activities

Leesburg, Va., May 31.—Christening services for William Jenkins Clemens, 3-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John William Clemens, were held Sunday morning at St. James Episcopal Church. The rector, Rev. J. Manly Cobb, officiated.

The baby wore a christening robe that had been in his mother's family for 50 years. The godparents were Dr. and Mrs. James T. Jackson and Col. and Mrs. E. B. White. Following the services, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens entertained at dinner for the godparents and members of the family.

Maj. and Mrs. R. B. Lawrence were hosts, to the members of the "Hot Sketches" Club at their home near Taylorstown on Tuesday. The club was organized in 1945 and consists of Loudoun County artists. Major Lawrence is chairman of the group. Other members are Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Robert S. Pienens, Mrs. Frances Allen, Mrs. Edwards V. L. Marshall, Mrs. Herman Pohl, Mrs. Curtis Cole, Mrs. Festus Foster, Mrs. E. N. Slappey, Miss Vivianne Hooppaw, Miss Betty Tiffany and Mrs. C. L. Adams. Three members of the club won ribbons in the recent art exhibit at The Plains. They are Miss Hooppaw, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Janney McCray of Liberty Hall Farm, near Leesburg, accompanied by their son in law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Innes Taylor Saunders, motored to Alexandria on Wednesday evening when Mrs. McCray's brother, Edward VanDevanter, entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. McCray's birthday in the garden of his home on South Lee st.

Lacys Return Home

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling B. Lacy have returned from their wedding trip to Hot Springs, Va., and are now at their home, Elwood, near Leesburg. Mrs. Lacy is the sister of Mrs. George C. Marshall. They

See LEESBURG, Page 2, Col. 2

"A CANOE AND YOU" is all that Dr. Stephen Sheehy is asking of life as he and his bride-to-be pause in a shady nook on Potomac shores. The girl, Kay Daley, is ready to prove that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, however, as she brings out an overflowing lunch basket. The couple's marriage will take place June 10 in a formal morning ceremony at St. Ann's Church

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

THERE'LL always be an England and, in spite of food shortages and war fatigue, England will always be a little bit gay as long as it has America's and Washington's Mrs. Guy Du Boulay to stir things up. One of her roundrobin letters, which begins with her mother and circulates from friend to friend, has just arrived telling how entertaining still goes on in war-weary London although it requires mirrors, a twist of the wrist, and food packages from friends in the United States to carry on. Mrs. Du Boulay writes:

"Ma, darling, last week we might as well have been in Washington we saw so many familiar faces. Wednesday went to cocktails at the Derek Hoyer Millars. (He was Counselor of the Embassy in Washington and she is Carroll Glover's niece.) And we met other former inmates of the Embassy which we used to call the maternity home, the Reggie Williams, Roger and Alice Makins (just arrived from Washington) Betty Gibb, now married to Sandy Hamilton's cousin, Billy Harcourt, also Ian Malcomson, and Mary Hammond Roberti with her sister, Millicent Fenwick, all former Washingtonians.

"The Hoyer Millars live in her mother's (Mme. Rene van Swinderen of D. C.) house in Eaton Square. It's perfectly beautiful but very hard to heat in winter with the spoonful of coal that is allotted to householders.

"Afterwards to a 'warming' for Johnny and Marjorie Max-Mullers' new house, which is like the charming one they had in Georgetown during the war. Thursday Jean and Ian Bailey asked us for a drink. I thought it would be just ourselves and loped up in my old suit. But I should have worn court costume as there were gobs of people, three of whom played the piano wonderfully.

"NOW TO GET to our fifth anniversary party. The liquor we ordered from Belfast arrived at the last minute and Alice and Reggie Winn arrived 24 hours early by mistake. (He was aide to Field Marshal Sir John Dill in Washington and was later attached to the British Embassy.)

"The day of the party I had my hair done. I felt safe in buying some tulips and anemones, as I'd asked everyone not to bring me anything but matches as we were down to lighting the stove with a lighter. But flowers began to arrive, first some gorgeous Constance Spry tulips from Donald Strathcona, who was stationed at the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington during the war. Soon the apartment looked beautiful but slightly like a wake because of all the flowers.

"We had the bartender from the club, and I brought home a large piece of rather fishy-smelling ice from Harrod's. Edna made canapes with crackers and some cream cheese we were lucky enough to find in Soho, highly-seasoned scrambled eggs (powdeped) on toast, some triscuit that Sip Putnam sent me, which we served with sliced tomatoes and anchovies, and the piece de resistance, some very good liverwurst

See TOWN TALK, Page 2, Col. 1

Parties, Reunions Galore

Gay Ring Hop to Open Annapolis June Week

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 31.—Today marks the official opening of June Week at the U. S. Naval Academy, but the record-breaking crowd now in Annapolis for the festivities began arriving late Thursday afternoon in preparation for the Decoration Day holiday, and now has grown to such proportions that it becomes certain this will be the gayest June Week since the beginning of World War II.

The ring dance of the second classman is the most colorful of the several hops scheduled at the academy this evening, and is the first of the June Week dances which bring to Annapolis young girls from every part of the United States.

The series of reunions held here recently by various classes of old grads of the Naval Academy brought together old friends many of whom had not seen each other for years.

Earles Are Departing

The largest of these gatherings was the fortieth anniversary party of the Naval Academy class of 1907, held here last weekend.

The usual spring exodus from the academy was led this year by Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Earle of Porter rd., who left on Wednesday to enjoy a leisurely and round-about trip to Coronado, Calif., where Mrs. Earle will live while her husband commands the USS Topeka in Pacific waters. Accompanying Captain and Mrs. Earle were their two daughters, Audrey and Joan.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Redeker, of 94 College ave., were hosts to a number of their friends at a cocktail party at their home on Monday.

Captain Redeker, who is a member of the electrical engineering department of the Naval Academy, will take up his duties at San Mateo College, after having been on leave of absence.

Annual Luncheon Held

The wives of officers attached to the department of seamanship and navigation at the Naval Academy held their regular monthly luncheon meeting at the North Severn Officers' Mess on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dale Featherstone, 184 Duke of Gloucester st., announces the engagement of her daughter, Margaret Louise, to Capt. Richard Frederick Dyer, USMC, of Springfield, Mo. The wedding will take place this summer.

Mrs. John Engelke of 100 Market st., was the hostess at a bridal shower at her home on Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Earnestine Pennington, whose marriage to Lieut. Comdr. Stanley E. Hindman, USN, will take place on the afternoon of June 14, at 4 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Chapel here.

At a 4 o'clock afternoon wedding ceremony at the Asbury Methodist Church in Arnold, on Saturday afternoon, Miss India Violet Chaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chaney of St. Margaret's, became the bride of Lieut. Roy Barton Jarnagin of South Plains, Tex. Guests from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Washington were among those present.

The apnual junior prom of Annapolis High School was held Friday evening. Miss Marian Yancey was in charge of the arrangement committees.

Models Parade Styles

Professional models from Baltimore mingled with local women to parade the newest styles for summer and costumes for all of the gala functions of June Week at the fashion show sponsored by the Pan Hellenic Society for the benefit of its college scholarship fund and of the Anne Arundel County Bookmobile. The affair took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the St. John's College gymnasium and was preceded by a bridge party at 2 o'clock.

Rear Admiral K. L. Christoph, USN, (ret.) and Mrs. Christoph arrived on Friday from San Diego, to be the guests until after June Week of Comdr. Paul Miller, USN (ret.), and Mrs. Miller, at their home, 14 Shaw st. Other guests of the Millers, for the weekend, will be Rear Admiral T. S. Combs, USN, deputy chief of the Bureau of Aeronau-

See ANNAPOLIS, Page 2, Col. 1

Belles on Toes Wear Rings On Third Finger, Left Hand

Continued from Page 1

as a Phi Beta Kappa, Mortar Board member and student council president, Jack plans to continue his schooling for several years until he earns a law degree—and Lois loyally indorses the plan.

'Stitch in Time' Girl

AT HER fiance's suggestion she enrolled last semester in cooking and sewing classes, now can bake pies like mother used to make, as well as sew a fine seam. It was Peggy Pritchard's logic in thinking and her brunette beauty which made Loren Jenks notice her six years ago at Western High School. Now having been reunited at G. W. this year, after Loren's return from two years' service overseas, the couple will be married next Thursday night in the Transfiguration Episcopal Church.

Because they have found no living quarters here, as yet, they plan to tour California by motor this summer, then visit Loren's parents in Tulsa, Okla. Peggy is among the Phi Beta Kappa honoraries graduating in this month's class from the university. Loren has two more years to go to get his degree.

It takes a world of understanding to be a doctor's wife, but young John Milton Wyman who next week will receive his M.D. degree from Georgetown University of Medicine, has every confidence that his bride-to-be, June Wilson Huff, will fill the bill. The couple is being married June 16 in a formal ceremony at Bethesda Presbyterian Church.

A doctor's daughter herself, petite, vivacious June always has averred she would never marry into the medical profession. She changed her mind last year, however, when she met tall, brunette John Wyman, jr., on a blind date for a Shakespearean play at American University. An alumnus of Holton Arms Junior College and of G. W., June plans to continue on in her job at United States Public Health Service for the next year while her husband takes his internship at Doctors Hospital.

Following their honeymoon trip the couple will return here where they make their home.

Velma Rubinstein's unusual beauty first attracted Melvin Siegal to her when he returned from flight service in the Navy Air Corps 2½ years ago. Now, on Tuesday, the couple is taking their vows in a formal ceremony at the Statler Hotel with supper reception following and a honeymoon trip to Canada after that.

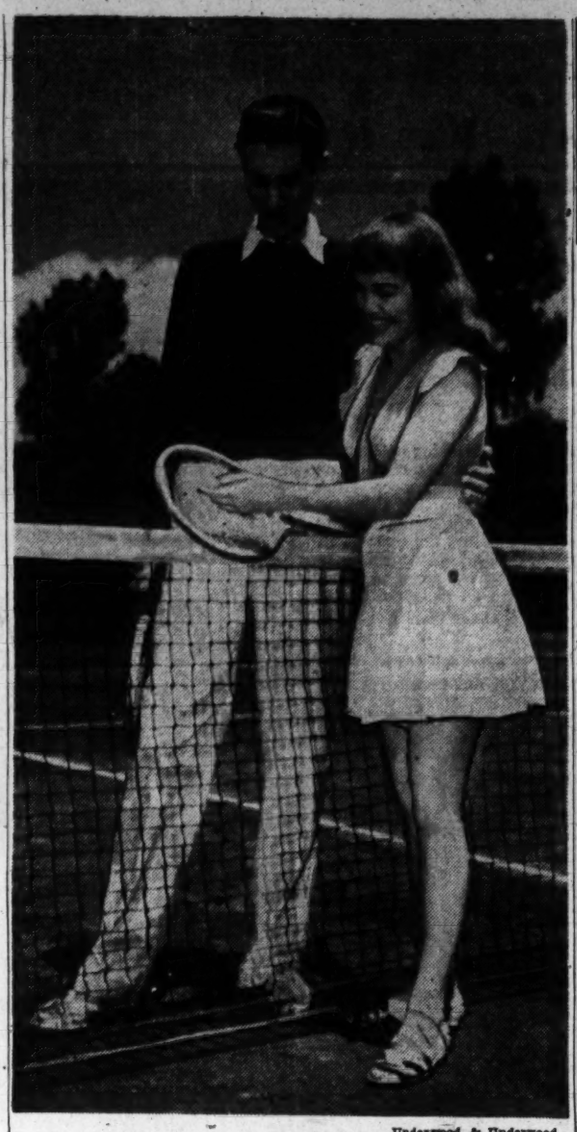
Many Interests in Common

Known as "Vel" and "Mel" the couple have many common interests on which they plan to build an interesting life together. Established in business for himself, 22-year-old Siegal is looking to his wife to bring him inspiration for a successful career.

"She is a wonderful cook, a divine dancer, marvelous looking—and has a beautiful disposition," enthuses the young bridegroom. "And what more could a man ask?"

Dr. Stephen Sheehy of this year's graduating class at Georgetown University of Medicine met Kay Daley two years ago when she was a student at Trinity College. Waiting to walk down the aisle until school days were over, they are now looking forward to the big day, June 10, at St. Ann's Church.

Both are sports-loving and find fun in simple outings. Shopping for furniture to be moved to their new apartment at 222½ I st. nw. has been their most recent project which they have enjoyed sharing. After a honeymoon (destination a secret) the couple will be "at home" after July 1.



Underwood & Underwood

A TENNIS-LOVING couple is John Milton Wyman, Jr., and June Wilson Huff, whose marriage will be solemnized at the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, June 16. "Dr." Wyman is a member of this year's graduating class of Georgetown University of Medicine and his bride-to-be a daugter of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler O. Huff of Bethesda

Mary Haworth's Mail

Widow, 67, Gives 21 Cats and Four Dogs Run Of the House, Which Smells to High Heaven; Daughter, 34, Worries About Mother's Health

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 34, an only child and a war widow. My father died six years ago, leaving my mother alone in an old house. As I was alone, too, she wanted me to live with her. I am well situated with her, as she is sweet and kind and I have always loved her.

However, she has developed a great affection for cats and dogs, which makes a problem. At present she has 21 cats and 4 dogs, and they have the run of the house—except my room. She uses pans for the cats and papers for the dogs and feeds them in the kitchen or parlor, depending on their preference.

Has Ulceration From Tick Bite

THEY HAVE fleas and ticks and are just plain dirty. The house smells to high heaven, naturally. Mother was always neat and very careful of herself before, but now the animals are her only concern. She is 67 and looks older nowadays, as she takes no interest in her appearance.

She is flea-bitten all over and has a bad ulcer on her leg from tick infection, but she refuses to send the animals away and I can't bear to leave her alone. The neighbors would make trouble if she were alone. The situation is most unsanitary and I do believe her health suffers. Can anything be done? I hope you can offer some solution as I am a nervous wreck. T. G.

Sentiment Can't Ease Situation

DEAR T. G.: Since you are an able-bodied adult and this isn't your home, and you can't abide the kennel atmosphere and stench of bad hygiene in which you find yourself, surely the sensible reaction is to move out, bag and baggage.

It is out of reason to suppose you can change the situation by putting up with it. But there is a possibility that your mother, if obliged to choose between you and a drove of dirty animals for daily companionship, might rid her house of the latter in order to keep you.

If, in the event of a tacit showdown, she clung to the animals and let you go, then you would know how you rate as a potentially helpful influence. You would have proof that actually you don't mean a great deal to her. She is a strong willed woman, addicted to having her way, perhaps with little or no sentimental attachment to human beings and growing more peculiar in that respect as she grows older and less inhibited in behavior.

Daughter Must Protect Self

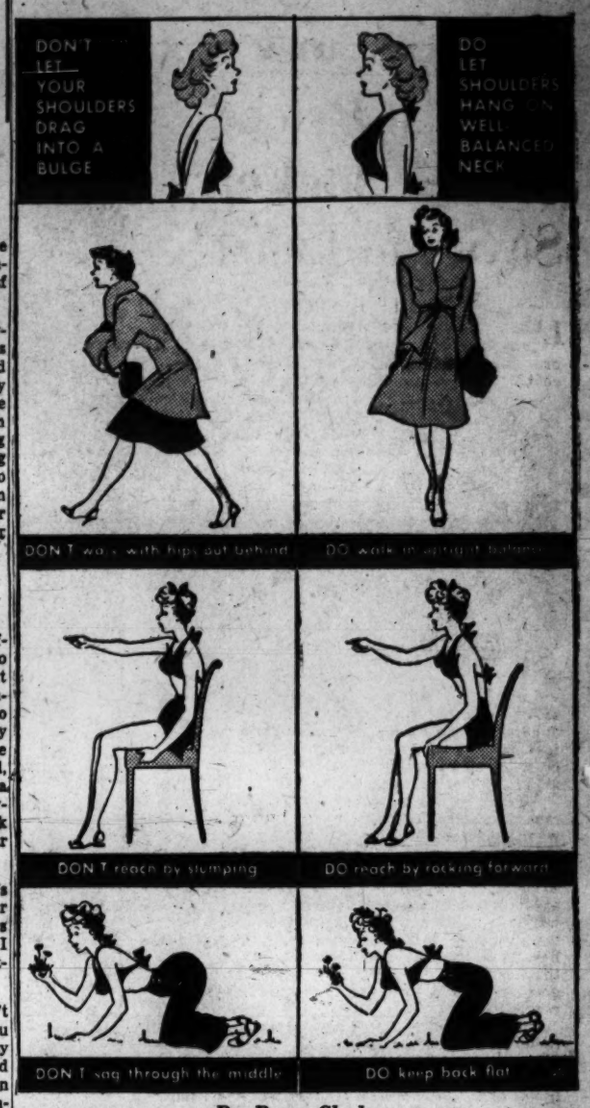
IF THIS is the drift, in self-defense you ought to move. To stay on in these conditions is to cut yourself off from healthy social interchange with normal folk, to whom you can't offer hospitality and who wouldn't be comfortable in such surroundings—indeed, probably couldn't be lured there a second time. You would be burying yourself alive, running the risk of becoming even more peculiar in later years than your mother.

After all, she had your father's normalizing company to keep her on an even keel until a few years ago. It's only since his death, I gather, that she's become a slattern collector of animals.

Assuming you move, you don't have to sever family ties. You might find an apartment nearby and look in on her every day. And if the neighbors make trouble, in the sense of protesting the situation as a public nuisance when she's alone, it may be a blessing in disguise. It might invoke the attention of health authorities, who would disperse the animals as a safety measure—which is the ultimate solution you're praying for, isn't it? M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

CARRIAGE CUES


DON'T LET YOUR SHOULDERS DRAG INTO A BULGE
DO LET SHOULDERS HANG ON WELL BALANCED NECK
DON'T walk with hips out behind
DO walk in upright balance
DON'T reach by stooping
DO reach by rocking forward
DON'T sag through the middle
DO keep back flat

By Betty Clarke

You can diet until you've ruined your health and disposition, and still look fat in all the wrong places, says Janet Lane in "Your Carriage, Madam!" It isn't fat at all, just overdeveloped muscles due to the wrong mechanical strains, she says.

The best way to check up on yourself, she advises, is to strip and stand side view before a full-length mirror. Then, suggests Miss Lane, begin your survey at the. . . .

Feet . . . Your toes should point straight ahead, and no matter what your grandmother told you, should not point out. Your weight should fall, neither on the heels nor balls of your feet, either one of which would upset your whole balance, but directly through the center of your ankle bones.

Knees come next . . . Don't lock your knees or stiffen them so tight that your legs actually bulge slightly backward-behind the knee. Back will pop your hips, out pops your stomach. The knees, instead, should be soft and slightly flexed if your body is to fall into smooth natural lines.

Hips . . . at all times walking or standing, should be in the same forward position you assume when you "make yourself small" to squeeze through a narrow space.

Chest . . . The best thing to do with that is—nothing, suggests Miss Lane. She emphasizes that the "like a stately ship of Tarsus bore she down" school of thought is out of date, and an uplifted, out-thrust chest doesn't go with good sense, good looks, or good health. Of course, you shouldn't cave in at the chest, either, like a broken reed, she admonishes.

Shoulders . . . should swing free, not pulling backward or forward on your neck muscles, but floating off at each side of you as broad and wide as possible.

The general line-up . . . should be the lobe of your ear, the outermost tip of your shoulder girdle, the outermost tip of your hip girdle, and the outside bump of your ankle bone in one direct line.

By The Associated Press

Town Talk

Continued from Page 1

sent me last June by Ruth Spaatz (Mrs. Carl Spaatz).

"The party went off well and we had such 'Washington Warriors' as the Alex Abel-Smiths, Esther Wright (Mrs. Michael Wright), Kenneth Downey, Freddy Welsh (Air Marshal Welsh), the Roger Makins, Donald Strathcona, and Robin Willock, the latter just over from Washington for a short visit.

SATURDAY we had lunch with 'Junior' Aylesford. She is a lamb and we have always called her Junior, though she is the Dowager Countess of Aylesford, because her mother-in-law is still alive. So obviously she is the junior Dowager. Thursday I'm having Lady Dill (widow of the Field Marshal who is buried in Arlington) Lady Sinclair, and Lady Strathallan for a girls' lunch. I think I'd better promote myself to Countess so as to feel at home with so many blooming ladies.

"Just this minute an enormous crate has arrived from Bloomingdale's, sent by Betty Hamilton (Mrs. Alexander Hamilton). The label says 'ripe olives, olive oil' and lots of other fascinating things that are just a memory here. And I am almost overcome with the wonderful parcel sent me last week from Cairo by Elena Macy (Mrs. Noel Macy who is on a trip with her State Department husband). In it was some sugar which is just like candy. Needless to say anything not perishable will be hoarded by this miser against the rigors of next winter.

"Went to Mrs. Day's barrow (pushcart) this morning and the whole family pounced on me with cries of mad joy. Your parcel to them had just arrived and all four talked at once like magpies. There were screams of, 'fat, rice, oil, and marshmallow whip,' and Mrs. Day just howled, 'Oh, that spaghetti, Madam! We et it all up at one go with tomatoes and it was good.'"

"The widowed daughter said it was too amazing but the soap floated! I explained its advertising slogan but I'm sure they will never use it and will keep it to float about for their amusement. Mrs. Day is going to write to you and I'm sure if you could have heard them and seen their faces you would have been more than rewarded for the trouble and expense you went to."

Annapolis

Continued from Page 1

tics, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Combs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Macomb Peters of Laguna Beach, Calif., arrived in Annapolis this week to be the guests for several days of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Griffin, at their home on Hanover st.

Rear Admiral John W. Bays (ret.) of King George st., has returned after six weeks spent in northern Europe and London, where he was sent on an assignment by the State Department. While in Copenhagen, Admiral Bays was the guest of Capt. J. E. Fitzgibbon, United States Naval Attache there, and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, who are former residents of Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sutherland entertained at their home, Green Acres, for the officers and coaches of the visiting Army teams on Saturday following the lacrosse game and the tennis matches. Mrs. Sutherland's brother, Lieut. Col. James H. Keller, is assistant officer in charge of the West Point lacrosse team.

Leesburg Notes

Continued from Page 1

were married Saturday, May 17, at Dodona Manor, home of the Secretary of State and Mrs. George C. Marshall.

Guests of Mrs. David N. Rust, jr., this week are Miss Clarence Snowden and the Misses Edith and Elsie Snowden, of Alexandria, and Mrs. Carl Blackwell, of Richmond. The group attended a meeting of the Valley Convocation held Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Emmanuel Church in Middleburg. Mrs. Rust is chairman of the Convocation.

Judge and Mrs. J. R. H. Alexander had with them over the weekend their son, Samuel L. Alexander, and family, of Fredericksburg, Va.

Mrs. Amy Toler, of New York, arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. W. Clark.

Miss Evelyn Tyler Buckner, of San Francisco, is a guest in the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn.

Bryans Visiting Here

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Bryan of Alliance, Ohio, arrived this week to spend a few days with Mrs. Bryan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cadle Hooppaw. Other guests of the Hooppaws are Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Walter Hunt, who have just returned from Europe.

William S. Ashbrook, jr., graduate student at Harvard University, is now with his wife and children, who have been staying with the former's mother, Mrs. Alfred di Zerega. Mr. Ashbrook, accompanied by his family, will return to Cambridge on June 12, where they have rented an apartment. Miss Mary Porter Evans of Winston-Salem College, N. C., has been a guest in the Di Zerega home. She was accompanied to her home at Mountain Lakes, N. J., this week by Alfred di Zerega 3d.

Mrs. Harrison Williams, who has been in England this past year, will leave that place on June 12 by plane to return to the United States. She is expected to reach her home in Leesburg on June 14.

Miss Agnes di Zerega spent the weekend in Philadelphia as the guest of her sister, Miss Lucy di Zerega.

Mrs. H. B. Rust has gone to Cragsmoor in the Catskill Mountains for the summer months.

Club Calendar

TODAY

South Dakota State Society—Dinner and election of officers, 1 p. m. at Lafayette Hotel.

TOMORROW

Sisterhood of Adas Israel Congregation—Installation luncheon, 12:30 p. m. at the Synagogue.

D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs—Breakfast, 12 noon at Hotel Mayflower.

United Jewish Appeal for Arlington, Women's Division—Pledge luncheon at Brooke Manor Hot Shoppe.

Delta Gamma, Washington Alumnae Chapter—Dinner and garden party, 7 p. m. at the home of Dr. Cornelia Cotton in Bethesda, Md.

Petworth Woman's Club—Installation of officers, 8 p. m. at Petworth Methodist Church.

TUESDAY

Washington Chapter of Hadassah—Spring luncheon, 12:30 p. m. at Mayflower Hotel.

National Society of New England Women—Picnic at the summer home of Mrs. Fred O. Smith in Fairview, Md.

Wells College Club—Buffet supper and auction, 6:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Marcellus C. Shield, 3 E. Irving st., Chevy Chase, Md.

DAR, Continental Dames Chapter—Homecoming meeting, 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Norment D. Hawkins.

Pan American Liaison Committee—Reception, 8 p. m. at Women's City Club.

WEDNESDAY

Chapin WCTU—Installation of officers, 11 a. m. at Capital Memorial Church.

Woman's Club of Riverdale, Md.—Fine arts exhibit, sale and silver tea, 2-4:30 p. m. and 7:30-9 p. m. at the home of Mrs. C. A. Cary, 4605 Queensbury rd.

Silver Spring Women's Club—Installation luncheon, 1 p. m. at Kennedy-Warren Hotel.

Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Washington Intermediate Group—Reward luncheon, 1 p. m.

Women's American ORT—Luncheon, 1 p. m. with Mrs. Emmett Markwood, 2726 Brandywine st. nw.

Capitol Hill History Club—Meeting, 12:30 p. m. at the U. S. Soldiers' Home.

Pioneer Women for Palestine, Hanita Chapter—Moonlight cruise on S. S. Mount Vernon.

THURSDAY

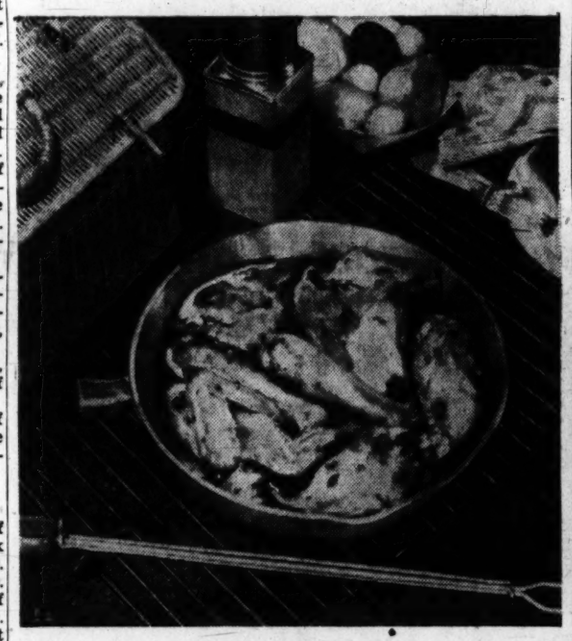
Washington Opera Guild, Inc.—Luncheon, 1 p. m. at United Nations Club, 1701 19th st. nw.

FRIDAY

M. Eleanor Brackenridge Club—Meeting, 8 p. m. with Mrs. S. Kanzanada, 1323 Sheridan st. nw.

Don't Forget the Baked Potatoes

Good Old Fried Chicken Is Perfect Picnic Dish



By Charlotte Adams

Decoration Day usually is the first official day for a picnic, and picnic lovers make happy plans for the occasion. The most fun of all is to cook outdoors—in your own back yard, at the beach, or in the woods.

Broiled or fried chicken is a more-or-less unusual and utterly delectable picnic dish. An excellent suggestion is that you buy quick-frozen birds, already cut into frying-sized pieces. Start from home with them still frozen. They will thaw out on the way and meantime they will keep a carton of cream and a stick of butter—or anything else you may have in mind—fresh and cold.

If you're going to fry the chicken, take with you a frying pan and a long-handled fork. All else that's needed is a bag containing a nice mixture of flour, pepper and salt, in which you can shake the chicken pieces before frying them in that stick of butter we mentioned. When they're brown, pour in the cream, and let them simmer gently until cooked.

Potatoes in Jackets

Meantime, you might cook some potatoes in their jackets in the coals. Or, if you'd rather leave such cookery to the Boy Scouts, make a big dish of scalloped potatoes before you leave home, with plenty of milk in it. Then put it on the grill to reheat and keep warm while you cook the chicken. You should also have rolls (already buttered), the makings of a good, satisfying tossed salad (with the dressing in a bottle, ready to add at the last minute), and fruit for dessert.

If you prefer broiled chicken, do try this. Into a bottle of olive oil put a cut clove of garlic at least 24 hours before you're going to use it. When ready to cook the birds, rub them all over with this oil, and then add salt and pepper to taste. When done, the flavor is marvelous.

If you'd like to add an unusual—and quite wonderful—touch in place of the scalloped potatoes, try this (take it, well wrapped, and piping hot at the start, and keep it warm on the grill):

CALIFORNIA MACARONI

½ pound macaroni
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
1½ tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk
1 cup grated American cheese
½ cup tomato catsup
1 cup pitted ripe olives
Salt and Pepper
Buttered bread or cracker crumbs

Cook macaroni in salted water 8-10 mins. Drain. Melt butter or margarine in frying pan, add flour and blend. Add ¾ cup cheese and cook until cheese is melted, stirring constantly. Add tomato catsup, ripe olives, salt and pepper to taste. Add macaroni and blend well. Pour into buttered casserole or baking dish, sprinkle with remaining cheese and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees) 20 to 25 mins.

And how about this salad, instead of the tossed green one? You would have to wait till you get to the picnic to fix the apples and avocado, but that's not much trouble.

AVOCADO SALAD BOWL

2 avocados
Lemon juice—salt
2 cups cubed grapefruit sections (quickfrozen)
3 cups diced unpeeled red apples
1½ cups cubed fresh or canned pears
Lemon honey dressing

Cut avocados in halves lengthwise and remove seed and skin. Sprinkle fruit with lemon juice and salt. Cut 3 halves into cubes. Cut remaining half into lengthwise slices. Combine avocado cubes with other fruit and toss together lightly. Arrange avocado slices on top. Serve with dressing of honey and lemon juice, blended in equal proportion.

Be Smart

Prettier . . . more feminine . . . and more fashion-important than ever are fabric handbags! They're the ideal fashion-mate for your lovely summer sheers, too. Among those making their bow now are lovely envelopes of fine silks and rayons.

Keep Baby's Summer Togs Down to Bare Essentials

All dressed up for company in a lace-trimmed batiste dress, designed by Yolande

By Dorothy Roe

MORE than three and a half million babies are expected to be born in the United States this year—a new all-time record in the Nation's birth rate, virtually doubling that of prewar years.

With five million extra babies already on hand from the bumper wartime crop, manufacturers of all infant equipment, from rattles to diapers, are working overtime to supply the unprecedented demand—and they're doing pretty well.

Supplies of such necessities as diapers, undershirts and blankets are much better than at this time last year, although there are still shortages. But the determined young mother, willing to visit several shops in her search for layette essentials, will be able to provide a complete outfit for her expected offspring.

Selecting Baby's Togs

New theories of infant care advise as few clothes as possible for summer babies. So if you have plenty of diapers and nightgowns, with a few dainty dress-up outfits for company, your baby will never miss the extras which used to be included in elaborate layettes.

In selecting the two or three "Sunday best" outfits, you will find supplies much more ample than those of everyday essentials. There are delicate, handmade baby dresses with exquisite embroidery and imported lace, beautiful little pure silk bonnet and coat sets, and cobwebby christening gowns that will make your baby look like a cherub when you want to show him off to grandma, or have his picture taken.

For the rest of the time, let him kick in his crib unhampered by extra clothing. Be sure your supply of diapers is adequate, or subscribe to a diaper supply service. Lay in a supply of little loose wrappers or nightgowns. Have plenty of those useful little cotton fleece blankets that can be laundered daily—and your baby will never be aware of shortages.

By The Associated Press

Rocker Dangerous Ladder

Don't stand on a rocking chair to reach anything up high. If you haven't a sturdy straight chair handy, go get the ladder—but do not take a chance on that uncertain rocker.

Shower Table Can Be Set With Few Accessories

By Vivian Brown

YOU can make an attractive table setting for a bridal shower with a few lace paper doilies, scissors and cellophane tape. The bodies of bridesmaid dolls, to be used as place cards, are made by twisting two pieces of 6-inch pipe cleaner loosely together. To make the arms, criss-cross a short piece of pipe cleaner and bind this to the body length with clean cellophane tape. Untwist part of the bottom length for the legs and fluff out the top for the head. You can use a large wooden bead as a head or bind around a piece of cotton batting with cellophane tape.

Fashion your bridesmaids with lace paper doilies. The bouffant-skirted dolls make lovely place cards. You can tape on spring violets for head-dresses and put pennies in their hands for coin showers.

The bridal doll, which is going to be used as a centerpiece or atop a delectable cake, should have a cloud of net or polka dot veiling on her head. Or you can use a fancy lace handkerchief. You might cut a snapshot of the bride-to-be and paste it on the doll.

If you aren't planning to set a formal table, you can use the bridal theme for a buffet. Instead of using the doll bridesmaids for placecards, tack them to the buffet plates so that each guest will have a souvenir of the party.

It is lots of fun when the shower gifts are wrapped prettily and placed within one of the larger gifts. This isn't always practical but if you are planning a bathroom shower, all small gifts of towels, wash cloths, toothbrushes, bath mats can be set in a large or small hamper which can be beautifully decorated and tied with a big satin bow. If it is a kitchen shower all the small things might be packaged in a roasting pan or a salad bowl.

By The Associated Press

Keeping Frocks Fresh

After removing a frock, place it on a hanger immediately and hang it in a draught of air until it is thoroughly dried out and aired. Then place a sachet bag inside the dress and put away in a garment bag. The cretonne or cellophane garment bags built on a frame work are nice as they hold about eight dresses.

Miss Helen Henry To Be Married

Mr. and Mrs. Heber Henry of Cleburne, Tex., formerly of Alexandria, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Garland Henry, to Col. Elliott Vandevanter, jr., Air Corps, son of Col. Elliott Vandevanter, USA, retired, and Mrs. Vandevanter of Alexandria.

The bride-elect is a graduate of St. Agnes School in Alexandria and attended Arlington Hall Junior College, Arlington, Va. Colonel Vandevanter was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1939.

The wedding will take place in the early fall.

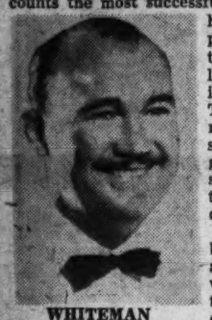
GET HER IN THE ORANGE BLOSSOM MOOD . . . *with a bridal shower table*

A Baffling Business

Highest-Priced Platter Jockey Says the Least

By John Crosby

LET us consider for a moment the disc jockey, a man who announces the name of the next record. One of the original disc jockeys and by all counts the most successful, is Martin Block, who has been earning a reputed $400,000 a year at this task, which seems like quite a lot considering the duties involved. The other day Block announced that he would soon start a new hour program over Mutual which should boost his earnings to around one million dollars a year.



WHITEMAN

Paul Whiteman, who has been leading bands almost as long as the white man has been in this country, will turn disc jockey on a full hour afternoon show (3:30 p. m. EDT) over ABC on June 30. This five-a-week show has been sold to four sponsors and the take (if Whiteman hangs on to all his sponsors for a full year, which is not altogether certain) will amount to $5,200,000.

Another somewhat different deal has been arranged between Tommy Dorsey, a trombone player who also speaks English, and Louis Cowan, Inc., an organization which peddles transcribed shows to independent stations. Dorsey will do transcribed song introductions in which he will relate a little anecdote about, say, Artie Shaw, ending with the words: "And here is Artie, his clarinet and "Begin the Beguine.'" The independent stations will have to scrape up their own recordings of "Begin the Beguine." For about $100 a day, the station gets only the introduction to the record, not the record itself.

The Dorsey show, a full hour program, will also feature an interview with—oh, let's say Frank Sinatra—and this, too, will end up with a song cue. The sponsors guarantee Dorsey $1,500,000 in five years and estimate his earnings may mount as high as one million dollars a year.

Incidentally, these outsize figures must be regarded with some suspicion. Last fall, Ted Husing was launched on his disc jockey show on WHN, freely predicting that he would earn $250,000 a year. This was unwarranted optimism. Husing, indications are, will earn much less than that, although, of course, he won't starve.

Laconic, Not Mute

BEYOND the ability to read the label on a record, the qualifications for the disc jockey profession are not apparent to the naked eye. A nice voice and a fund of anecdotes are of some assistance to disc jockeys but they aren't altogether necessary.

Many explanations for the success of Martin Block have been put forth, but easily the most convincing is the fact that he doesn't talk much. By all the rules of logic, this would indicate that a disc jockey could be even more popular if he just changed the records and didn't talk at all. But radio listeners don't operate by any rules of logic. They want a personality and they want the same personality. When enough people acquire the habit of listening to the same personality, the income rises to a point way out of proportion to the ability involved.

The real attraction, of course, is the records. The disc jockey commands a talent pool much larger than even the largest network could afford. The drawing card is not the disc jockey's personality, no matter how fascinating, but the voices of Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Dinah Shore and Perry Como, the orchestras of Benny Goodman, Andre Kostelanetz, or whoever. These are the names that draw the listeners but it is the disc jockey (and the station) that makes the money.

This, you might think, would cause rumbles of discontent from the talent but it hasn't, at least up to now it hasn't. Disc jockeys stimulate record sales to a remarkable degree and the talent feels that record royalties are compensation enough.

Soap Substitute

HOW does the public feel about this canned talent? Well, there has been resistance but it appears to be crumbling away. Martin Block was originally established on WNEW in New York because it was felt that New Yorkers didn't want soap opera, live or dead. This assumption proved correct.

Block has consistently outdrawn soap opera in New York. With two networks soon to feature daytime disc jockey shows, the soaps will soon get some of the same competition throughout the rest of the country. (In many cities, they already have.)

As for the difference between live and canned talent, Block provides an excellent illustration. Martin Block's transcribed disc jockey show on WNEW draws more listeners in New York and vicinity than Martin Block in person on the Chesterfield "Supper Club," an expensive live show on NBC at the same time. (Chesterfield doesn't mind because it sponsors both shows.)

A transcription executive recently summed up succinctly the dispute between live and transcribed shows with the remarks "If canned talent is bad in itself, then the whole motion picture industry is built on sand."

* * * *

Barroom Baseball

THE difference between watching a baseball game in person and seeing it by courtesy of television is, I should say, the difference between a play and a movie. In other words, you don't get the full stage and that factor has both its advantages and disadvantages. Emphasis is placed on a few individuals but you never see the whole ball team in action.

Nevertheless, baseball by television is very good indeed and it's improving every day. Also, the number of fans viewing baseball by television is way out of proportion to the number of sets in use. In New York, for instance, there are from 10,000 to 13,000 sets in use but each set is servicing anywhere from 1 to 30 people.

Television is in what might be described as its taproom phase. In Philadelphia, tavern proprietors are offering private owners as much as $200 over the retail price for their television sets. This situation is causing concern not only to temperance societies but also to some set manufacturers who would like to get the sets in the homes.

Television cameramen at a baseball game have a job not much different from that of a novelist; they must pick up and emphasize the significant detail from the mass of the extraneous. They succeed in this only intermittently but when they do the result is not so much a baseball game as an impressionist version of one.

The disenchanted look on a batter who has just swung wildly and inadvisedly at a sinker for a third strike, for instance. The truculent stance of an umpire asserting his authority over an outraged player. The camera, in fact, brings the personality of the players right into the living room, which is not necessarily a happy state of affars. Some ballplayers' personalities can't stand much close scrutiny.

The camera picks up a lot of comedy, some of it rather embarrassing to the televisers. Some ballplayers, for instance, employ extremely salty language. While you can't hear this over a television set, anyone with the most fragmentary knowledge of lip-reading can readily understand it.

'Greatest Show' Paring Down Its Tragic Fire Debt

And, ladeez aand gentl'men, in this corner of the Big Top you see the breath-taking aerial ballet

CIRCUS DAYS: Yes, tomorrow afternoon brings the "Greatest Show on Earth." Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus opens a six-day stand at Benning rd. and Oklahoma ave. ne. As usual, this year's show is "bigger and better" than ever. The snooty creature just above is Soudana, the giraffe.. Further to the left is a beautiful tight-rope-walker conversing with an unbeautiful clown. There will be two performances daily (2:15 p. m. and 8:15 p. m.) with a final showing Saturday night.. Sideshow attractions? You bet! They'll be exhibited on the midway before and immediately after each performance under the big top.

Big Top Enjoying Record Season; It Plays Here 6 Days

The following article was written by a former reporter for the New York Herald Tibune who left that paper a year ago to travel with the Ringling Circus and gather material for a book

By Paul Grindle

OFFICIALS of the Ringling Brothers & Barnum & Bailey Circus, which comes to Washington tomorrow to stay for six days, are counting on a top season to cut them loose from the biggest financial drag any comparable vehicle in show business has ever had to tow—the $3,900,000 awarded claims in the 1944 Hartford fire.

Auditors, thumbing through the Ringling books after the court awards, found that in spite of its 1409 employes, its three trains, its gilt paint and its gaudy costumes, the "Greatest Show on Earth" was not the greatest pot of gold on earth. Only twice in its existence had it made a million dollars or more in a year, and for four years in the thirties it netted less than $100,000 a year. In not one of the last 25 years had it been free of debt.

"The Worst Is Over"

ITS achievement so far in paying off that $3,900,000 has been notable. Outside of its physical assets at the time of the fire, the circus had only a half-million-dollar insurance policy and $317,000 in returned income taxes. But as the circus entered Madison Square Garden April 5 this year it had reduced the debt to approximately $1,500,000.

"The worst is over now," James A. Haley, president, says: "We've recovered from one of the greatest financial disasters ever suffered in show business. We've kept plugging and we're winning."

And the accomplishment has been without visible sacrifice to the show business itself, which veteran circusgoers have called the best yet.

The boxoffice pull of the spectacles this year (40 new acts in addition to the animals, clowns, etc.) is not the only explanation. In assuring a successful season there are a score of other factors which make the circus one of the most fascinating businesses in existence. Of primary importance is the planning of the year's schedule, which means studying the various prosperity indexes of each area, such as employment and production reports; hitting the big cities when their populations are most likely to be free, and avoiding areas where seasonal work, such as harvesting, will tie up most people.

You See Only a Seventh

A VITAL factor, too, is knowledge of the habits of individual cities, to which circus men refer as they would to individual people. Probably no one knows the characteristics of American cities better than the gnarled, profane general agent of the show, Arthur Hopper, who for half a century has been filing away in his memory millions of the unconnected minutiae so important to the circus people the public never see (only one seventh of the 1400 Ringling employes appear in the arena.)

Hopper knows which cities are accustomed to go out for entertainment on Wednesday and Thursday, and which cities have paydays Monday and are broke by Thursday.

Detroit on weekends goes out to the Great Lake resorts yet Cleveland and Buffalo, also on the Lakes, stay home. Cincinnati is a dud except on weekends, while Madison, Wis., is good only on Wednesday and Thursday. Akron, Ohio, will always sell out a matinee and then blow the night show.

The laborers have to be kept busier in Chicago because somehow they get into more trouble there. Kansas City is bad for sideshow men, the horses seem to get sick in Dallas, and Atlanta is murder on elephants.

Four months after last spring's automobile strike in Detroit, the circus moved in. The first weekend was dull. The circus beat the publicity drum hard for nine days, but what was usually a good show town was an out-and-out flop. Blame was put on the walkout, though it had ended 120 days before.

The show never will enter an area where there is a strike, but this experience indicated how long to wait after a strike was over. After Detroit the time was fixed at from six to nine months.

Second bugaboo of the show is epidemics, such as infantile paralysis with its inevitable confinement of children.

Weather ranks third. Rain not only doubles the time it takes to set up and tear down, but is as effective as a fence in keeping customers off the lot.

Overhead Is Static

THE CIRCUS cannot limit itself to the big cities. Circus trains can make only about 100 miles in a night, but big cities are generally about 300 miles apart. The daily overhead of about $18,000 doesn't vary $1000 whether the show plays or not, so the circus men prefer to play every day. The solution is a series of one-night stands, from one big city to the next, with small towns in between, permitting them to hit the key spots on the best days.

The one-night stand can be an unexpected bellringer, or it can be a dismaying flop.

Touring the Southwest in 1941, the circus broke up a monotonous and money-losing but necessary leg of its journey with a stop-over in Hale Center, Tex., and decided it might get some of its expenses back by at least an afternoon show. That day was the most thrilling, congested one in Hale Center history. From 100 miles around cars and buckboards brought circus-hungry farmers and ranchers. Volunteer firemen served as special police, restaurants ran out of food, the Methodist Church Women's Auxiliary established a buffet lunch on the lawn, and the Big Top picked up $40,000 gross in a town of 1007!.

Annie Oakleys Help

THERE are headaches in setting up and tearing down a circus. Aside from casualties—14 laborers were killed in last year's 12,433-mile tour of 107 cities—there are the combined woes of finding a proper site and then getting municipal approval for a performance.

It is actually impossible to play in any city without violating some local ordinances. Most cities, for example, forbid trailers over half the length of the ones used by the circus, and all demand that electric cable be buried or elevated.

The hurried, harried circus men can abide by neither rule. So they must persuade the local officials to overlook the violations in the interests of public entertainment, or they cannot play. A liberal sprinkling of Annie Oakleys usually helps.

The problem of railroading alone would take a complete article to describe and another could be devoted to agents who precede the circus—the publicity and promotion men, for instance, and the 24-hour man who arranges the final details the day before arrival, not the least of which is the shopping list, ranging from 500 loaves of bread for the cookhouse to 7500 pounds of hay for the elephants.

By the time it returns to winter quarters in Sarasota, Fla., the circus will have played to more than three million persons.

Theater's Most Famous Acting Couple

The Lunts Round Out 25 Years

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—The theater's most famous acting couple, Olsen and Johnson notwithstanding, have been a marital twosome 25 years, as of last Monday (May 26). They were married in 1922 at New York's City Hall. Their acting partnership, however, did not begin until two years later when they appeared in Molnar's "The Guardsmen."

Since and including then the Theater Guild has presented the Lunts in 18 plays, ranging from the serious to the ridiculous. The husband also has appeared in four plays without his talented wife; Miss Fontanne has appeared in two without her husband: O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" and "Pygmalion."

Their current costarring vehicle, Terence Rattigan's "O Mistress Mine," is their most successful play by popular, if not artistic standards. The Lunts have played more than 1000 times in the comedy—which closes tonight (May 31) at the Empire Theater.

BROADWAY cuff stuff: Actors in "Up in Central Park," playing a repeat Broadway engagement at the City Center, almost had to sleep in the park described in their musical until frantic appeals at the last moment housed the show's complement of 90.

Such an emergency was not exactly new. During their engagement at the Hollywood Bowl the cast lived 15 miles away in a long-vacant hotel which Producer Mike Todd, rented, renovated, and reopened. In Washington a group of the youngsters slept backstage at the National Theater. In Columbus, Ohio, the company remained for a week right in its Pullman cars.

Maurice Evans returns in the fall with his own production of Shaw's "Man and Superman" . . . by special permission of the author, he is dropping the third act. It takes almost two hours to play the one act by itself . . . It will be Evans' first American appearance in contemporary comedy. Shakespeare and the other classicists have taken his attention previously on Broadway.

"Louisiana Lady," opening Monday (June 2) at the huge Century Theater, will have the least expensive tickets for a musical production since well before the war: $3.60 evenings, $3 matinees . . . Jules Munshin leaves "Call Me Mister" tonight to start his Hollywood career, another former GI, Jack Carter, taking over . . . Franklin P. Adams of radio's "Information Please" is refurbishing George M. Cohan's "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" for fall presentation.

Cian-Carlo Menotti's two operas, "The Medium" and "The Telephone," have been so well received at the Barrymore Theater that they will go on tour this fall, according to producers Chandler Cowles, Efrem Zimbalist, jr., and Edith Lutyens.

Linked With Tragic Love Affair

Star Who Won Madrid Is Eyeing Hollywood

People come and go in the news. In time of war, they come faster—and go faster. Here is the story of one young woman who experienced a great deal of "proxy" notoriety during the war years and now is putting those years rapidly behind her.

MADRID, May 31 (INS).—An attractive blonde importation known as Mirian Day has aroused a furor among Spanish film actresses. Some are claiming that Miss Day, by her surprising series of screen successes, is taking the caviar right out of their Castilian mouths.

She has successfully handled roles which demand a wide variety of talent. Although her forte is light comedy, such as she played in "Una Lluvia de Hijos" (A Shower of Offspring), she has demonstrated her dramatic abilities in such serious pictures as "El Emigrado" (The Emigrant).

Miss Day didn't know a word of Spanish when she arrived here two years ago from Italy, where she had made a name for herself in films. Producers thought they would have to dub in her dialogue entirely if she was to appear in Spanish language films.

But she got right down to business and started studying. Soon she had a good command of the language. She still has a trace of an accent, but producers cover this by playing her as a foreigner.

MIRIAN DAY
. . . Castilians were pushovers

She has made such a hit with Spanish movie fans that she is now booked up solid with contracts until late next fall. That's why she has been on the receiving end of nasty looks and nastier remarks.

Unperturbed by Jealousy

MISS DAY takes the envious stares and the jealous comments of the Spanish actresses good-naturedly.

"I can understand why they should dislike me," she says. "All the people I have met in the studios here have been very nice to me except the girls who feel that I have been given roles they might have been offered if I weren't around."

Then she added:

"They won't have to worry about me much longer if my own plans work out as I hope they will. I have had offers from Hollywood which sound awfully good, and I intend to go there just as soon as I learn enough English so that I won't feel strange in that language. I am studying English very hard right now."

You'll Remember Sister

FEW people here know that the vivacious little actress known as Mirian Day is closely linked

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Augustin Duncan Is Brother of Colorful Isadora

Boredom Alone Irks 'Lute Song's' Blind Actor

By Richard L. Coe

WATCHING the poignant drama of "Lute Song" at the National, few people realize they are viewing a real life story equally dramatic.

This story centers around two people in the cast—Augustin Duncan, who plays the dying father of the hero, and Margherita Sergent, acting the role of the anxious marriage broker in the Chinese story.

Duncan—a brother of the colorful Isadora—is blind and has been for 21 years. At 73 he is completing a full season tour which has taken him from Atlantic to Pacific.

Miss Sergent has been Mrs. Duncan for over 35 years. Her inspiring faithfulness to her husband has made it possible for him to act or direct every season since his cruel affliction took hold. In all romantic literature you'll find few parallels to this remarkable couple.

Duncan, one of the founders of the Theater Guild, was in the prime of his long acting career when his sight failed. For many a lesser spirit this would have meant the end of active performing. But with his wife beside him to bolster his courage and act as his eyes, he was able to keep on acting to an age at which more fortunate players have decided to take it easy.

"I'm more at home on the stage than anywhere else," Duncan will tell you. "I know where things are and it's home to me."

An Official of Equity

Although the character he plays is described as blind in a single line of the play, its ironic truth is lost on most audiences. "I have to make up stage business that will convey the idea of blindness, such as dropping my cane," Duncan proudly tells you. "This is the first time I have ever acted a blind man."

SEVERAL seasons ago he was highly praised for his performance as John of Gaunt in Maurice Evans' "Richard II." In the same star's full-length "Hamlet" he played the Ghost of Hamlet's father. Three seasons ago he not only acted the leading role in John Drinkwater's "Robert E. Lee" for the Blackfriar's Guild, but also directed the play.

Besides these regular acting appearances, he is first vice president of Actors' Equity, a post to which he regrets he's been unable to give any time during this year's tour of "Lute Song."

"But," Miss Sergent remarks, "our son, Angus, is Equity's business manager and we follow all of Equity's activities closely, particularly the present contretemps regarding Washington."

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AUGUSTIN DUNCAN AND WIFE (MARGHERITA SERGENT)
. . . you'll find few parallels to this remarkable couple

Duchess Got Lucie

But Miss Ball Isn't Usually A Worry-Bird

By Hedda Hopper

Hollywood, May 31.—The other day a movie star and I were strolling down Sunset blvd. under a blazing sun, when her make-up mascara began to run and her eyelashes started to fall off. But such things bothered her not at all. She walked against a traffic light, heedless of honking horns and glaring motorists. She didn't even pay any attention when the boys recognized her and began to whistle.

A troop of Girl Scouts, marching primly up the sidewalk, dissolved into "Oohs" and "Ahs" at the sight of the actress. She tossed a quick smile in their direction but didn't hesitate. A child stuck out a battered notebook and said, "Please, may I have your autograf?" The star paused, scrawled her name, and prowled doggedly on.

LUCILLE BALL
. . . blithe but for a cow

Out To Lunch

It was Lucille Ball on her way to lunch.

We sat down at a restaurant table, and Lucille began to tell me of her cow, Duchess, giving an imitation of the cow's facial expressions. People around us, seeing Lucille chewing her cud but unable to catch her words, stared. So that's how movie stars acted offscreen! But if Lucille noticed she gave no indication.

"We had to get rid of Duchess," she related. "She fell in love and could not abide the loneliness of her corial. You know we got her when she was a day old and raised her like a pup. She followed us everywhere. This was cute when Duchess was a calf, but when she put on 2700 pounds it became a problem.

Arnaz Cowed

"One night when she got more lonesome than usual she jumped over the fence, trotted up to our bedroom window, and leaped right through. She didn't even bother to see if the window was open. It wasn't. When I woke up, Desi (Arnaz) was hanging on to the chandelier. He thought an earthquake had struck the place.

But when we got the lights on there was Duchess, peacefully chewing her cud.

"So we sent her to a dairy farm and paid her board for a year. For 12 long months I didn't see Duchess. We'd hoped she'd forget us. But one day I went to the farm and asked to see my cow. She was pensively munching hay. I bent over and said: 'Duchess, it's me. Remember?

She did. Before I could protect myself she stuck out her tongue and slurped me from chin to forehead with a force that almost knocked me down.

"That did it. I steeled my heart and sold our cow to Ed Buchanan. Poor Ed! He took Duchess home in a truck, but found when he got there that she was too big for his stalls. So he had to cart her right back. Where she is now I wouldn't know. I don't like to think about it.

Learned Their Lesson

"Desi and I learned our lesson, however. We resolved to buy small pets henceforth—namely, puppies.

I asked if, aside from the collecting of cows, dogs, chickens, and such, she had any other hobbies.

"Oh, yes," said she. "I'm a vine threader. I love to wander around and poke vines over walls, through fences, and up trees. I've planted vines in about every available spot on our place. Now we're building an English teahouse in the yard for more vines. That's how I got tangled up with the sanding machines."

"The sanding machine?" said I.

"Yes. I'd planned to dress Duchess' old wooden trough up for a vine pot, but I neglected to ask whether one should or should not know how to run a sanding machine before turning it on. One should. I couldn't get the machine stopped, and I was afraid to turn it loose. So I was dragging it all over the lawn, yelling for help while it chewed up our grass.

Great Comeback

She was just getting started as a model when an automobile accident almost ended her life. Physicians said she'd never walk again. For three years she was an invalid. For one year she was confined to a wheel chair. She went on to become a dancing star.

In the Damon Runyon story filmed under the title "The Big Street" Lucille had the role of a girl paralyzed from her waist down. She played the part with such conviction that every studio in town was bidding for her services.

About once every six months some one notifies me that Lucille and Desi Arnaz are separating. I've learned to doubt the reports but dutifully check with the personalities involved. Both Lucille and Desi get on the phone and we have a long, amiable conversation.

Doubtless they have their spats, as what couple doesn't?

Glenda Farrell Returns

Following a two-year absence from the screen, Glenda Farrell has been signed by Columbia to play an important role in "Double Take," mystery thriller with Franchot Tone, Janet Blair, Janie Carter and Adele Jergens in the leads. Miss Farrell returned to Hollywood recently after two seasons of appearing in stage plays on Broadway and in summer stock. Her last film assignment was at Columbia in 1945, when she was seen in "Ever Since Venus."

Stage and Screen Show Time

STAGE

National—"Lute Song," Dolly Haas in a musical play of charm and distinction, tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

Onley—"Dream Girl," Haila Stoddard in the Elmer Rice comedy opens the barn theater season, at 8:45 p. m.

SCREEN

RKO-Keith's—"The Egg and I," Claudette Colbert in the film version of Betty MacDonald's best seller, at 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:35 and 9:45 p. m.

Palace—"Duel in the Sun," David O. Selznick's whopping color yarn of sex in the wide-open spaces, with Jennifer Jones and Gregory Peck, at 1:25,4:05,6:45 and 9:30 p. m.

Earle—"The Two Mrs. Carrolls," Barbara Stanwyck, Humphrey Bogart and a glass of milk in the film version of a stage melodrama, at 1:25, 3:35, 5:45, 7:55 and 10:05 p. m.

Capitol—"High Barbaree," Van Johnson and June Allyson in childhood dreams and a wartime incident, at 1:50, 4:35, 7:20 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1:10, 3:55, 6:40 and 9:15 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Farmer's Daughter," Loretta Young, Joseph Cotten and Ethel Barrymore, in a comedy of love and politics at 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:40 p. m.

Columbia—"The Late George Apley," Ronald Colman as a Bostonian who resents the new ways, at 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35 and 9:45 p. m.

Hippodrome—"Angel and Sinner," a French film from two Maupassant stories of the war of 1870, at 2:20, 4:15, 6:10, 8 and 9:55 p. m.

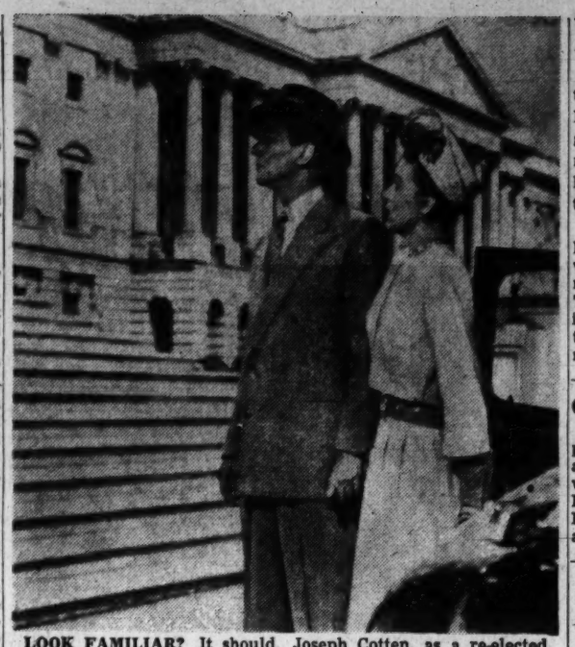
Little — "The Well-Digger's Daughter," Raimu in a French village comedy by Marcel Pagnol, at 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15 and 9:30 p. m.

Pix—"The Seventh Victim," at 1:40, 4:10, 6:45 and 9:15 p. m. "The Curse of Ubangi," at 2:50, 5:20, 7:55 and 10:25 p. m.

Trans Lux—Short subjects and newsreels, continuous, 10:15 a. m. to midnight.

Ambassador—"The Two Mrs. Carrolls," at 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20 and 9:35 p. m.

Open Air—"So Goes My Love," at 10:45 p. m. "Tugboat Annie" at 9:25 p. m.



LOOK FAMILIAR? It should. Joseph Cotten, as a re-elected Congressman, stops at the steps of the House of Representatives with Loretta Young, as a politically minded housemaid in the Metropolitan's screen comedy, "The Farmer's Daughter"

Madrid Star Eyes Hollywood

Continued from Page 3

with one of the most tragic love affairs of recent times.

Her screen name covers her relationship to the girl whose love for a big-jawed dictator caused that girl to stick to and die with him when an infuriated mob at last found itself free from his iron rule.

Clara Petacci was Mussolini's last paramour. She and the Duce ended up side by side, their battered bodies suspended head downward from the beams of an Italian gasoline station.

Mirian Day is Clara's sister, Myria Petacci.

Films Being Made All Over the Country

Though the recent film production trend has been toward the East, the country in general is getting its fair share of movie making, according to plans recently announced by Twentieth Century-Fox.

During the next half year at least seven of the studio's films will be made outside of California, including "Call Northside 777" in Chicago; "Spoonhandle" in Maine; "The Iron Curtain" in the East and in Canada; "Gentleman's Agreement," partly in New York; "Daisy Kenyon" in Michigan; "The Black Rose" in Arizona, and "Green Grass of Wyoming," which will be filmed in southern Utah.

George Cooper Signed

George Cooper, son of the late pioneer screen director and character actor whose name he bears, will make his film bow in RKO Radio's "Crossfire." He supports Robert Young, Robert Mitchum and Robert Ryan.

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Jewish Community Center, 16th & Que N.W., Monday eve., 8:30 p.m., June 2, 1947.

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Unique N. Y. High Turns Out Artists, Musicians

One School Kids Hate to Quit

By Doron K. Antrim

NEW YORK, May 31.—The gong in New York's High School of Music and Art rang long and loud. It was the 5 o'clock "all-out" signal, but it didn't clear the building. Wearily the janitor made his rounds, chasing lingering boys and girls still blowing trumpets and pounding pianos in the practice rooms.

"It's this way every day," he said hopelessly. "If I didn't chase them out, I don't think they'd ever go home."

Getting youngsters to apply themselves at this school is no problem. The real problem is to pry them away from painting and music when school is out. Any school day you'll find a group of them skipping lunch to join a jam session and give out with a bit of jive in the best Goodman-Shaw tradition.

The school's 1900 enthusiastic teen-agers have none of the earmarks usually associated with "artiness." The boys prefer "crew cuts" to long hair—and there is little that is fragile about the way they play basketball and baseball.

The school is unique in other ways. It claims to be the only free high school in the world giving specialized training in music and art along with college-preparatory academic careers. Many of the students are armed with scholarships to well-known music and art schools.

Some step right into jobs with symphony orchestras, radio bands, music-publishing houses, designers or commercial artists. Paula Lenchner went from school to the Metropolitan Opera Rosemary Lamkey, 15, had a book of illustrations published while still in school. But the majority go on to college, retaining music or art as avocations.

Talent, measured by special tests, is the main entrance requirement here. Music students study two instruments, including the piano, play in one of the six symphony orchestras or the symphonic band, sing in choral groups, study composition, broadcast and practice right in school. Art students learn all branches of architecture, painting, sculpture and design, holding frequent exhibitions at the school and elsewhere in the city.

I. Q. Tops Other Schools

The average rated intelligence of the students is 12 per cent higher than in other New York high schools, and official records show that average grades are higher.

These boys and girls are on their toes from the opening morning gong, eager to learn and to make every minute count. Let's look into a rehearsal of the senior symphony on the stage of the auditorium. They're readying a stiff program of Beethoven and Brahms for a public concert under a prominent conductor. It's always an exciting event for them when guest conductors rehearse the group for a feature performance.

Conductors like it, too. Stokowski once said of them:

"They play with a zest and proficiency belying their years."

Here's a class in composition. The students sit before miniature pianos. One of them plays a piece of his own. Its development and harmonization are criticized by the class. The composer stoutly defends his breaking classical rules of harmony. "I want it that way," he keeps saying.

"All right," the teacher replies, "as long as you know what rules you're breaking."

Down the hall is a class in painting. The group is told to put down from memory anything they like. In short order, scenes begin to take shape: sailboats on a choppy sea, skating on a pond, abstract designs. Then students cast their votes for the bet picture.

Esthetic Talents Developed

The High School of Music and Art opened 10 years ago. It was a pet project of former Mayor LaGuardia, who wanted to foster the talents of New York youth. Ordinarily, an embryo Kreisler has to go to public school and crowd in his violin study and practice outside. It's a handicap and it's expensive.

LaGuardia envisioned a school where students could meet with their peers, see if they had what it takes and get everything required under one roof. The idea was part of an educational trend to unearth and cultivate talent in public schools.

High points of the school year are concerts of original compositions with the composers playing and conducting their own scores. These young Mozarts never slavishly copy the masters. Their subjects are—at the very least—original. A concert program may include tonal treatment of a dripping faucet, a bowling alley, a streetcar ride or perhaps an "atomic jump" for swing band.

Backstage, performers nonchalantly wait their turns to go on. It's a first public appearance for some. Only one girl—about to play her "Rag-Doll Polka" on the piano—seemed fussed. She mentioned it to a friend.

"Just forget it," was the reply. "Relax. You'll fluff it if you tighten up."

After pumping hands all around, a young man steps out on the stage to lead the orchestra in his "American Rhapsody." He comes back followed by a hail of applause, returns to the stage several times to bow and finally embraces his colleagues backstage.

"I wowed 'em," he exults.

Director Genjamin Steigman believes the school is laying a solid foundation for American music. "We teach music," he said, "as a living, dynamic art, not as something that died with Beethoven. These students, a cross section of democracy, are putting America into their compositions."

How much the students appreciate their opportunity was indicated by Dr. Steigman's final words.

"You should see them," he said, "coming into my office to say good-by when the school year closes. Some of the girls are actually in tears because reunion in September seems so far off."

The school I went to was never like that.

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Watergate Season Starts June 19

Symphony Announces 3 Additional Soloists

THE Phillips Memorial Gallery has two concerts scheduled for this week. Today at 5 p. m. Elizabeth Bukowski, lyric soprano; Lucille Cipriano, mezzo-soprano; with Dorothy Radde Emery at the piano, will present a program of solos and duets. Duets selected are "King Fisher Blue" (from Jehlum River Suite) by Finden and "The Arrival of the Rosebearer" (from Der Rosenkavalier) by Richard Strauss. Other composers represented are Naginski, Rachmaninoff, Rossini, Massenet, Gluck, Bellini, Golde and St. Moniusko.

TONIGHT at 8 p. m. the National Gallery presents its 265th concert with Stanley Weiner, violinist and Shura Dvorine, pianist. The four workers programmed will be Walter Riston's Sonata No. 1, Cesar Franck's Sonata in A major, Sonatime by Carlos Chavez, and Fantasie by Franz Schubert.

TOMORROW at 8:30 p. m., Dagny Solheim Nordbo, Norwegian pianist, will be heard at the Phillips Memorial Gallery. Her program includes compositions by Norwegian Composers Edward Grieg, Karsten Solheim, Harald Saeverud, and the Danish composer, Carl Nielsen.

THE LOVETTE Choral Club, assisted by the Brightwood Players, IOOF, will present "Taking the Count" on Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. in Perkins Hall, Universalist Memorial Church, 16th and S sts. nw. Soloists will be Carolyn Schulte, Emily Tennyson, Ruth Hinegardner, Miller Pence, Dennis O'Leary and Fred Ehlers. The play is under the direction of Caroline Rabe.

MILITARY BANDS will supply most of the music for local listeners this week. However, tonight the United States Navy Band will tune up at the Watergate at 8:30 p. m. Lieut. Comdr. Charles Brendler will conduct and soloist will be Anthony Mitchell, clarinetist. Tomorrow at 8 p. m. the United States Marine Band will present a concert at the band stand, Marine Barracks. Concerts are scheduled also in the band auditorium, Marine Barracks, on Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. and Thursday at 1 p. m.

THE ARMY Air Forces Band, Maj. George S. Howard conducting, will give its second concert at the Watergate on Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Soloists will be Abrasha Robofsky, baritone and June Mower, soprano, from Anacostia High School, who was selected by Major Howard as the outstanding vocalist of D. C. high schools.

THE United States Army Band, conducted by Capt. Hugh Curry, presents the first of the Capitol concerts, Friday at 8 p. m. on the east front steps.

CONCERTS are scheduled by the United States Soldiers' Home band, Franklin B. Charles, bandmaster at the home bandstand on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 p. m.

GLADYS SWARTHOUT
. . . She'll close Watergate season

Music Notes

Phillips Memorial Lists 2 Concerts

THREE more soloists have been announced by Richard Bales, musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra's six-week Watergate season, beginning Thursday, June 19.

On Tuesday July 15 George Bolet, Cuban pianist will return to the Watergate after an absence of several years. On Thursday, July 17, Frederick Jogel, Metropolitan tenor, will be soloist, and Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan soprano, will be the guest artist at the final concert on Tuesday, July 29.

Among the guest conductors to be announced is Francis Madeira, director of the Rhode Island Symphony Orchestra and assistant professor of music, Brown University.

WEINER DVORINE

He will conduct the concert July 15 when Gorge Bolet plays the Grieg Piano Concerto. Concerts at the Watergate will be given Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday at 8:30 p. m.

MRS. KATHRYN RAWLS, wife of Col. Walter O. Rawls, was elected president of the Friday morning music club at the business meeting May 2. Mrs. Rawls, who holds an associate degree in the American Guild of Organists, is organist at Hamline Methodist Church. Other officers include Mrs. Vera Neely Ross, first vice president and chairman of active membership; Mrs. Zita McBride, second vice president and chairman of associate membership; Mrs. Hester Smithey, musical director; Mrs. Rea Winters, assistant musical director; Mrs. Elizabeth Everett, recording secretary; Mrs. Mildred Colvin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edith LeFevre, treasurer, and Dorthy Raynor, assistant treasurer.

YOUNG American singers aspiring toward a career in grand opera who find no room in American opera companies are now being given an opportunity to try for a three-contract with the Vienna Opera. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, originated the plan and is working in cooperation with Dr. Juch of the Vienna Opera House and Dr. Hilbert of the Austrian state theaters. Auditions are being held from time to time at the New York City Center. Dr. Juch will come to the United States in June to conduct a final screening and to draw up contracts for those who have been selected.

THOSE COMPETING in the second contest sponsored by the Rachmaninoff fund to discover America's outstanding young pianist must be between the ages of 17 and 27. Persons who have served in the armed forces are eligible if they have not reached their thirty-first birthday. Candidates must be native-born or naturalized citizens, and are eligible regardless of race, creed, or national background.

Contestant will compete in nine regional centers. Auditions for the middle Atlantic States, including Washington, will be held in Philadelphia. Regional winners will appear with a symphony orchestra in their area and also will be given a solo recital before entering the national finals in Carnegie Hall, New York next April. For further information write to Rachmaninoff Fund, Inc., Philadelphia Regional Committee, 106 S. 16th st., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

BETSY WINTER.

Opera Finds Eager Ears On the Road

NEW YORK, May 31 (U.P.).—The Metropolitan Opera Company apparently did all right on its recent spring tour of the country, the most extensive it ever has undertaken.

Edward Johnson, general manager, reported at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Opera Guild that 270,000 persons attended performances by the company in other cities since the close of the regular New York 1946-47 season. Fifty-seven performances were given in 14 cities.

The result will be a handsome addition to the funds needed to keep the Metropolitan self-supporting, for the time being, at least.

At the same meeting of the Opera Guild, it was announced that the guild's $50,000 contribution to the production fund already is being put to work. A designer is being sought to produce new settings for Wagner's "Ring." The guild has pledged itself to raise another $50,000 for the "Ring" production fund, which it expects will result in some resplendent presentations.

HENRY H. REICHOLD, Detroit industrialist and musical enthusiast, has proposed to include a sort of "world brotherhood of music" in the activities of the United Nations.

Reichold wrote to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the U. N., offering to put up $500,000 for the project. It would be centered in the "U. N. Ctiy" when the later is completed in New York.

Reichold's proposals included formation of a 90-man United Nations Symphony Orchestra, guest appearances of conductors from every member nation, national music festivals, exhibits of musical history, international broadcasts and a world-wide exchange of music students.

WILLIAM STEINBERG, director of the Buffalo Philharmonic, is scheduled to conduct the Brazilian Symphony in Rio de Janeiro during June and July, repeating an engagement of last season. From July 21 to 27 he will make a guest appearance with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at Ravinia and in August will be heard again as guest conductor with the Los Angeles Philharmonic at the Hollywood Bowl.

RICHARD TUCKER, Metropolitan Opera tenor, has been invited to appear at the Verona opera festivals in Italy this summer. From July 27 to August 17 he is scheduled for four performances of Enzo Grimaldi in "La Gioconda" and two performances of Ricardo in "Ballo in Maschera." The opera performances in Cerona are given in the outdoor arena which seats 25,000.

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Sessions

Sinatra Rejoins the 'Hit Parade'

NEW YORK, May 31.—Frank Sinatra, who quit the Hit Parade after an argument with Lucky Strike prexy, G. W. Hill, is returning in September. (Hill died several months ago.) With him comes Axel Stordahl, replacing Mark Warnow, and Doris Day, lush thrush formerly with Les Brown and now a "single." Doris' first Columbia record, "Pete," hit the shelves this week.

DORIS DAY

NEOPHYTE Jane Russell shows considerable improvement on her second vocal for Columbia's Kay Kyser: "Boin-n-ng." Gal's probably learned to sing from the chest.

MUSIC BIZ got another black eye when Billie Holiday, greatest of the song stylists, was picked up on a marihuana charge. After working out her present stint at the Club 18, she'll probably get a year in a cure home . . . which is lucky, considering that she "fled" from shooting policemen down Philly way.

CROSS-COUNTRY jockies: Following Paul Whiteman as a future million-dollar-a-year disc jockey is Tommy Dorsey, and possibly Kate Smith. Paul has sold his network show for over five million—and he will just play records and chat. T. D.'s package will be sold on a station-to-station basis. Petrillo is too nervous over the possibility of an anti-Petrillo act getting through the courts to risk a big fight just now.

BEST BUSINESS at the Carnegie Hall "Pop" concerts was grossed on Calypso night! The Jazz at the Philharmonic series did so poorly that the last few engagements were canceled . . . Mickey mouse bands still prosper. Lawrence Welk (hear his "Chi-Baba" on Decca) has done so well at the Roosevelt Hotel that henceforth only he and Guy Lombardo will play the spot.

CORN BALL: A rash of deliberate trash has come from the platterworks. Spike Jones practices his broad satire on "Love in Bloom," with Fred Waring the target (Victor). The Korn Kobblers sound suspiciously straight on their mutilation of "I Wish I Could Shimmy Like My Sister Kate" (MGM). Red Ingle's Natural Seven come up with a delicious burlesque of "Westerns" when he saddle soaps "Temptation" and "I Love You for Seventy Mental Reasons" (Capitol). Charlie Barnet, in another of his "wrong idea" treatments, is frantically funny with his forthcoming "Darktown Strutters' Ball" (Apollo). All yocks aside, don't overlook Charlie's plattermate, "Caravan," the finest "right idea" in jazz this month.

QUARTER NOTES: Illinois Jacquet and his screeching tenor is the hottest draw on the jazz circuit today . . . Johnny Moore's Three Blazers (hear their exclusive etching of "Better Watch What You Do" is often outpulling the King Cole trio. Guitarist Johnny's brother, Oscar, plays guitar for Cole . . . The trade is bemoaning the poor promotion given Claude Thornhill, who could have the most successful orchestra in the business . . . Harry James, unable to get enough from movies, records and radio to support his horses, is back on the one-nighter road in earnest. Packed 'em in New York . . . Ziggy Elman, minus his band, is back with T. D. . . . Sonora's low priced label jumped from 39c to 50c. A 20 per cent wage boost is given as the cause; though even if labor constituted all the costs, this would only mean a rise to 47c.

RECORD BRIEFS: Richest record treatment this month is given by Herb Jeffries and the Buddy Baker ork (exclusive) on "When I Write My Song" . . . Even though the tune is a barefaced steal from "Don't Blame Me," Herbie Fields has a great side in "Rainbow Mood" (Victor) . . . Stan Kenton's "Machito" oversteps the bounds of reason (Capitol) . . . Capitol's vice president, Buddy De Sylva, as well as its president, Johnny Mercer, is a top lyric writer. The new album of his tunes is a winner. There's "You're The Cream In My Coffee," sung by King Cole; "Somebody Loves Me," "April Showers," etc., sung by various others of the Capitol stable.

NEW NOTES: The new English star, pretty Beryl Davis, and the old French star, perennial Maurice Chevalier, debut on Victor, she with "If My Heart Had a Window" and he with "Louise." Both sell . . . The musical wealth of Sy Oliver's band is demonstrated on the double treatment given "I Want to Be Loved" (MGN) . . . Accordionist Ernie Filice, accompanist to B. G., squeezes to little avail on "Carolina Moon" (Capitol).

Tex Beneke has revived Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Serenade" (Victor) . . . Charlie Ventura can still be heard on Krupa's "Dreams Are a Dime a Dozen" (Columbia) . . . Hal McIntyre has a dancer in "My Young and Foolish Heart" (MGM).

LE JAZZ HOT: Billy Kyle's fine H.R.S. side is "Contemporary Blues." Hear Trummy Young's "Lucky Draw" on H.R.S., too . . . Musicraft has published eight sides from Ellington's latest concert . . . The Esquire Award winners, an amazing array of great names, are featured on Vol. 2 of Victor's Esquire sets.

Musicians Developing Gypsy Feet

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP).—Wanderlust has attacked the musical faternity again and singers, pianists, violinists, conductors and instrumentalists of all sorts are heading for all four corners of the globe.

Already in the British Isles or due there soon are Songsters Leonard Warren, Stella Roman, Jennie Tourel, Conductor Antal Dorati, Pianist Julius Natchen, Violist William Primrose, Violinists Patricia Travers and Henry Tekianka and the Paganini Quartet. Jacques Abram will play the piano in Central and South America.

Scheduled to be over the Atlantic for summer concerts and recitals are these song birds: Richard Tucker, Brooks McCormack, Christopher Lynch, Nino Martini, Alexander Sved, Giovanni Martinelli, Lily Pons, Anne Brown, Raoul Jobin; Pianists Robert Casadesus (to conduct the Fontainebleau School and to make numerous continental appearances) and Vera Franchechi; Conductors Karl Krueger and Andre Kostelanetz; Violinist Erica Morini; Pianist Rosalyn Tureck.

At the Edinburgh Festival late in the summer, performers known to American audiences will include Primrose, Artur Schnabel, Joseph Szigeti, Eleanor Steber, John Brownlee, Lotte Lehmann, Told Duncan, Virginia MacWatters, Conductors George Szell, Fritz Stiedry and Bruno Walter.

Mexico, Central and South America will welcome Conductors Stiedry and Jascha Horenstein, Baritone Martial Singher, Violinist Luis Kaufman, Pianists Bartlett and Robertson.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
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SUMMER DANCE SESSION
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directed by EVELYN DAVIS
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Two study programs in Dance Production and Dance in Education
Registration on June 23rd
Distinguished faculty includes Elizabeth Burtner, Virginia Csonka.
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The Bridge Table

D. C. Foursomes Eye Cavalier Cup

By Marian H. Barre

OVER the holiday weekend, focal point for tourney troupers is Virginia Beach, where the fourteenth annual Cavalier Contract Championships end tonight with teams of four in action at Ocean Club. This is the event that made an all-time record when District luminaries won it for six successive years.

As first formed, the champion team was Leroy Thurtell, Dr. E. B. Connolly, Dr. A. J. Steinberg and the late Moe Jacobs. H. R. King became a member the following year and later Louis Newman played. There were other substitutes as personnel changed with the years, but Steinberg and Thurtell were permanent members. It took another Capital quartette finally to oust the perennial champs; Mrs. Irene Surguy and Gene Hermann were joint captains of this outfit.

The Cavalier team match was not played during the war and now nobody remembers who were the last title holders. But, inspired by past victories, local foursomes now at Virginia Beach mean to bring that trophy back.

Influx of Guests

SWOLLEN by nonmembers, who may play during the summer, the Federal Bridge League game will be held on Tuesday as usual, with the championship playoff secluded in another part of the room. Surviving teams competing for the Luther Stewart Trophy are the Bloopers, made up of J. D. Boyd, David Murray, John Fletcher and J. J. Parish; Victory, comprising Mrs. Dora Schwartz, Leo Kershenbaum, Col. J. T. Willes, Sidney Grossman and Col. H. J. Vandersluis, and the Spartans, who are Miller Roberts, G. L. Dickerman, J. G. Stone and Tom Onley. The playoff will be concluded June 10.

Challenge Cup team matches and open pair sections are scheduled at the Washington Bridge League meeting at 8:15 p. m. on June 4, at Hotel Burlington.

Master point winners in the league's May monthly were as follows:

Section A, Mrs. Rebecca Crane and Dr. C. C. McDonnell; Mrs. J. Bryant and D. E. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rosson, and Mrs. Frederick Eberson and Dr. N. J. McHugh, won Section B. Runners-up in both sections were: Mrs. John Coffee and James Sourlas, Mrs. R. J. Bowman and Paul Kalavski, Capt. R. McGhee and Miller Roberts, Mrs. James Lazard and W. F. Million.

Delayed because of the Washington City Championships, the master point monthly at Euclid Studios was held on May 21. It was won north-south by Mrs. Dora Schwartz and Col. M. J. Hass; east-west, by Larry Reynolds and David Murray.

Playing with Mrs. Marianne Boschan, Mrs. Coffee again finished second, while the Bryant-Davis partnership received awards for the other position.

National Awards

THE Agriculture Bridge Club's nationally awarded matinee session will be held on June 7, at 1 p. m., in Euclid Studios. Call Clumbia 7857 for reservations.

During the summer the club's bimonthly games on second and fourth Wednesday evenings will be open to nonmembers, the annual series for the McDonnell Cup having closed on May 25. The winner of the contest has not yet been announced.

If you want a partner for the Carvel Hall Tourney, prompt action is advised. Those ubiquitous little engagement books, carried by fans in pocket or purse, filled up far in advance; popular players often make dates a year ahead. The tourney opens on the Fourth of July at Annapolis.

Eugene Smith of Scranton, Pa., but formerly "one of ours," recently won the Binghamton, N. Y., open pair championship, playing with Mrs. Ruby McKaig of that city.

An article entitled "Player Responsibility" in the March-April issue of the Bulletin, the ACBL's official publication, is recommended reading for all duplicate enthusiasts.

Columbia Records 'Street Scene' Songs

New York City, May 31 (AP).—If you can't buy a ticket to "Street Scene," you can at least get selections from it in a Columbia album of six 12-inch records. To the Elmer Rice play have been added Kurt Weill's music and Langston Hughes' lyrics.

The Record Player

Infectious Waltz Graces Menotti's Tense Ballet

By Paul Hume

Menotti: Sebastian, Robin Hood Dell Orchestra under Dimitri Mitropoulos. Columbia X-278. $3.20.

Gian-Carlo Menotti displays diverse talents in this ballet score, having written both libretto and music. The story is a melodramatic one, and the music suitably tense. Nevertheless he finds it expedient to include one of the most engaging waltzes of recent times in a score which will give you plenty to whistle.

No less interesting is his later transformation of that waltz into a hurdy-gurdy tune, as the story becomes bitter.

The scoring is clear yet brilliant throughout, and the music occupies your attention without leaning on its program. This is the most successful performance Columbia has yet released by the Mitropoulos-Robin Hood combine, and the engineering and surfaces are exemplary. If you like new sounding music, and modern scores, and an element of novelty in your records, try this.

* * * *

Mendelssohn: Scherzo in F sharp minor; also: **Beethoven:** Polonaise in C major. Edward Kilenyi, pianist. Columbia 71968-D. $1.05.

This is the year when we remember Felix Mendelssohn, probably down to the last bit of tedium. It is a pity that a reasonable evaluation of a composer cannot be made at the time of his anniversary rather than hauling out everything, good, bad and mediocre.

This scherzo is good, but not like the better ones. Kilenyi finds it to his liking until the last few measures when he suddenly goes to pieces in some unclear, hurried octaves for the left hand. The tone of the piano is a trifle hard but not unpleasant.

The Beethoven Polonaise is seldom heard in concert, which is likely to mean that it is not top-drawer Beethoven. For pianists are wont to play anything by the great master if it is not too hard and they think people will listen. Actually the work was written after the Waldstein sonata, and the seventh symphony, though its opus number precedes the symphony's. It is a good, sound polonaise, but the form is not native to the composer and it seems a little forced. Again the playing is good without being distinguished.

* * * *

Achron: Hebrew Melody; also: **Schubert:** Rondo. Jascha Heifetz, violinist, with Emanuel Bay, pianist. Victor 11-9572. $1.05.

Two favorites of the Heifetz audiences are played with his usual sumptuous tone, and fine accompaniments by Mr. Bay. Victor doesn't trouble to put these on good surfaces, and I had to try many times to get one with even a fair absence of scratch.

* * * *

Oratorio Arias by Norman Cordon, bass, with Victor Orchestra directed by Sylvan Levin. Victor 1094. $4.20.

Norman Cordon possesses one of the handsomest operatic basses now on our stages. His voice is extraordinarily round and rich in tone, and he handles it well from the purely vocal standpoint. In this album he sings the two principal bass airs from Mendelssohn's Elijah, and the same composer's "O God Have Mercy" from St. Paul. There are also arias from the Messiah, the St. Matthew Passion and the Creation.

In the arias which are slow and sustained, Cordon sounds best. In the Handel and Bach he sacrifices accuracy for dramatic effect bordering on the operatic; moreover his Handel (Why Do the Nations?) suffers from a slightly slow tempo. Even at the reduced speed, he has difficulty in articulating the rapid passages. But in the Elijah and St. Paul excerpts he sounds imposing, and the voice meets all requirements.

Sylvan Levin conducts sonorous accompaniments, but may be responsible for the slow Handel and rapid Bach. The engineering is excellent and the surfaces very quiet.

* * * *

Cailliet: Variations on Pop Goes the Weasel. Carnegie Pops Orchestra, directed by Charles O'Connell. Columbia 4368-M. $.75.

These variations are lots of fun and find Mr. Cailliet at his best. They are played in the proper spirit here, which is the whole thing in such cases.

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MATINEES AT ALL THEATERS

AMBASSADOR 18th & Col. Rd. N.W. CO. 5595. Mat. 1 P.M.
Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Stanwyck, Alexis Smith in "The Two Mrs. Carrolls" at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:35.

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Dick Haymes, Vera Ellen, Cesar Romero in "Carnival in Costa Rica" (in Tech.) at 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:20, 9:20. Cartoon.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2000. Mat. 1 P.M.
Dick Powell, Evelyn Keyes in "Johnny O'Clock" at 1:25, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Richard Travis, Micheline Cheirel in "Jewels of Brandenburg" at 1:35, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:05, 9:55.

BEVERLY 15th & E N.E. LI. 3300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake in "Ramrod" at 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. Cartoon.

CALVERT 2324 Wis. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Humphrey Bobart, Lizabeth Scott in "Dead Reckoning" at 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Bugs Bunny Cartoon.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2841. Mat. 1 P.M.
Eddie Bracken, Cass Daley in "Ladies Man" at 1:00, 4:25, 7:55. Teresa Wright, Robert Mitchum in "Pursued" at 2:30, 6:00, 9:25.

COLONY 4925 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500. Matinee 1 P.M.
Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour in "My Favorite Brunette" at 1:35, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. March of Time.

HOME 1230 C St. N.E. TR. 8188. Matinee 1 P.M.
Robert Walker, Brian Donlevy in "The Beginning or the End" at 1:00, 4:20, 7:40. Loretta Young, David Niven in "Perfect Marriage" at 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

KENNEDY Kennedy Nr. 4th N.W. RA. 6600. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Teresa Wright, Robert Mitchum in "Pursued" at 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Bugs Bunny.

MacARTHUR 4859 MacArthur Blvd. N.W. OR. 4600
Matinee at 1 P. M.
Free Parking Space Available to Patrons
Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake in "Ramrod" at 1:05, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Cartoon.

PENN Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 5200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Humphrey Bogart, Lizabeth Scott in "Dead Reckoning" at 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. CO. 4963. Matinee 1 P.M.
Phil Regan, Elyse Knox "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi," 1:00, 2:40, 4:30, 6:15, 8:00, 9:50.

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring SH. 2546. Mat. 1 P.M.
Richard Travis, Jean Rogers in "Backlash" at 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake in "Blondie's Holiday" at 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:50.

SHERIDAN Ga. Ave. & Sheridan RA. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Frank Sinatra, Kathryn Grayson, Peter Lawford in "It Happened in Brooklyn" at 1:00, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:30. Cartoon.

SILVER Ga. Ave. & Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Deanna Durbin, Tom Drake in "I'll Be Yours" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55.

TAKOMA 4th & Butternut Sts. GE. 4312. Parking Space Matinee 1 P. M.
Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour in "My Favorite Brunette" at 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. CO. 1200. Mat. 1 P.M.
Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake in "Ramrod" at 1:05, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. Cartoon.

UPTOWN Conn. Ave. & Newark WO. 5400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake in "Ramrod" at 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35.

YORK Ga. Ave. & Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 4400. Matinee 1 P.M.
Ann Sheridan, Kent Smith, Bruce Bennett "Nora Prentiss" 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30.

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Joel McCrea-Veronica Lake
At 1:25, 3:24, 5:23, 7:22, 9:21

CAMEO Mt. Rainier, Md. WA. 9746
Air Conditioned—Today, Tomorrow
James Cagney—"13 RUE MADELEINE"
Plus Second Big Hit
Ginger Rogers with David Niven in "MAGNIFICENT DOLL"
Last Complete Show 8:00

HYATTSVILLE Wash.-Balt. Blvd. Hyattsville, Md. UN. 1230 or HYatts 0351.
Free Parking Air Conditioned
Today-Tom-Tuesday—3 Days
Humphrey Bogart is out with a new woman—Lizabeth Scott in "DEAD RECKONING"
At 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:30, 9:39

CHEVERLY Defense Highway at Landover rd., Md. UN. 0100 Air Conditioned
Free Parking on Paved Lot
Today-tomor-tues—3 days
Joel McCrea-Veronica Lake
"RAMROD"
At 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50

MARLBORO Upper Marlboro, Md. Marlboro 9875
Air Conditioned—Today, Tomorrow
John Wayne
"ANGEL AND THE BADMAN"
At 2:30, 4:45, 7, 9:15

HISER-BETHESDA 7414 Wis. Ave. Wisconsin 4949
Air Conditioned for Comfort
Humphrey Bogart, Lizabeth Scott in "DEAD RECKONING" at 1:10, 3:20, 5:25, 7:35, 9:45 P. M.

REED Hearing Aids 1723 King St. Phone ALexandria 3448
Ray Milland, Barbara Stanwyck
"CALIFORNIA"

VIRGINIA Mt. Vernon Blvd. and 1st St. AL. 6133
Yvonne DeCarlo, Brian Donlevy in "SONG OF SCHEHERAZADE"

RICHMOND Phone ALex. 9226 819 King St.
Sonny Tufts, Ann Blyth
"SWELL GUY"

CENTRE (Fairlington). TEmple 1000
Edward G. Robinson, Lon McAllister
"THE RED HOUSE"

SHIRLINGTON Park Fairfax OVerook 2500
Deanna Durbin, Tom Drake
"I'LL BE YOURS"

NEW PALM 2402 Mt. Vernon Ave. Alex. (Del Ray) OV. 3560
3 Big Cartoons and Double Feature showing Bennett Tone and Deanna Durbin in "BELLE OF HIM" and "IDEA GIRL"—Cont. Tues. 2 p. m.

CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W. RE. 0164 Matinee 1 P. M. Cont.
Delightfully Cool
"RAMROD" Robert Mitchum, Teresa Wright
At 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40

GREENBELT — Greenbelt, Md.
Bing Crosby-Fred Astaire "BLUE SKIES" (Technicolor), at 1:18, 3:18, 5:18, 7:18, 9:18.

DUMBARTON 1349 Wis. Ave. N.W. Mich. 1154
(Air Conditioned)
Now Showing Two Features "BLACK BEAUTY" and "THAT BRENNAN GIRL." Bugs Bunny Comedy.

ANACOSTIA Good Hope Rd. at Minn. Ave. S.E.
Air Conditioned
Matinee 1 P. M.
Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake, Don Defore in "RAMROD"
At 1:05, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:55

ATLANTIC LU. 7662. Atlantic St. & So. Capitol St. S.W.
Air Conditioned
Humphrey Bogart and Lizabeth Scott in "DEAD RECKONING"
At 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30

CONGRESS 2931 Nichols Ave. S.E. TR. 8700
Air Conditioned
Kathryn Grayson, Peter Lawford, Jimmy Durante, Frank Sinatra in "IT HAPPENED IN BROOKLYN" at 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:30

FAIRLAWN 1342 Good Hope Rd. Id. 9193
Air Conditioned
Double Feature
Cisco Kid in "RIDING THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL" at 1:30, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.
Charlie Chan in "DANGEROUS MONEY" at 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50.

HIGHLAND 2533 Pa. Ave. SE. AT. 7311
Air Conditioned
Humphrey Bogart and Lizabeth Scott in "DEAD RECKONING"
At 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30

LAUREL LAUREL, MD. LAUREL 113
Air Conditioned
Ray Milland, Barbara Stanwyck
"CALIFORNIA"
in technicolor

HOWARD 620 T ST. NW. Open 12 Noon
In Person: Louis Armstrong and Orch. plus Pearl Bailey and Big Stage Revue.

LINCOLN 1215 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Humphrey Bogart, Lizabeth Scott
"DEAD RECKONING"

REPUBLIC 1343 U St. NW. Open 12:30 P.M.
Jenifer Jones, Gregory Peck, Joseph Cotten "DUEL IN THE SUN"

BOOKER T 1433 U St. NW. Opens 12:45 P.M.
Sonny Tuf

Today's Highlights

That's Paar for the Benny Course

ALEC TEMPLETON, blind pianist who draws keyboard caricatures, begins his summer series tonight at 8 over WRC. Daniel Saidenberg will conduct a nine-voice choir and a 35-piece orchestra. An hour earlier, also over WRC-NBC, Jack Paar, who made his fame on the USO circuits, will take over the Jack Benny program for the wilting season.

Other highlights:

Discussions

"First Principles," the story of the Salvantion Army, is told by Mrs. Harold Burton and Col. Werley Bouterse, District of Columbia Salvation Army Corps. WTOP—9:30 a. m.

Montaigne's "Essays" are discussed by Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence; Marvin Owenthal, critic, and Lyman Bryson, CBS advisor. WTOP—10:30 a. m.

Should Congress Pass the Case Anti-Lynching Bill? Representatives Clifford Case and Sam Hobbs. WINX and WINX-FM—12:15 p. m.

Equality of Educational Opportunity—George Stoddard, president of Illinois University, and Prof. Louis Wirth of Chicago University. WRC—1:30 p. m.

Value of Classical Education—The Rev. Leo Monahan, head of Georgetown classics department, and undergraduates. WARL—3 p. m.

Your Health—Dr. James Gannon. WOL—3:15 p. m.

The Argentine, a Bulwark Against Communism—Senator Owen Brewster. WPIK—4:30 p. m.

ALEC TEMPLETON
. . . Summer solace

Segregation in District Schools is discussed by Dr. Ernesto Galarza, whose daughter was denied permission to study at a Negro school. WWDC—11:15 p. m.

Music

Ruggiero Ricci, American violinist, plays Beethoven and Bazzini music with ABC String Ensemble. WMAL—12:15 p. m.

James Melton sings "Ave Maria." WRC—2:30 p. m.

Robert Schmitz plays third piano concerto in C major by Prokofieff.

British Composer Anthony Collins conducts Sibelius' First Symphony in E minor. WTOP—3 p. m.

Music by Mozart, Verdi, Puccini and Bizet. WINX and WINX-FM—6:15 p. m.

Tschaikowski's Symphony No. 6 conducted by Stokowski. WINX and WINX-FM—9:05 p. m.

Drama

"These Thy Brethren," first in weekly series sponsored by Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. WQQW—6:45 p. m.

How Much Sleep Do You Need? A problem in biochemistry and physiology is dramatized. WOL—9 p. m.

"Three Men on a Horse" is brought back to Theater Guild by Shirley Booth and Sam Levene with David Wayne of "Finian's Rainbow" also in the cast. WMAL—10 p. m.

Effectiveness of increasing teachers' salaries is dramatized on Gabriel Heatter show. WOL—10 p. m.

Variety

Story and Songs for children. Carl Green and Gertrude Norman. WQQW—9 a. m.

Lydia Perera mixes a wasp, a rainbow and a bow tie into one story. WRC—9:15 a. m.

"The Voyage of Death" is described by Don Bell. WGAY and WGAY-FM—2:30 p. m.

Nats vs. Detroit Tigers. WWDC and WWDC-FM—2:30 p. m.

Recorded description of the early morning unloading of the circus. WQQW—3:45 p. m.

Jane Wyman and Ronald Regan are interviewed by Louella Parsons. WMAL—9:15 p. m.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, June 1, 1947 — **Eastern Daylight Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8. News, 7, 8. Interlude, 8:15. Concert, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Symphony Hall, 7:01. Organ Recital, 8:05. Veterans, 8:30. Beattie, 8:45.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. News, 8, 8:45. Christian Science, 8:15.	News, 7, 8 Tune Up Time, 7:15 Family Album, 8:05 " " "	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Voice of Army, 6:45. Morning Musicale, 7. Singers, 7:15. Bibleway, 7:30	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Country Journal, 8:30.
9	:00 Coast to Coast :15 " on a Bus :30 " " " :45 " " "	World News Roundup Story to Order Child Craft Waltzes	Young People's Church " " " Tone Tapestries	News; Songs of Faith Verdi's Requiem Part I	Pilgrim Hour Voice of Hope Bible School	CBS World News Garden Gate D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10	:00 Hour of Power :15 Organ Reveries :03 Memorial Mass :45 "	Highlight of Bible Dr. F. K. Stamm Circle Arrow Show	Radio Bible Class " " " Voice of Prophecy	News; Smoke Rings Sunday Music Sunday Music	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air " " " Invitation to Learning
11	:00 Fine Arts Quartet :15 " " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Design for Listening Air Castles Solitaire Time	Arthur Van Horn Paul. Albert, Pianist Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service First Baptist Church	Good Gardening Songs and Spirituals News Gospel Wings	News, Sweeney Wings Over Jordan.. Salt Lake Tabernacle
12	:00 News Summary :15 Vagabonds :30 Modern Manners :45 Raymond Swing	News Parent-Teacher Ass'n Show Pieces	The Pilgrim Hour " " " Lutheran Hour	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1947	Noontime News Jay Carmody As Others See Us (Larry Lesueur)
1	:00 J. Thompson Show :15 Melodies to Rem. :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " ; Fact	America United " " Chicago Round Table	News, Sports Drama of Medicine Lift Up Your Voices	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites	" " " News; Super Express Supper Express	People's Platform " " Reason About Radio Howard K. Smith
2	:00 Deadline Mystery :15 " " :30 Sunday Vespers :45 "	Robert Merrill Show " " " Harvest of Stars (James Melton)	Show Tune Time " " " Bill Cunningham Vet Wants to Know	News; Symphony Haydn's Symphony No. 98 (Toscanini)	Meet the Composer " " " Wash. at Detroit	News Review " " Here's to You " "
3	:00 Warriors of Peace :15 " " :30 This Week :45 Around the World	Carmen Cavallero " " One Man's Family " "	Navy Band Dr. James Gannon Juvenile Jury " "	News; Memorable Music " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	CBS Symphony " " " " " "
4	:00 Are These Our :15 Children! :30 Lee Sweetland :45 "	Quiz Kids " " World's Most Honored Music	House of Mystery " " True Detective Mysteries	News; Memorable Music " " " " " "	" " " " " " News; Music of Manhattan	" " " " Hour of Charm " "
5	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " :30 Counterspy :45 "	NBC Symphony (Alfred Wallenstein) " " " " " "	The Shadow " " Quick As a Flash	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " " " "	Confidentially Yours Friendly Melodies News; Hal Derwin Guy Lombardo Orch.	Family Hour " " Hoagy Carmichael News, Joseph Harsch
6	:00 Drew Person :15 Monday Headlines :30 Wayne King :45 "	Catholic Hour " " Ellery Queen " "	Those Websters " " Nick Carter " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert from Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Bizet	Gospel Tabernacle " " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " " Kate Smith " "
7	:00 Willie Piper :15 " " :30 The Greatest Story :45 Ever Told	Jack Paar " " Phil Harris, Alice Faye " "	Mysterious Traveler " " News and Sports Sumner Welles	News; The Philharmonic Hour Mozart's Don Giovanni	Ave Maria Hour " " World Front " "	Gene Autry Show " " Blondie " "
8	:00 Detroit Symphony :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Alec Templeton " " Fred Allen Show " "	Mediation Board " " Voices of Strings " "	News; Music of the Americas Nights at the Ballet	Metropolitan Baptist Church " " " " " "	Sam Spade " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Louella Parsons :30 Jimmy Fidler :45 Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album	Exploring the Unknown Double or Nothing	News; Symphony Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6 (Stokowski)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " "	Meet Corliss Archer " " Tony Martin Show " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 (Three Men on :30 a Horse) :45 "	Don Ameche Show " " First Piano Quartet " "	Gabriel Heatter " " Art Brown " "	News; Music by Charlie Spivak Fireside Melodies " "	My Prayer Answered Songs You Love News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It " " " " We, The People " "
11	:00 Round the Clock :15 Hour of Dreams :30 Lee Dayton :45 Ray Michael	News; Sports Light Music Eternal Light " "	Reflections Radio Bible Edition Dance Music " "; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Popular Classics " "	" " Americans All " " Sunday Vespers	Headlines, Bylines Senator Robert Taft Here's to Veterans Proudly We Hail

WQQW 570

7:00 a. m. Good Morning
8:45 a. m. Bible Reading
9:00 a. m. Children's Hour
9:30 a. m. Oratorio Arias
9:55 a. m. News
10:00 a. m. Golden Echoes
10:15 a. m. Coffee Cantata
11:00 a. m. Brahms' Concerto
12:00 noon Beethoven's 8th
1:00 p. m. Patterns of Music
1:30 p. m. Songs of the Boulevards
2:00 p. m. Song and Story
2:30 p. m. Accent on Melody
3:00 p. m. Classics in Jazz
3:30 p. m. Looking at Theater
3:45 p. m. The Circus
3:55 p. m. News
4:00 p. m. Collector's Corner
4:30 p. m. Transatlantic Quiz
5:00 p. m. Tea Time
5:30 p. m. Musicale; News
6:00 p. m. Michel, Ensemble
6:45 p. m. "These Thy Brethren"
7:00 p. m. Symphony
8:00 p. m. Record Rack

FM

WINX-FM 92.9 and 44.7
WINX-FM duplicates WINX programs between 9 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.

WWDC-FM 100.9
WWDC-FM duplicates WWDC programs between 7:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special programs 6 to 11 p. m.

WASH-FM 98.9
WASH-FM operates from 2:42 until 11 p. m. Weather, 3:55, 7:55, 11. News, 2:45, 7:45, 10:30. Briths news, 9. "Barber of Seville," 3. Lionel Barrymore, 5:30. Music, 6, 6:30, 8, 9:15, 9:45, 10, 10:45.

	WPIK 730	WARL 780	WGAY 1050	WBCC 1120	WEAM 1390	WOOK 1590
	News, 6, 8. Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 8:05, Back to God, 8:30.	Treasure Chest, 7. Mass for Shut-Ins, 7:30. Sweet and Low, 8. Negro Baptist Hour, 8:30.	Sunrise Symphonette, 7. Prophecy, 7:30. Sacred Heart, 8:15. Do You Remember, 8:30. Bible Friend, 8:45.	News, 7, 8. Operettas, 7:30. Troubadours, 8:30. Novelties, 8:45.	Prayer, 7. Blue Horizons, 7:15. Cantatas, 8.	Wings of Song, 6. Organ Loft, 7. Music of Many Lands, 7:30. News, 7:55. Unity Viewpoint, 8:30.
9	:00—Gospel Wings. :15— " " :30—Show Time. :45— "	Chapel in the Sky. Freddy Martin.	News. Hymn Singer. Musical Memoirs. Among My Souvenirs.	News. Church News. Elliott Lawrence.	Background for Breakfast. " "	Children's Hour. World Waltzes.
10	:00—Andred :15— Kostelanetz :30—Bing Crosby. :45— "	Sunday Serenade.	Church News. Jerry Sears. Miriam Dodek. Constant Invader.	Sunday Spirituals. Music of Our Neighbors.	Musical Meanderings. Crown Capers.	Melody Playhouse. Volunteers of America.
11	:00—New York Ave. Presbyterian :30— Church. :45— "	This Week in Review. Bing Crosby. Arlington Church.	Three Suns. Carman Cavallaro. Homes for Sale.	Bethesda Christian Church.	South Sea Reflections. Classical Moments.	National Tabernacle.
12	:00—News, Milt Herth. :15—Melody Shop. :30— " :45—Quality Music.	Sunday Salon. Music by Sweeten.	Sunday Theater. News, Don Bell. Here's to Vets.	News. Piano Classics. Courts and Fairways. Music of Norway.	Table for Two. " " " "	Forum of the Air. " " " " " " " "
1	:00—Hour of Romance. :15— " " :30— " " :45— " "	Mystery Is My Hobby. Music of The Americas.	Parade of Stars. Community Forum. Intermezzo.	News. Sweetly Swinging. " "	Man About Town. " " Instrumental Interlude.	Baltimore Gospel Tabernacle. " "
2	:00—Boston Pops. :15— " " :30—Alexandria Story. :45—W. Ames, Organ.	Spirituals. King Cole Trio. Federal Index.	Concert Hour. " " As I Remember It Romance of Jewels.	News; Melodies on Parade. Bea Wain. Kenwood Concert.	WEAM's Musical Library. " " " " " "	Baha'i; Singing Strings. Research. Poets' Corner.
3	:00— " " :15—Pitner McGee. :30—Harry Horlick's :45— Orchestra.	Georgetown Forum. Parade of Progress.	Hall of Hits. " " " Takoma News.	Are We Agreed? " " Opera.	" " " " " " " " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour. " " " " "
4	:00—Choristers. :15—Here's to Vets. :30—Sen. O. Brewster. :45—Decision Now.	Music and Flowers. Old-Timers..	Pan Americana. " " Stars on Horizon Guest Star.	News; Salon Favorites. Music for Leisure Time.	" " " " " " " " "	Symphony Hall. " " " "
5	:00—Music :15— for Sunday. :30—Land Be Bright. :45—Russ Morgan.	Alvino Rey. " " World News. The Bible.	Symphony of Song. " " News, Don Bell. Melodic Tapestries.	News; Bethesda Presbyterian Church. Light Concert. News.	" " " " " " " " "	News; Dinner Music. Elder Williams' Bibleway Church.
6	:00—News; Concert. :15— " :30—Cavalcade. :45—Business Reporter.	Sports. Decision Now. Trade Winds Tavern. School Improvement.	Gypsy Airs. " " Music for Sunday. " "	Musical Comedy. Highlights; News. "	" " " " " " Evensong.	Sports Review. Songs at Eventide. Hospitality House.
7	:00—Maurice Brown's :15— Orchestra. :30—Star Time. :45— "	Earl Towner's Concert Orch. My Serenade.	Dinnertime Melodies. " " Springtime Symphony. " "	News. Choral Cameos. Twilight Symphony.	Twilight Time. " " " "	Concert Time. " " " "
8	:00—News; At Sundown. :15— "	Last Rounding.	Waltzes for You.	"	" "	News; Sports.

Toast of Teens

WINX 'Disc' Party Has a G-Man MC

By Sonia Stein

SO YOU sneer at Hollywood, do you, when it casts some dream man as an FBI agent! Well you can just uncurl that lip into a smile—especially if you're under 20—and flash it at Joe Dosh.

Joe, a onetime G-Man, is more than just presentable. Describing himself, as if for an FBI, "wanted" dodger, Dosh says:

Age: 26.
Height: 6 feet.
Weight: 160.
Hair: Blond.
Eyes: Blue.
Complexion: Medium.
Peculiarities: Sings.
Scars and marks: None.

The girls who come to WINX's Saturday afternoon "Record Party" at Club Teen to watch Joe emcee the show, think that's a nice set of statistics.

Dual Attractions

THE "Record Party," which is broadcast over WINX and WINX-FM from 1:05 to 4, used to originate from the station, but the party, to which all teen-agers are invited, just busted out of bounds and had to be moved to Club Teen at 614 E st. nw.

Dosh made his first appearance on the show a week ago Saturday when it was first broadcast from the club. The platform on which Joe and the microphone stood was mobbed by youngsters—both boys and girls. (Nobody asked them whether they were trying to get close to Dosh or close to the prizes which are given away every few minutes on the show.)

The teen-agers at the party also get hotdogs and "poptails." The club itself has a place to dance and some ping-pong tables.

Dosh likes working with teen-agers (he was one once himself at Roosevelt High School) and figures "there wouldn't be any singers without bobby soxers."

Special Recordings

FOR his first two shows Dosh didn't sing—just chatted with the youngsters and helped give away the prizes—but some of his recordings were used. As soon as arrangements can be made, Dosh will sing "live" for the youngsters at the party. Special platters will be used on the air since it's impossible to get proper musical background in the midst of the mob. His commercial recordings will be aired, too.

His latest Continental disc comes out tomorrow with "Apple Blossom Wedding" on one side and "Ask Anyone Who Knows" on the other.

Dosh, incidentally, is a busy man, what with disc shows for WINX from 2 to 4 and 8:30 to 10 p. m. every day, as well as the Saturday afternoon spree and his New York recording dates.

Alphabetical Transfer

BEFORE he got into the FBI, Dosh was a student at Columbus law school. Clerking on the side for the FBI, he got noticed, and was invited to join the boys when he won his degree.

While he was in New York on an assignment, he helped a girl singer make some audition records. Her agent peddled the platters around for her, but it was Dosh the customers wanted. The customers happened to be in charge of "The Hit Parade." So, out of the FBI into the NBC as soon as the war was over.

Dosh has a partner in mangled misery on the Club Teen platform. Howard Williams, who emcees "Bandstand" for WINX every day at 10:05 a. m., helps Joe handle the chatter and the children.

Another local boy (Eastern High, rah, rah, rah!), Howie has been a band leader since he was 19 and still has a band which plays several nights a week.

During the war Williams assembled and managed a radio station in Myitkyna, Burma, and stayed on the air for 31 hours straight on VE-Day. So really, the 200 kids at Club Teen hold few terrors for him.

Besides Dosh and Williams, "Record Party" sometimes offers celebrities—strictly unannounced. Lanny Ross and the dancer, Germaine, came down from Club Cairo a week ago Saturday to help entertain.

The club hasn't split at the seams yet, and the welcome sign is still out, no tickets required.

A pair of mob scenes. Top picture, Joe Dosh, emcee of WINX's "Record Party" gets surrounded. Bottom picture, Lanny Ross, who just dropped in for a moment to sing while Dosh caught his breath, gets pursued for autographs as he leaves Club Teen after the broadcast

Boom's 18 Months Off, However

Video Jobs? Television Uses 77 to Radio's 4

JOB possibilities in television are "sensational." That's what students of radio and television at American University found out Wednesday evening from Paul Mowrey, head of ABC television activities, when he lectured to the group in the United States Chamber of Commerce auditorium.

MOWREY

The lecture-demonstration was under the auspices of WMAL, which will have its television station on American University's campus and which supplies most of the teaching staff for the university's radio and television courses.

It takes 77 people to handle a television show which four people or less could handle for radio, Mowrey said. Even if the show were to be broadcast for only one minute, a network television show requires 77 technicians, directors, makeup artists, engineers, etc.

Mowrey cautioned that these jobs will not be available tomorrow or next week, but by the end of 18 months there will be a big employment problem in television.

Best television employe would have a third of his experience in theater, a third in radio and a third in motion pictures, and preferably would not be a genius in any of the fields, according to Mowrey.

The field is by no means closed to women. The staff of one Chicago station is 87 per cent distaff.

Mowrey explained, however, that salaries are not high in the video field because the medium currently costs more to operate than it brings in from sponsors.

Mowrey predicted that television would never be competition to motion pictures because it will never be a formal medium. He cited an analogy he once made for Helen Hayes when she was curious about television's possibilities.

He suggested she imagine trying to act her best scene in a theater with all the house lights on, 50 telephones ringing in the audience, 65 children in the audience, 20 per cent of the audience reading newspapers and five people walking in and out.

WMAL engineers kept a television camera trained on the speaker throughout the lecture, and transmitted the image to several receivers in the auditorium.

A demonstration of the image orthicon camera's sensitivity was made in a darkened room with a single match.

Jerry Didn't Have The Hearth to Do It

When a radio producer called Jerry Hausner to audition the voice of a cricket for a "Baby Snooks" show, the actor tried out several chirps. None filled the bill. Then the producer explained that the cricket had a very important part in the script, and Hausner made with another chirp that won approval.

"Why didn't you say that you wanted my dramatic cricket?" said Jerry.

Old Mack Sennett Would Have Loved This Radio Biz

Did you ever get the urge to push a pie in somebody's face?

Bill Becher satisfies that urge regularly on "County Fair" (WTOP-CBS), Saturday, 1:30 to 2 p. m., and gets paid for it. He also spends time breaking eggs on the heads of total strangers, squirting water in their faces, wrapping them in paper bags or dropping them in mud baths. It's all in a day's routine for the program which tries anything to amuse the customers.

Bill also had a hand in thinking up the screwball antics and building the gadgets needed to make some of them work, but his first love is pie throwing.

Bill's face gets a glow when he talks about the chicken that laid an egg right in the middle of a commercial. The fact that he's an amateur magician had nothing to do with it, he claims.

Well—They Write The Laws, Naomi!

Although the Senate and House weren't in session, the Quiz Kids visited the galleries when they last visited Washington.

Naomi Cooks, 8, looked over the chairs in the House and remarked:

"Why don't they have desks to write on like the Senators do in the Senate?"

Before anyone could answer that one, she asked:

"They can write, can't they?"

Network to Carry Singer

Dona Will 'Liven Up' FM With Weekly Spot

WHAT is so rare as static on FM? Why, a "live" show on that medium.

During the war and immediately afterward, when Frequency Modulation receivers were scarce, FM stations stuck pretty close to their platters. But now, with more and more sets in use, FM is blossoming out.

DONA MASON

One of its latest and nicest blossoms is Dona Mason, the King Cole Room singer, who will begin a Wednesday night series for the Continental FM Network this week.

Miss Mason, a native of Guanajuato, Mex., served with the Waves during the war and sang with several Wave units on New York stations.

This new show, from 7:30 to 7:45 p. m., is followed at 8 by the Army Band broadcasts, now in their third week. The Continental Network currently consists of 17 eastern FM stations.

Washington is served by WASH-FM which also originates these two programs for the network.

* * * *

WINX-FM, another of the three FM stations now operating in this area, is extending its daily 6:30 p. m. "Dinner Concert" to a full hour beginning tomorrow. From 7:30 to 8, a new program, "Stars in Recital," will be offered to the FM audience. All other WINX-FM programs duplicate those being aired simultaneously by WINX.

* * *

The United States will have 700 FM stations on the air by the first of next year, FCC Assistant General Counsel Vernon L. Wilkinson predicted last week. He reported 223 in operation today and said these stations would cover 40 per cent of the population if the people had FM sets.

* * *

Several changes are being made this week in WINX scheduling, including the return of Bill Gold's Post Preview to the 11 p. m. spot it once occupied, and the consequent moving of Bob Wolff's nightly sports show into the 11:15 period.

* * *

Personnel has been moving around lately. General Manager Merle Jones of WOL, Program Manager Arthur Casey and Promotion Director Tom Means, have left their assignments. T. A. M. Craven, who has been in charge of engineering matters for all Cowles Brothers stations for some time, will also take over the managership of WOL. Roy Passman jumps from WTOP to Casey's job at WOL. Carl Gebuhr, WTOP press relations man, is also jumping—but it's up and down in the same place. He'll move into sales as soon as a replacement can be found for him in publicity.

* * *

Mrs. America's most heartfelt desire, according to a survey conducted by WOL-Mutual's "Heart's Desire," is a washing machine. This keeps it in first place where it was five months ago, on the first survey taken. Diamond rings and refrigerators have overtaken watches and bicycles. Producers of the show regard with most interest the jump in diaper demand—it's come up from twelfth place to eighth in those few months.

* * * *

"Experiment in Living," the WTOP-CBS documentary to be presented Friday night at 8, is taken directly from a psychological experiment originally conducted at the University of Iowa and now being continued at MIT. The experiments, involving life under autocratic, laissez-faire and democratic regimes, showed democracy infinitely superior to the others. It is with the hope that people will knock some of the autocracy out of their family living and out of the school systems, that the program is being offered.

NEWSCASTS
Every Hour on the Hour
WINX
(1340 on the dial)
6 A.M. to 1 A.M.
WINX-FM
(92.9 or 44.7 megacycles)
9 A.M. to 11:15 P.M.
THE RADIO STATIONS OF
The Washington Post

REDUCED PRICES on Small Radios for
• your Summer Cottage
• your Guest Room
• your Porch
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Artists' Guild Shows Work of 35

"INTO THE WIND" BY JOHN C. LEWIS
... has a genuinely lyric quality

Photo by Cousins

By Jane Watson Crane

DURING its short existance, the Artists of Washington has won a reputation for high standards. The Guild's Fifth Annual, now showing at the Arts Club, has quality, but it is neither as good nor as well-rounded as its predecessors.

This is due in part to the fact that out of 50, only about 35 members are represented, and some of these not at their best. The show has its high points, but considering the caliber of the group and past performances, it is something of a let-down.

The Arts Club has been extremely hospitable to local art organizations, but its facilities are limited. Covering all three rooms on the ground floor, the group taxes the physical capacities of the space. Relatively small works had to be chosen, and the installation has been carefully tailored to fit the pattern. Because of the lighting, some entries have the advantage over others, but obviously every effort was made to reduce this handicap to a minimum.

Character Studies

TO THE RIGHT as you enter, portraits by Carl Nyquist and Eugen Weisz look extremely well—good, straight character studies. In this room also are a competent still-life by Lois Jones and a well-organized painting, "Girl Reading" in oil on paper by Harold Giese. Welcome is the presence of Leonore Straus' graceful little "Descent," a work in water color and wax on plaster that has the delicacy of an etching.

In the back room, Helen Rennie's smoothly painted "Winter Bouquet" is shown, with a spirited "Washington Street Scene" by Paul Arit and an imaginative composition by William Calfee. It is good to see Frances Foote represented by a figure arrangement, for her work has not been shown here recently.

In the main gallery, Sarah Baker has a beautiful abstraction, Aline Fruhauf, a charming painting of a Victorian house, Robert and Margaret Gates, each a landscape; Pietro Lazzari, a characteristically brilliant study of a head, and Paul Leland Thompson, a solitary figure by the seaside. Norma Mazo's "Four Figures" successfully handles a difficult subject, and Jack Perlmutter has used the fast-vanishing elevated railway as theme for geometric patterns in bright color.

In Laura Douglas' solidly constructed oil, "The Granite Woman," one misses her subtle use of color. Alida Conover, a member now living in Florida, sent in "Mending Nets," a fresh and skillful handling of a familiar theme. Herman Maril has a well integrated street scene, as has Saul Levine.

One of Best Sculptors

AMONG the sculptures, Heinz Warneke's "Mother Goat With Young" is what one would expect from him. Warneke, rarely in the public eye these days, is one of the best sculptors in the country. One of the newer members, Alice Decker, has two works in wood, and Leo Steppat, a mask-like head. Ann Wolfe's reclining figure in Italian marble and Sarah Silberman's "Burmese Head" complete a small but impressive group.

A few drawings and prints are included. One of Prentiss Taylor's music groups, a lithotint, is shown, as well as "Tepozotlan Rooftop," an oil. Frances Ferry, Marguerite Burgess, Andrea Zerega have two works each, and Jacob Kainen an oil.

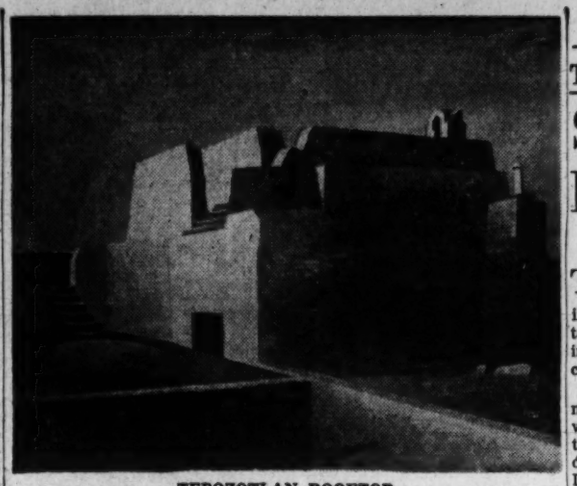
New president of the Guild is the sculptor, Leo Steppat. Officers include William N. Thompson, vice president; Aline Fruhauf, secretary; Margaret Gates, treasurer, and Frances Ferry, corresponding secretary.

Lewis' Lyric Quality

FIRST one-man show at the Artists Cooperative is given to John C. Lewis, a young painter who last year received the junior award at the Arts Club for two oils included here. Lewis is now devoting all his time to painting, and his progress is obvious. Primarily best in paintings such as "Deserted Barnyard" and "Into the Wind," which have a genuinely lyric quality.

A little canvas, "Florida Inlet," gives a good feeling of looking outdoors through a window. Most recent work is a vertical study of musicians with bright color accent that breaks the monotony of an otherwise rather limited palette, in which gradations of green, blue and pink are used with little variation.

This is Lewis' first shown on his own. Recently, when he entered a regional exhibit at Virginia Intermont College in Bristol, he came off with second prize for a still-life. A member of the Landscape Club here, he has shown with that group.



TEPOZOTLAN ROOFTOP
... an oil by Prentiss Taylor

Art Notes, Comment

SAM THAL, whose drypoints are shown at the Smithsonian, in the Division of Graphic Arts, studied painting and sculpture in New York. He has only recently abandoned architectural sculpture for print-making and this is his first one-man show in the latter medium.

Thal's prints are realistic and very much alive. He combines careful workmanship with a capacity for conveying drama to the simplest themes. The show, which is small, is one of the most enjoyable in a consistently good series presented here this season under the direction of the curator of prints, Jacob Kainen.

* * * *

MITCHELL JAMIESON, Washington artist, and Joseph Hirsch, both currently represented here at the Corcoran in the war paintings exhibit, were among 12 winners of awards for "meritorious achievements" in the arts, given jointly by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Jamieson and Hirsch, with Andrew Wyeth, Peter Blume, Victoria Hutson Huntley, Dorothea Greenbaum and Carl Schmitz, will receive fellowships of $1000 each.

Others in the group singled out by the academies are Kenneth Hayes Miller, Carl Milles, Gilmore Clark, John Walter Cross, and Frank Lloyd Wright, Andrew Wyeth, painter, son of the late N. C. Wyeth, won the Medal of Merit. Dorothea Greenbaum, member of the Artists Guild of Washington, exhibited sculpture here regularly until her recent return to New York.

Commenting on the awards in the New York Herald Tribune, Carlyle Burrows cites Jamieson as one of the artists who "will most bear watching."

* * * *

THE results of a new scheme for collecting paintings, named for the family which made it possible, are being shown at the Art Institute of Chicago. In 1921 the Winterbothams gave a sum for purchase of modern art, under a plan which stipulated that after the original 35 had been assembled, the weaker ones could be sold or exchanged, giving a chance for constant re-evaluation and growth, not necessarily in numbers but in quality.

The first 35 paintings cost $68,734. With the exception of three Mexican works, all were European. First canvas acquired was an interior by Matisse, first of that artist's paintings to become part of an American museum collection. Others include Chagall's "Rabbi," Kokoschka's painting of the Elbe River near Dresden, oils by Braque, De Chirico, Derain, Dufy, Karl Hofer, Orozco, Picasso, Rivera, Soutine, and Tamayo.

One painting in the group, Toulouse-Lautrec's "Ring Master of the Circus Fernando," was recently appraised as worth more than the original cost of the entire collection.

Begun 26 years ago, before contemporary foreign painters' works were bought in this country as they are today, the Winterbotham scheme is still one of the most progressive purchase plans undertaken for any museum. The collection will evidently now be left as is, a permanent part of the institute's possessions.

* * * *

COMMUNITY Education, Inc., at 935 G pl. nw., opens a group show by Washington artists this afternoon.

Annual student shows are on view at American and at Howard Universities.

Children's paintings will be shown in an exhibit opening this afternoon at the Gilbert School, in the rear of 1908 N st. nw. Work by young pupils of Janet Gilbert in various styles and media will be on display. Ages of the children are from 5 to 13.

Another weekend opening was held at the Holton-Arms School on Friday, where Laura Douglas, Washington artist, has a class in painting.

'Lute Song's' Blind Actor

From Page 1

Miss Sergent, a tall, firm woman, looks considerably less than her years. She laughingly tells you she was 14 when her husband married his first wife. This weekend will bring a reunion to the Duncans, with one daughter coming up from Florida and another down from New York. After a year on the road the parents are looking forward to it.

"Do you know Braille?" we asked the bearded actor.

"No," he laughed, "I never have learned it because I simply didn't expect to live this long. Sometimes I'm sorry I didn't, but I've been pretty busy learning parts at the very times I consider it."

"What about boredom?" we asked.

"Yes, I do get bored. One simply can't listen to the radio all the time. I'm very interested in the news and I hear a good deal of music on the radio, but I must confess boredom is my chief trouble. My wife is wonderful about reading to me, but with all the details of homemaking, even on the road, I can't expect her to entertain me every minute. Yes, boredom is the hardest part of blindness."

Isadora 'Youngest'

THE day we lunched with the Duncans was Isadora's birthday. Had the fabulous dancer lived (she died in 1927) she would have been 69 this week.

"Isadora was the youngest of us," Duncan smiles. "There were four children, and I was the first to leave the parental roof in San Francisco. You know, with four children, the youngest is the last to be able to assert herself with a family. But Isadora was dynamic and when she finally did strike out for herself all her gifts and energy brightened her star.

"My brother Raymond was the closest to her. He's living in Paris now. He was in this country not long ago and we'd planned to meet in San Francisco. But our plans switched at the last minute and the most we could do was telephone each other. I have another sister, too, Elizabeth. She's now in Stuttgart, after spending the war years in Vienna. She was a great help to Isadora, particularly in running the schools she founded.

"Did you find it difficult," we asked Mrs. Duncan, "to have so vividly colorful a sister-in-law?"

"On the contrary," the friendly voice replied, "Isadora was an extraordinary sweet and gentle person. I was glad she liked me, of course, but one couldn't help loving her."

Washington Memories

IT WAS nearly 50 years ago that Duncan came to Washington to act with Stottart in "The Bonnie Briar Bush" at the Lafayette Square Opera House, later the Belasco. He has other Washington memories, of Isadora coming here to dance for Teddy Roosevelt and of the old Shoreham Hotel.

As a relentless visitor to the hotels of the Nation, Duncan wryly remarks that Denver's Brown Palace Hotel still has the leisurely charm and service he knew as a young man.

And so this courageous man keeps going, contrasting the past and present in his lonely darkness, never getting too fretful of time's changes and always guided and encouraged by his equally remarkable wife. When you see them on the stage of the National or strolling our streets, you're witnessing a story as dramatic as any the imagination can produce.

National Park Paintings Grouped in N.Y. Exhibit

PAINTINGS of U. S. National Parks, commissioned by Fortune, are shown in an exhibit at the Downtown Gallery in New York this month. Yosemite, Bryce Canyon, Glacier, and the Grand Teton are depicted by Jane Berlandina, Max Ernst, David Fredenthal, and Dong Kingman.

Ansel Adams, veteran photographer of these areas, is showing with the group. All the work was prepared for reproduction in a portfolio with text by Bernard de Voto, to be published in June.

ARTISTS of 55 member nations of the United Nations have been invited to take part in a poster competition for a design in color descriptive of some aspect of the aims and principles of U. N. The Museum of Modern Art is organizing the U. S. A. section at the request of David Finley, chairman of the U. S. Committee of the International Council of Museums. The competition is open to all professional artists, and designs must be submitted to the museum not later than June 15.

United States jury of selection consists of Charles T. Coiner, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Edgar Kaufman, director of the museum's department of industrial design.

FIRST of a special series for members, the Corcoran Gallery this week held an evening lecture by Robert Posey, formerly of the Army Engineer Corps, who described the work of the "Monuments Officers" in protecting artistic monuments during combat abroad, and the restitution of works looted by the Nazis.

"MARIO CARRENO," illustrated monograph on the Cuban artist by Jose Gomez Sicre, fellow countryman and distinguished critic, is the first in a series on Latin American painters to be published by the Pan American Union. Considering the scarcity of authentic material in English on the art of the countries below the border, these projected booklets, to be distributed at modest cost, should be extremely valuable.

In this first work, Gomez Sicre gives the best description of the aims of that embattled figure, the contemporary artist, we have seen published anywhere. Without being in the least dogmatic, he distinguishes between the artist who "takes all of life as his model, striving to record it through his own sensitivity" and one who follows the dictates of the academy.

Moses Paintings Are Reproduced

FORTY paintings by Grandma Moses are reproduced by Doubleday in *Grandma Moses* ($6) with the artist's own comments and her life story. Her simple country scenes have elevated memories of the past to the timeless region of art.

* * * *

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of her death, Holt has published a series of essays and commentaries on Isadora Duncan. Edited by Paul Magriel, the 85-page volume also contains some 60 photographs. ($3.50).

Unearthed

Harvard Art Hoard Back At Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31 (U.P.). Harvard's art treasures are back from their war shelters unscathed.

In the days of blackouts and air raid protection, about 350 paintings, drawings and prints, boxed vases, bronzes and ceramics were removed by truck from Harvard's Fogg and Germanic museums to Shaler Hall in the heart of Harvard's 2287 acres of forest in Petersham.

The "exodus" started in 1942 with part of the collection going to Amherst and the remainder to Petersham. By the following year all of them found permanent housing at Petersham.

Among those chosen to be sheltered in the forest were such rare items as "Christ on the Cross," by Simone Martini of the Sienese school, and "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata," a fourteenth century Florentine from the workshop of Giotto. Part of the Grenville Lindall Winthrop art bequest, estimated at eight million dollars, went directly from New York to Petersham.

Even when moving, the paintings ran considerable risk such as mechanical violence, abrasion, dryness, dampness, fire, theft, chemicals, smoke, dirt, mold, insects, vibration, and shock. Bi-weekly inspections of each were made during the war years.

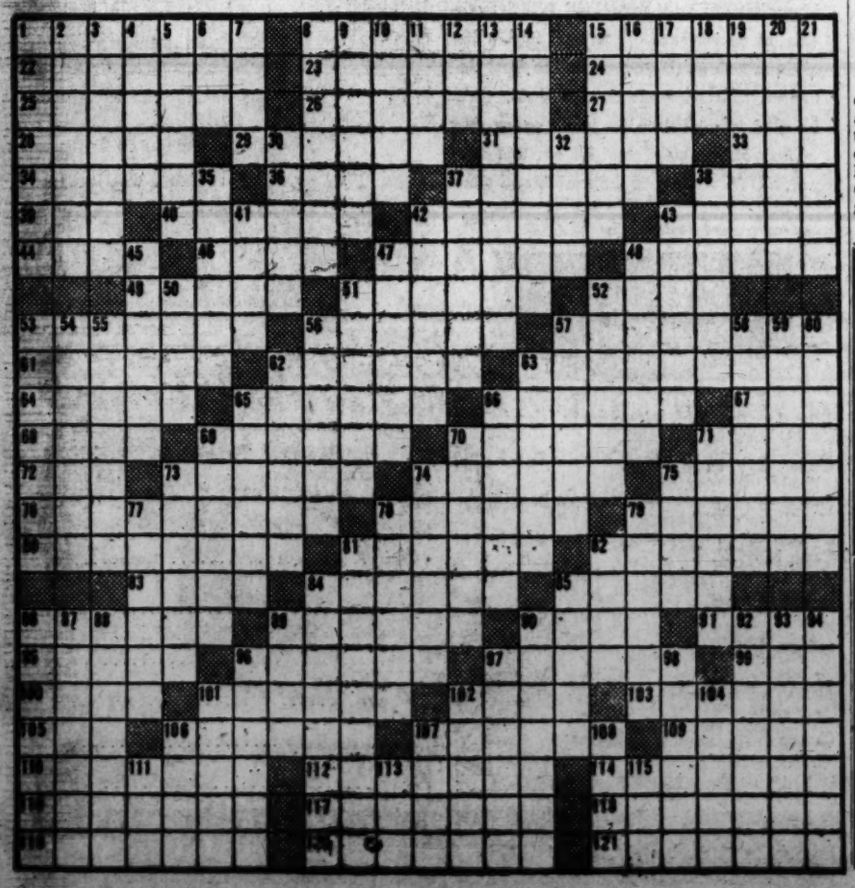
Solution of Last Sunday's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 Molasses
8 Bell-shaped architectural member
15 Strong antagonists
22 Carousel
23 Interstices
24 Transferee of property
25 Mean proportion
26 Roof windows
27 Putting up surety
28 Alpine pass
29 Little lump
31 Shrouded
33 Hebrew letter
34 Malay serpentine-bladed dagger: var.
36 Intoxicant
37 Trips rhythmically
38 Cashier's enclosure
39 Teutonic goddess of healing
40 Gaped
42 Speckled
43 Communion plate
44 Writing table
46 Proceeds
47 Succession
48 Most reasonable
49 Loafer
51 Roman morals regulator
52 Bear ingredient
53 Sofas
56 Irish revolutionist
57 Present in the same place with another
61 Acts with feeling
62 Shirt
63 Rustic lyric cantata
64 Bishop's headdress
65 Proposed
66 Indolent recliner
67 Sack
68 Persia
69 Medicine bottles
70 Hooded
71 Tibetan priest
72 Hindu religious cymbals
73 Chooses
74 One behind another
75 Spartan serf
76 Always
78 American commando
79 Refabricated
80 Assuaging pain
81 Wool comber
82 Reads carefully
83 Wickedness
84 Icy.
85 Small wax candle
86 Withdraw
89 Full-grown
90 Mud
91 Gentlemen
95 Sheeplike
96 Trumpetlike instrument
97 Persian governor
99 Novel
100 Pungent taste
101 Blazed
102 Scabbard fish
103 South American rabbit
105 Donkey
106 Drive forward
107 Satisfying
109 Commercial cars
110 Mindoro buffalo
112 South American marmoset
114 Early Irish archdeacon
116 Somewhat egg-shaped
117 Bric-a-brac cabinet
118 Ear
119 Landlord collections
120 Dethrones
121 Responded to a stimulus

DOWN

1 Traced
2 Daydream
3 Vehicular equalizers
4 Eagle's nest
5 Ultra-stylish colloq.
6 Support
7 A well-dressed diplomat
8 Golf assistants
9 About
10 European blackbird
11 Applelike fruit
12 Malt drink
13 Arrangement of veins on leaves
14 Acquiesce
15 Laid down for future action
16 Medicinal plants
17 Peeling
18 Spread for drying
19 Enliven
20 Revokes at bridge
21 Portion
30 Possessor
32 Frozen confections
35 Aquiline birds
37 Towards the back
38 Choir leader
41 Afflictions
42 Gainsaid
43 Wanness
45 Young domestic animal
47 Perceives
48 Seasoned
05 Cervine animal
51 Non-noble English freemen
52 Orthodox Mahometan
53 Arabs
54 Arabian ruler's province
55 Summed up
56 Buoyant
57 Visitor
58 Mystic arts
59 Thin glossy silk
60 Envoys
62 Chewing gum base
63 Cosmetic
65 Postpone indefinitely
66 Yearned
69 Flounder
70 Frank
71 Nocturnal monkeylike animals
73 Whole
74 Artilleryman's objective
75 In this place
77 Ranting
78 Marauded
79 Iterate
81 Furnish with battlements
82 Young salmon
84 Searched minutely
85 Fabled giant
86 Revolving part
87 Elusive
88 Metal worker
89 Cleansing substance
90 Leathernecks
92 Not precisely true
93 Network of lines in an optical instrument
94 Rustled sibilantly
96 Befogs
97 Irony
98 Roman saucer-like drinking vessel
101 Easily broken
102 Shaves
104 Overpowering fright
106 Sailing Canoe
107 East Indian food-starch
108 Equipment
111 High in the scale
113 Chart
115 Lament



Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. at 6th st. Prints by Gauguin and Munch. Indigenous Art of the Americas. Permanent collection of painting and sculpture, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 10.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Haitian flower paintings by Maurice Kidgal. Open daily, 9 to 4:30. Graphic Division, prints by Benton Spruance.

PHOTOGRAPHS of Appalachian Trail Club.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th and New York ave. Significant war paintings. Mondays, 12 to 4:30; Tuesdays through Fridays, 10 to 4:30; Saturdays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East, Near East and Indies. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Paintings by Arthur Dove and John Gernand. Open weekdays, 11 to 6; Monday, 11 to 10; Saturdays and holidays, 2 to 7.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Photos by Oscar Seidenberg. Open Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 6.

PAN AMERICAN UNION—Ancient Peruvian textiles.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—Fifth national Pennell Fund print exhibition.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. Student work.

BARNET ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Paintings by six Washington artists. Weekdays, 6 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 6.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. Student work.

DUMBARTON OAKS COLLECTION, 1703 32d st. nw. Byzantine, Roman and early Christian art. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

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The Washington Philatelist

Stamp Exhibit Proved It's Not Child's Play

By William M. Stuart

THE Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition, held in New York City May 17 to 25, demonstrated beyond doubt that interest in stamp collecting is on the increase. Nearly 180,000 visitors attended and adult interest predominated. The few critics who still insist that stamp collecting is mere child's play have not proved their case.

It is estimated that more than a million dollars worth of business was transacted during the exhibition. All previous first-day sales of new stamps by the Postoffice Department were exceeded by the three items issued in honor of the centenary—the 3-cent commemorative stamp, the souvenir sheet and the 5-cent air mail envelope. First day receipts for these items totaled $605,989.

Thousands of dollars worth of commemorative stamps also were sold, reaching a monetary value never before realized by the department. All these postal figures add to the argument that stamp collecting is one of the world's greatest hobbies.

* * * *

7½ Milloin Sold

THE first-day sale in New York May 17 of the 3-cent stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the first United States adhesive stamps, was the highest in the history of the postal service. There were 7,586,267 stamps, valued at $227,588.01, sold and 712,873 first-day covers canceled.

The souvenir sheet, placed on first-day sale May 19, totaled $348,840.15 in sales for 2,325,601 sheets. This sheet contained reproductions of the original 5-cent and 10-cent stamps of 1847 and sold for 15 cents. First-day covers canceled totaled 502,175.

The 5-cent air mail envelope, red, was sold first-day May 21. There were 556,091 sold, for $29,561.80, and 421,232 covers were canceled.

It is estimated the postal receipts during the week may have run as high as one million dollars. Thousands of dollars worth of orders are still to be filled at the Philatelic Agency in Washington.

The Postoffice Department was represented at the centenary by Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler, Superintendent Robert E. Fellers of the Stamp Division; Assistant Superintendent H. S. Chamberlain; James M. Bell, philatelic agent; Douglas Wolf, director of press relations; Frank Andrews, press photographer, and Mrs. Virginia Brezendine, secretary.

* * * *

Star Exhibit

ONE of the most interesting and attractive exhibits at the centenary, was that of the Bureau of Engraving. Several times daily the engraving and printing of postage stamps was explained to large audiences. The printing of the souvenir sheets was the star attraction, however.

Director Alvin W. Hall was at the bureau's exhibit, which was in charge of J. M. Smith, superintendent of the Postage Stamp Division. Others from the bureau were E. Graves, engraver; Mrs. E. D. Johns, Postage Stamp Division; J. Thompson, plate printer, and Loretta Giordano, printer's assistant.

olis, Md., under a postmark prior to July 1. There is a limit of 10 to a person.

Air mail service will be inaugurated June 15 on route F. A. M. 24, between New York and Helsinki, Finland, by American Overseas Airlines. A cachet will be applied at the air mail field, New York City. Covers may be addressed for delivery in the United States or Finland at the rate of 15 cents a half ounce. Covers for the cachet should be sent to Regional Superintendent, Air Postal Transport, New York 1, N. Y., and should reach him by June 13.

Shanghai Cachets

AIR MAIL service will be inaugurated on route F.A.M., 14 to Shanghai, from San Francisco on June 3, from Honolulu on June 4 and from Guam on June 5 by Pan American Airways. Cachets will be applied. The rate is 25 cents a half ounce. Covers must reach postmasters two days before departure. Covers from China by the first flight will be backstamped at Guam, Honolulu or San Francisco. On receipt at Shanghai, all covers will be backstamped.

Acting Deputy Postmaster General George C. Avery of Canada has announced that a 4-cent commemorative stamp will be issued July 1, on the eightieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation, to mark the advent of Canadian citizenship. The stamp will be 25 to 38 mm. and will be arranged vertically. The design is the figure of a youth with upraised hand and arm standing on the northern part of the Western Hemisphere with the geographical outline of Canada at his feet. The stamp will be placed on first-day sale at Ottawa, where first-day covers will be served, but the stamp will also be sold on July 1 at all the chief Canadian postoffices. The Canadian Postage Stamp Division at Ottawa will fill orders for the new stamp in singles, pairs, blocks or sheets. The stamps are printed in sheets of 50.

* * * *

Local Exhibitors

WASHINGTON collectors who exhibited at the centenary were:

C. H. Vaughan, British officials not in competition; Valdemar Weiergang, Iceland, awarded a first; Dr. G. G. Frazier, Confederate; Col. Charles S. Hamilton, Mexico, first; Col. Spencer Cosby, Sicily, first. The grand award was won by Saul Newbury of Chicago for his collection of United States 1847 to 1869.

Among the Washington collectors at the exhibition were:

C. H. Vaughan, R. G. Clinite, Ellery Denison, Mrs. H. R. Newcomb, William Marsh, Howard Jones, Henry Gabriel, Ralph Cole, J. S. Petrie, H. H. Marsh, Walter S. Fischel, V. Weiergang, Mrs. Mabel L. Wilson, L. A. Herman, Mrs. Catherine L. Manning, Mrs. E. B. Martin, Mrs. Grace L. MacKnight, David H. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Cullen, J. H. Weimer, Albert F. Kunzie, Dr. M. G. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. D. Uyeno, Svend Yort, Max Wiggins, T. R. Hungerford, H. Bocorselski, Col. Charles S. Hamilton, Maj. J. T. De Voss, Arthur J. Wood, Col. C. L. Donohugh, Col. Spencer Cosby, Robert A. Truax, C. E. Rue, Paul Weeks, John F. Steele, Rolston Lyon, James E. Crux, Miss L. K. Lea, James R. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Shawen, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Bobinette, Jack King, W. B. Vogel, Hunter Graham, Miss Charlotte S. Reinhart, Frederick R. Rice, Mrs. Wilna Rice, C. H. Just, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Bickert, Miss Pearl Bond, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Miss June Nester and Samuel M. Burgess.

BICENTENNIAL

The Navy Department has authorized a special cachet in honor of John Paul Jones on covers mailed from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on July 6, the 200th anniversary of the birth of the first American naval hero. Covers must be sent to the Public Information Officer, United States Naval Academy, Annap-

* * * *

The Woodridge Stamp Club will meet at 8 p. m. tomorrow at the Woodridge Library, 2206 Rhode Island ave. ne.

The Washington Numismatic Society will meet at 8 p. m. tomorrow at the National Museum, Constitution ave. and 10th st. nw.

Stamp and Coin Exchange

6 DIFF. SAN MARINO ROOSEVELTS, 10c with ½-½ and 1c approvals. Carrol's, 4357 N. S. Hoover St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.

DENMARK 25 DIFFERENT 3c
With Approvals, 1c Up.
C. REED, Box 323, East Orange, N. J.

SWEDEN 100 Diff. Approval applicants only for 20c (worth 75c) EDITH'S STAMP MART, 27 Foster ave. Valley Stream, N. Y.

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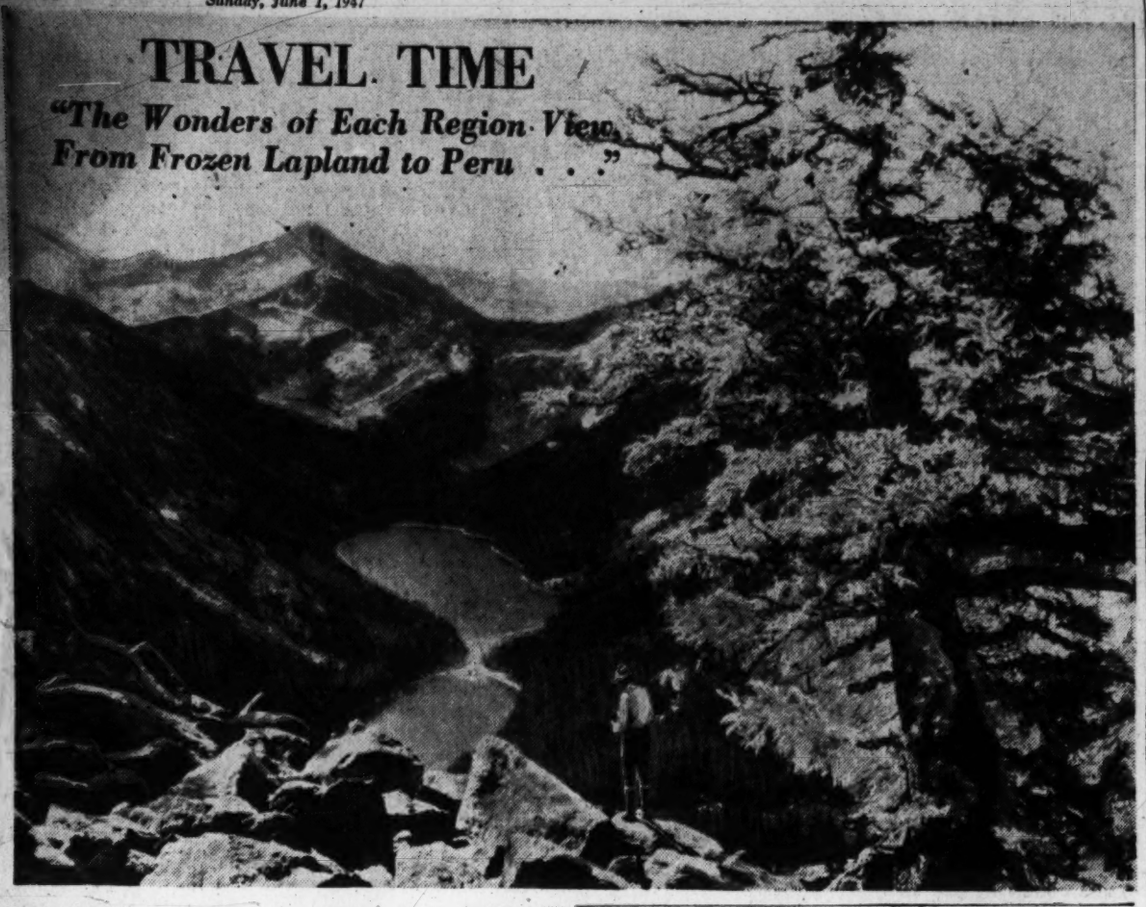

Idaho's Primitive Area One of 'Last Frontiers'

LEWISTON, May 31—If the United States Forest Service has its way the 1,800,000 acres of primitive area in north Idaho will remain "for all time to come" the last frontier in the United States.

There is probably no wilder region in America than the Selway Bitter Root primitive area (photo above). It takes in the Bitter Root, Nez Perce, Clearwater and Lolo National Forests. Travelers can enter it either by plane, a western pack train, or by hobnail boots plus plenty of good old-fashioned determination.

Idaho Regional Forester R. H. Rutledge summed it up when he said, "We wish to hold and maintain frontier conditions such as our forefathers met with mystery, romance, freedom of use, and inspirational qualities unimpaired and preserved for future generations."

While most of the primitive country is wild and accommodations are limited to a good warm sleeping bag, there is one "soft touch" to be had for those who can pay the price.

Moose Creek Ranch is 110 miles east of Lewiston by plane. The ranch is accessible by air only.

Complete service is available at the ranch, including walk-in refrigerator for kinds of game, excellent beds, saddle horses, cooks, packers, guides and typical Western meals.

One of the largest elk herds in North America is located in this area. Mountain goats are plentiful in the crags, less than a two-day pack from the ranch.

Typical of the prices is the rate for a hunting party of three for 10 days—$600 per person.

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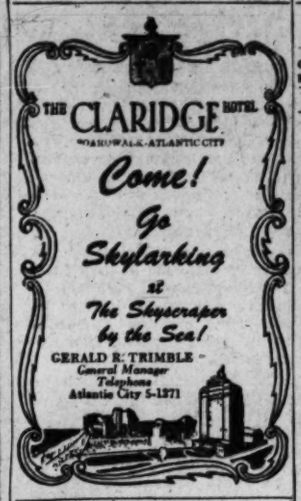

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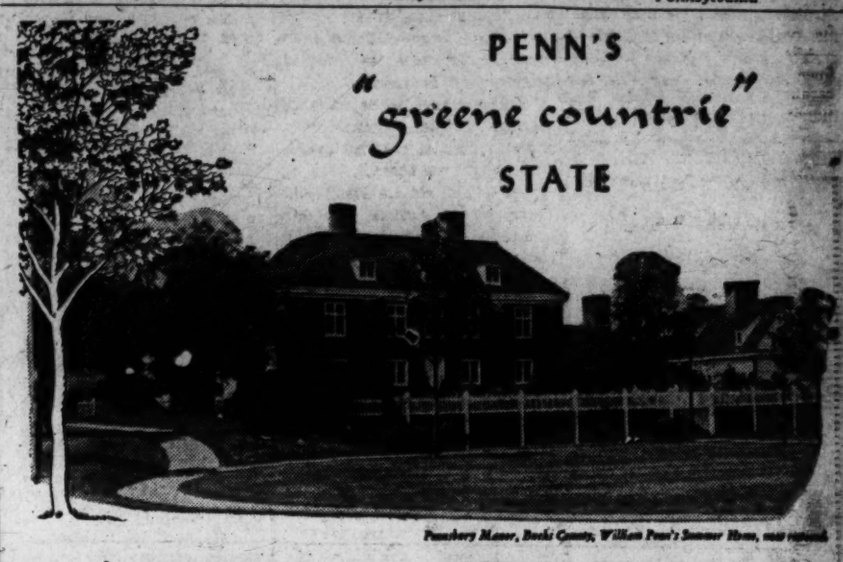

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W-23

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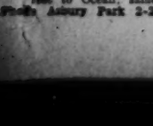

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The Washington Post

Anthony Drexel's Rich Yacht To Become a Floating Hotel

London, May 31 (AP).—A yacht formerly owned by the United States millionaire, Anthony Drexel, is to become a "floating hotel" for American visitors to England.

After a few voyages to Capetown, the 897-ton craft, the Barcarolle, will cruise in the West Indies and then go on to the United States, says owner D. H. Clayton-Wright, explaining:

"Next year I plan to bring American tourists to Britain in the Barcarolle. They will visit south coast resorts such as Torquay, Brighton and Bournemouth.

"There is sure to be an acute shortage of hotel accommodations and so I propose that my passengers shall live on board."

Built in 1911 for the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Austria, the Barcarolle has accommodations for 93 passengers. She carries a crew of 30.

More Than 150 Events On Season's Schedule

New York State Is Sports Mecca

NEW YORK STATE, with 15 distinctive and beautiful vacationlands, will be more diverting than ever this year. More than 150 special events are listed in a free folder issued by the State's Department of Commerce, Albany 7, New York.

Among those are the big rose festival starting June 14 at Newark, near Rochester; the first postwar revival of the Intercollegiate crew races at Poughkeepsie, June 21; and revival of motorboat racing at Alexandria Bay.

Gold cup races of the American Power Boat Association will be August 10 at Jamaica Bay. Tennis finals for the Davis Cup will be at Forest Hills August 30 to September 1. Glider meets at Ellenville and Elmira; community sings at Cooperstown; an Indian pageant at Ticonderoga are among August events, which also include the racing season at Saratoga. Big league baseball, summer theaters, and music festivals are other attractions.

There are mountains for the hiker, an ocean for the swimmer, lakes and streams for the fisherman, tennis courts for the racket wielder, a well kept course for the golfer, historic and scenic points of interest for the sightseer.

Scenic Spots Abound

The 8000 square miles of the Adirondack Park in northern New York embrace 1500 lakes and hundreds of mountain peaks. Whiteface Mountain hwy., with a stone castle at its summit, affords a panoramic view. Mount Marcy, the State's highest peak, rises 5344 feet above the sea. Lake George is known for its beauty and Lake Field is famed as a summer and winter resort.

At Albany, the State Capitol (with Executive, Senate and Assembly chambers) is open to visitors. Nearby are Troy, Schenectady and Rensselaer, the scenic Mohawk Valley and Helderberg Mountains. Central New York, around Cooperstown and the Finger Lakes region, is ideal for summer sport. State parks in the area include Watkins Glen, Taughannock Falls, Buttermilk Falls, and Genesee River Gorge. Lake Ontario has fine beaches, fishing and boating.

Colonial Shrine

In western New York is the Niagara Frontier, with old Fort Niagara, historic shrine of colonial wars; Niagara Falls; Chautauqua Institution on Chautauqua Lake, and 65,000-acre Allegany State Park.

In southern New York are the Catskills, famous for the Rip Van Winkle legend. This region includes West Point, Bear Mountain Park, Kingston, Newburgh, the Shawangunk Mountains, and the Hudson Highlands. Hyde Park, home of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, is a national shrine.

Long Island is a playland convenient to New York City. There are more than 100 miles of ocean beaches, including Jones Beach, 20 million dollar State park.

Diesel's Outmoding Steam

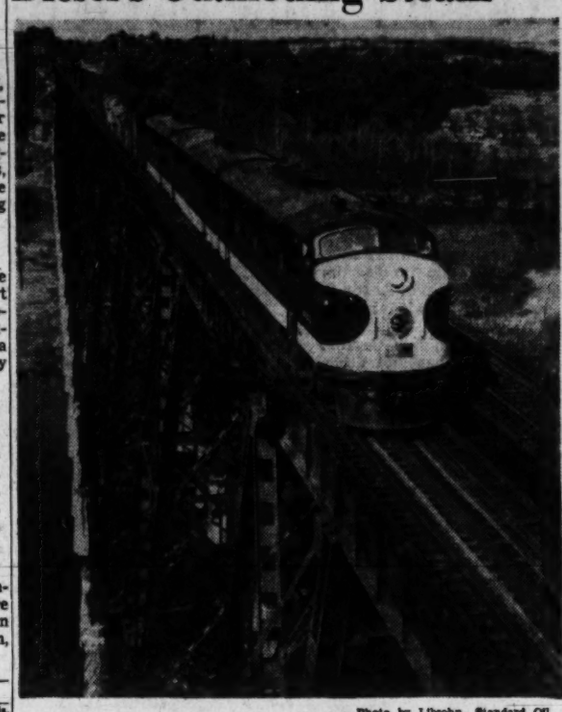

Photo by Libsohn, Standard Oil.

A fast southbound diesel-driven freight train crosses the James River near Lynchburg, Va.

The switch by major United States railroads from steam to Diesel power is proceeding at a rate that indicates oil-fueled locomotives will soon outnumber steam engines. Major roads are now ordering seven times more new Diesel engines than steam, while more than 75 per cent of the steam locomotives now in service are more than 22 years old.

Recently, 10 Class I roads (those having annual operating income of more than 22 years old, asked General Motors, the largest builder of railroad Diesels, to cooperate in studies of 100 per cent dieselization of their roads. The Southern Railway, in mileage the third largest east of the Mississippi, hasn't bought a steam engine since 1928. Southern has been using Diesels since 1939. Hours are being clipped from freight and passenger schedules.

Cruise Service Slated By Fruit Co. Lines

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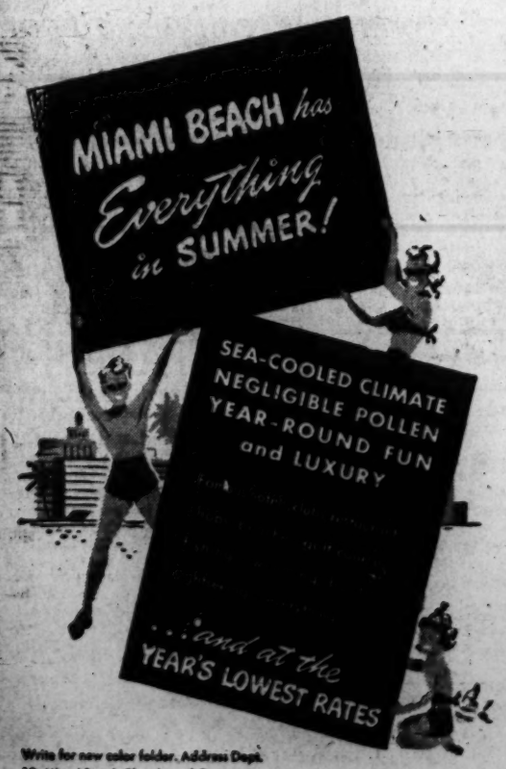

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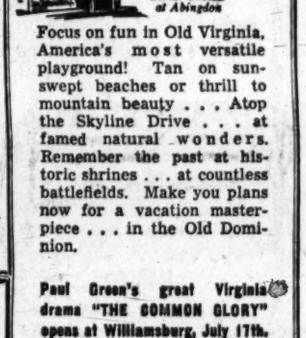

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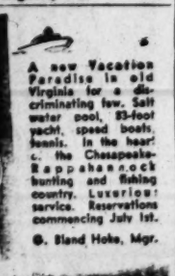

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1:00 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
7:00 A. M. (c)	7:00 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M. (c)	9:00 A. M.
9:20 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	*10:00 A. M.
10:20 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
10:40 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
11:00 A. M. (c)	11:20 A. M.
11:40 A. M.	11:40 A. M.
*12:00 Noon	12:20 P. M.
12:20 P. M.	12:40 P. M.
1:00 P. M. (c)	*1:00 P. M.
1:20 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
*2:20 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
2:40 P. M.	*3:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. (c)	3:20 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
4:20 P. M.	4:40 P. M.
*5:00 P. M. (c)	5:00 P. M.
5:20 P. M.	5:40 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	*6:00 P. M.
6:20 P. M.	6:20 P. M.
6:40 P. M.	*7:00 P. M.
*7:00 P. M. (c)	7:20 P. M.
7:40 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
8:20 P. M.	8:40 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
9:45 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	*10:30 P. M.
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1:40 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
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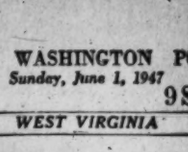

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It's Play Time in Pike's Peak Area

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 31.

When Lieut. Zebulon Pike discovered Pike's Peak, 135 years ago, his admiration of the mighty mountain and the countless magnificent scenic attractions surrounding it started the herd of mountain-hungry visitors who came to enjoy the fabulous beauty and exhilarating climate of the Pike's Peak Region Empire.

Within the shadow of Pike's Peak are such scenic wonders as the Garden of the Gods, Austin Bluffs, Black Forest, Mount Manitou, thrilling Rampart Range rd., North and South Cheyenne Canyon.

There are the High drive and Corley Mountain highway, a drive "that bankrupts the English language," as the nature loving Teddy Roosevelt put it.

There are Seven Falls, Cheyenne Mountain, Bear Creek Canyon, the City of Manitou with its health-giving waters, Williams Canyon, the mysterious Cave of the Winds, the Cliff Dwellings, and beyond all of this, Pike National Forest, abounding in enchanting spots for hikers, campers and picnickers.

Scenic Drives

For those who love scenic drives, countless beautiful, safe, toll-free roads honeycomb the nearby mountain ranges.

This summer an exciting galaxy of events is planned: Starting June 9, and continuing each Monday, Wednesday and Friday 'til the last of August, you may join the caravan of Junior Chamber of Commerce cowboys and gals, leading the way to an old "chuck wagon" in the Garden of the Gods, where Western fried chicken, steak, sour-dough biscuits baked over charcoal, an' all the trimmin's await hungry appetites. After the feast, there's Western singing and entertainment which you'll never forget.

"SEVEN FALLS"
. . . *In South Cheyenne Canyon*

Square Dances

The Jaycees hold square dances every Thursday in downtown Acacia Park.

You can take a trip through the Golden Cycle Mill and see the gold actually separated from the ore.

Come August 13 through 16, it's rodeo time! All the cowhands and cowbelles in Colorado Springs put away their store bought clothes and dress in the fashion of the Old West. There are four fun-packed days with entertainment, fun lynchings, beards and surprises galore. The whole town goes early West. Each and every visitor is invited to go "cowboy" for the big celebration.

Year-Round Hostelry Opening at Nags Head

The Carolinian, a year-round resort hotel, opens this year on June 6 at Nags Head, N. C. Of modern construction throughout, the Carolinian will fill the need for a modern year-round hostelry at this resort.

Fishermen, hunters and summer vacationers will be interested in the Lost Colony pageant given five nights each week during July and August, at Manteo nearby.

The Carolinian has 64 guest rooms, a tap room and every modern hotel facility. All rooms have baths.

Bus Lines Install Vacation Routes

Joint bus service has been established by Red Star Motor Coaches, Inc., and Capitol Greyhound Lines for a through service from Washington, D. C., to Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Red Star operates three trips daily and Greyhound two trips daily from the Greyhound Depot, 12th st. and New York ave. nw.

67-Room Hotel

Virginia Beach, May 31.—The newly opened Hotel Jefferson here is constructed of steel and brick. It has 67 rooms, elevator, air conditioning, radio and wired music and many other improvements. It is managed by Charles Gay, jr., formerly of the Statler and Ambassador Hotels of Washington and the Pinewood of Virginia Beach.

Hotel Builds Annex

The Wilbur Wright, Nags Head, N. C., announces the completion of a new building of 30 additional guest rooms. A tennis court has been constructed on the beach adjoining the hotel.

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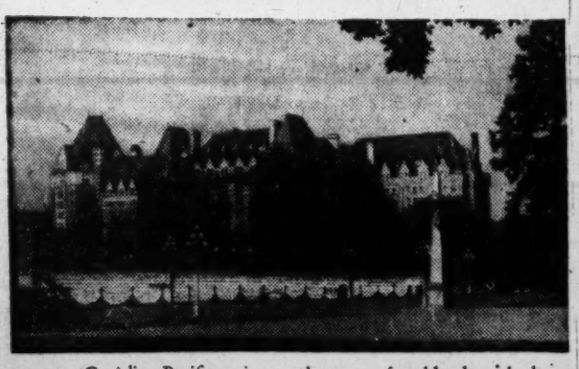

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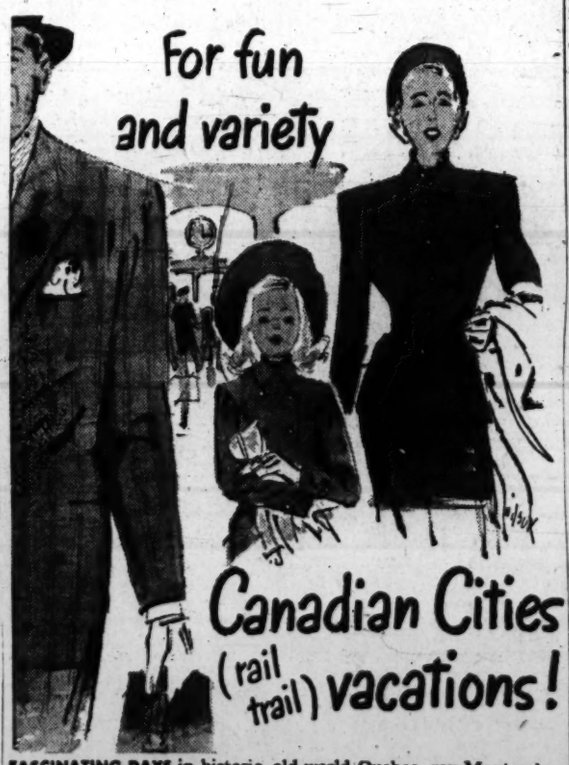

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DAPHNE ATHAS
. . . *She's only 22 herself*

New Writer Packs Teens With Misery

The Weather of the Heart, by Daphne Athas. (Appleton-Century; $2.75).

THE two boys and two girls whom Miss Athas has made her main characters in this novel are mere children when the story opens and still in their teens when it closes, but they have lived through more agonizing experiences than most people care to recall after they have reached their 40s.

The girls are Eliza Wall and her younger sister Betty. The boys are Monty Garth, whom Papa Wall catches standing naked in the bathtub with Liza, "just because we wanted to see," as she explains, and Claw Moreau, one-eyed son of a French-Canadian family.

These children all labor under handicaps. Monty's father and the girls' mother are dead before the story opens; shortly after it gets under way the Wall girls also lose their father and Claw loses his. They have responsibilities which are not usually the lot of youngsters, and they lack advantages which childhod is supposed to offer. There is one particularly poignant and symbolic scene in which Liza tries to fit to the needs of her attachment to Claw, and the rumor it has started among village gossips, the lessons she has learned, thanks to her bookish father, from the Aeneid.

Within a plot and a formal series of actions, like deaths, accidents, fights and so forth, such as characterize many run-of-the-mine novels, Miss Athas has written a very unusual novel, skillfully creating a mood and bringing to life four different and real young people. She is not equally successful with all of them, but where she misses she still holds attention with her feeling for words, her sure sense of incident, her knack of piling minor events up and up to climax and tragedy.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of her fine first novel is that it reminds us that grief and misery can go with pinafores and short pants no less than with wrinkled cheeks and gray hair.

Tourista's Tale

Psst! Differs From Whistle Below Border

How Green Was My Father: A Sort of Travel Diary, by David Dodge, illustrated by Irv Koons (Simon & Schuster; $2.75).

FOR no reason, apparently, this author, whose home was in San Francisco, decided to move himself, his wife Elva and their young daughter Kendal to Guatemala. He had been holding down a desk job in the service, and as he says, he was "anxious to leave the Navy and see the world."

I can't figure out whether they had a good time getting there, but for the reader it's a lot of fun. They couldn't be shipped, not for a long time, so Dodge took his Chevrolet and started overland; nobody had done it before, he says, and he supposed that made him a pioneer, though he was told it made him nuts.

What he was told was right. They read "Peter Rabbit" to Kendal for hundreds and hundreds of miles; they nearly got stuck at the border, and were unstuck only by applying dollars thickly to the gluey parts; they ran out of gasoline; they learned that a broad line on a map doesn't always mean a road, that English is not spoken, much, south of the Rio Grande, that to the natives a tourista, like a wild animal, is something to skin, and that, though Latins may be lousy lovers, when the Mexican male makes a pass he does not miss.

Some of the most laughable experiences occurred at the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco, in the deadly traffic of Mexico City, and in the final drive to Guatemala: for a long time I've read nothing quite so hilarious as the description of the difference between a whistle and a pssst!—W. G. ROGERS.

Sly Trader Vic 'Pulls' Own Leg

TRADER Vic (Victor Bergeron), successful Oakland, Calif., restaurateur and author of "Trader Vic's Book of Food and Drink," who has been in New York, is an entertaining and colorful gent.

"A wooden leg is no good for duck hunting," he'll tell you. "The darn thing floats." Asked how he lost it, he'll reply: "What do you want—the truth or a hell of a yarn? I lost it when I was six. But one day a customer in my tavern was standing right beside me telling a friend how I fell overboard in Samoa and lost it to a shark."

He'll tell you he was born in San Francisco, but will supply no additional details. "Let's not destroy an illusion," he smiles. "People think I was born in a canoe!"

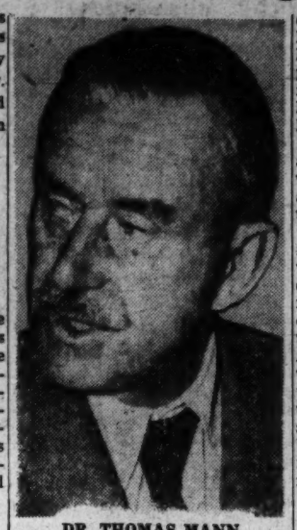
'Dr. Faustus' Might Be It

Dr. Mann Needs a Magnum Opus

MOST important literary press conference of the season was held by Thomas Mann, on his way to Europe but not to Germany. The Nobel Prize winner will spend most of his three-month stay in Switzerland.

Mann's next big novel will be entitled "Dr. Faustus," which he describes as "a fictional biography of a modern German composer, a tragic history having political implications and symbolizing the character and destiny of the German people as a whole."

Dr. Mann's new novel could be his magnum opus. It has for its subject a bigger theme than the Joseph tetralogy, or those better and earlier novels, "Buddenbrook" and "The Magic Mountain." To recapture his once mesmerized public, Dr. Mann needs to produce one more incomparable novel of universal scope and significance.



DR. THOMAS MANN
. . . *Skipping Germany*

King's Ransom

OMNIBOOK, doubling in its new capacity of literary agent, has just sold Pulitzer Prize-winning Robert Penn Warren's novel, "All the King's Men," to Columbia Pictures for $200,000. Top-flight writers are making more money than corporation presidents (a case of belated poetic justice).

Bette Davis wasn't knitting booties in the week preceding the birth of her baby. She was reading George Sklar's "The Two Worlds of Johnny Truro" (Little Brown). The novel fascinated her. At her insistence Warner Brothers bought it immediately to give her a starring vehicle. The deal was closed on the day the baby was born.

Ray Everitt, returning from London on a scouting tour for manuscripts, crashed with his transatlantic plane but was unscathed. Publishers usually light on their feet. Ray is vice president of Little Brown . . . Mary Renault's "Return to Night," which won the MGM $150,000 prize, will make additional money for its author now that the Fiction Book Club has made it its September selection . . . First trade printing of "Mrs. Murphy," by Natalie Anderson Scott, will be 50,000 copies. The novel is the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for July.

Lincoln Gamble

LINCOLN scholars are kneeling at the starting line awaiting the July 26 gun when the Robert Todd Lincoln collection of his father's papers will be made public for the first time. No one, supposedly, has seen the collection since it was sealed up years ago on the order of Robert Lincoln. However, Carl Sandburg assured this columnist some years ago that he knew in general what the collection contained and it was his belief that the new material would change our concept of Lincoln little if any.

Some other Lincoln experts disagree. Ken McCormick, editor in chief of Doubleday, announces that he has made arrangements with David C. Mearns, director of the reference department of the Library of Congress, to prepare a book based on the contents of the collection. Work will start on the day the big rush begins.

The courts are working overtime these days on books which vice crusaders and others are seeking to suppress. One of the silliest actions is being brought against "The Blue Hen's Chickens," a volume of warm love lyrics by Vincent McHugh (Random House).

The appellate division of the New York Supreme Court has just removed the last of a series of restraints obtained by Serge Koussevitsky against the publishers Allen, Towne & Heath, Inc., who issued "Koussevitsky," by the Boston critic, Moses Smith. The musical conductor claimed that the book was an invasion of his privacy. All such court action boosts book sales and most publishers are delighted when Boston bans a book.

Hard Knocks

AMERICAN realists and satirists invariably gain by a hard, varied struggle in their youth. Erskine Caldwell did everything from washing dishes to playing professional football. Sinclair Lewis was once a janitor at Upton Sinclair's Helicon Hall, a Utopian colony in New Jersey. Willard Motley, whose "Knock on Any Door" has just gone into a large third printing, has toured the country by freight car, bicycle and jalopy, has been short-order cook, coal hiker, football coach, plasterer's helper, greeting card salesman, animal caretaker, radio script writer, painter of brandy bottles and photographer, to name less than half of his avocations.

To be platitudinous, experience is the best teacher of creative writing. And the novelist, like the critic, should fulfill Clifton Fadiman's dictum of "a whole man exercising his wholeness through the accidental medium of books." Another way of saying it—even a writer's misfortunes come out on the credit side of the ledger since they eventually become the substance of his books. Milton, in his blindness, saw more clearly than many noncreative men with perfect eyesight.

Village Idyll

BARBARA FROST, Lippincott P. A., has just authored her first whodnunit, "The Unwelcome Corpse" (Coward-McCann). The scene, Greenwich Village's outdoor art show, is as well known to her as Bermuda, many parts of Europe and the offices of several New York publishers where she has held publicity jobs . . . Beth Brown, author of "Hotel for Dogs," says she likes dogs better than human beings because they never complain about her cooking, the weather, finances or her "hats trimmed with vegetables." Her dog lets her write all night long, likes all her relatives, and never asks where she has been . . . "Treason's Peace," expose of the I. G. Farben cartel, was turned down by 39 frightened publishers (20 more than turned down Carlson's "Under Cover") before the Beechhurst Press had the courage to publish it . . . Hens used in the barnyard scenes of the Universal-International film version of Betty MacDonald's "The Egg and I" laid 36,000 eggs while on location . . . The book has now sold 1,332,900 copies . . . Citizens of Memphis, who cannot buy copies of "One Fair City" in Boss Crump's fief, can get copies in plain wrappers from the Vanguard Press in New York.

STERLING NORTH.

Frank Harris Seen Through Friendly Eyes

Frank Harris, by E. Merrill Root (Odyssey; $3.50).

HARRIS died some 15 years ago; his detractors, malicious enough in his lifetime, had the added malice to survice him in considerable numbers. Our recollection of him is apt to be salacious rather than literary . . . so it is easily time for a new, friendly biography.

Calling himself Frank, though his parents started him off as James Thomas, Harris was born in Ireland and educated for as long as he would put up with it, in England. He ran away from school and came to this country shortly after the Civil War, was a laborer on the Brooklyn Bridge, clerk in a Chicago hotel, cattleman, and acquaintance of Wild Bill Hickok, briefly a student at the University of Kansas, and apparently a lawyer before he resumed wanderings which took him back to England.

For more than a decade after 1882 he was an editorial bigwig in London, a "born outlaw" and "ruffian," said George Bernard Shaw, and according to Oscar Wilde, "received in all the great houses of London—once."

He edited the London Evening News and the Fortnightly Review, and in New York again after World War I, he took over Pearson's as editor, indeed, he had few peers, and the range of writers he published stretched from Wells, Dowson, Pater and Arnold to J. L. Spivak and Elmer Davis.

He wrote about his own "Life and Loves," and college boys and girls still, I presume, read them, if they read them at all, for the loves rather than the life; he wrote of Wilde's "Life and Confessions," and for all his pains he got written about nastily in Kate Stephens' "Lies and Libels of Frank Harris." If there is not a large audience today for his fiction, that may be because his undeniably scintillating prose cannot redeem, for all of us, some of his dated plots.

Root, however, has little fault to find; he proves to be an eloquent and often persuasive advocate of a man who, though you may not accept him as a literary giant, is always an interesting and sometimes dramatic figure.

W. G. ROGERS.

Honor Roll

HONORS without cash: To Dr. Douglas Bush, Harvard professor, the gold medal for literary achievement of the Society for the Libraries of New York University; to Winifred Bambrick, the Canadian Governor General Award for 1946 for "Keller's Continental Revue" (Houghton Mifflin).

Honors with cash: To Shirley Graham, author of "There Was Once a Slave," the life of Frederick Douglass (Messner), a Guggenheim fellowship to write a book on Anne Newport Royall; to Ridgely Torrence, whose last published work was "Poems" (MacMillan), the 1947 fellowship of $5000 of the Academy of American Poets; to Sholem Asch for his novel, "East River" (Putnam's), and to Pauline R. Kibbee for "Latin Americans in Texas" (University of New Mexico School Press), the Saturday Review of Literature's Anisfield-Wolf $1000 awards.

Honors to come: The Norton Medical Award of $5000 advance against royalties will be presented again under revised terms which set no time limit on the submission of manuscripts; W. W. Norton, 101 5th ave., New York 3, will supply information. Columbia University in 1948 will award the Loubat prizes of $1000 and $400 for the best English books on North American history, geography, archaeology, ethnology or numismatics; given every five years, the awards this time are only for books published before next January 1.

This Week's Best Sellers

FICTION
1. The Wayward Bus. By John Steinbeck (Viking).
2. Gentleman's Agreement. By Laura Z. Hobson (Simon & Schuster).
3. Mrs. Mike. By Benedict and Nancy Freedman (Coward-McCann).
4. Lydia Bailey. By Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday).
5. The Chequer Board. By Novil Shuto (Morrow).
6. The Miracle of the Bells. By Russell Janney (Prentice-Hall).

NONFICTION
1. Peace of Mind. By Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
2. Human Destiny. By Lecomte du Nouy (Longmans, Green).
3. Information Please Almanac—1947. Edited by John Kieran (Garden City).
4. A Study of History. By Arnold J. Toynbee (Oxford).
5. Three Came Home. By Agnes Newton Keith (Little Brown).
6. The Egg and I. By Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).

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A Quotation by Sir William Osler

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Essential knowledge to help the coin collector in accumulating a worthwhile collection of ancient and modern coins. $2.

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Gunther's Vast 'U.S.A.' Will Rile Whole Regions But Comfort a Nation

By Sterling North

Inside U. S. A. By John Gunther. Harper. 979 pp. $5.

SHADES of de Tocqueville and Bryce! Here is a man-sized book about our man-sized country which will set tongues wagging and brains buzzing from Maine to California.

John Gunther, whom Raymond Swing has called "the world's foremost political reporter," has given us "inside" surveys of Europe, Asia and Latin America. Now with equal objectivity he rips the cellophane wrappings from the United States.

JOHN GUNTHER

In boldest outline, this book starts in California, swings up through the Pacific Northwest, cruises downward through the Mountain States, circles the Midwest, whips through New England and down the Atlantic Seaboard, cuts like Sherman's army through the South, knocks off a few Stetson hats in Texas and ends up in New Mexico and Arizona.

Local patriots in almost every State except Vermont will be baying like coon dogs on John's trail after reading this book. Mississippi demagogues will pack the Congressional Record with sizzling rebuttals. The Chicago Tribune will call him names usually reserved for Henry Wallace.

Philadelphia, while by no means the hardest hit of American cities, does come in for a certain amount of sprightly criticism. After paying his respects to the "substantial record in good citizenship of the Quakers" and reminding readers of the great contributions the City of Brotherly Love has made to culture and to American democracy, Gunther removes his kid gloves and goes to work:

"Philadelphia drinks it own sewage, chlorinated . . . both the Delaware and the Schuylkill are filthy rivers, slimy with industrial and human waste. One expert recently termed the Port of Philadelphia 'the largest, vilest and foulest fresh water port in the world.'"

But other metropoli are not exempt. Mr. Gunther's own Chicago; Irish-dominated Boston, and particularly the cities of the South are the objects of vivid and sometimes violent analysis. If there is anything left of the moonlight-and-magnolia tradition in American literature, the author manages to deflate it with his statistics on housing, educational conditions, venereal disease rates, racial bigotry, soil erosion and political corruption south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

But he admits Southern charm. Likes the pace of Southern living. And he pays particular tribute to TVA, Arnall of Georgia, Josephus and Jonathan Daniels, Virginius Dabney and a group of Southern writers, both white and Negro.

The general tone of this book is hopeful despite its pages of invective. John has found a scattering of honest conservatives and liberals in every section willing to give up selfish aims for public service. His thumbnail portraits of such men as Stassen, LaGuardia, Saltonstall and Lilienthal (to mention only a small fraction of those he has sketched) are bouyant though judicial.

John is lyrical about California despite its crackpots and automobile death rate. He is bitter about Montana, run as a feudal colony by the copper interests. He likes the liberal State of Washington better than conservative Oregon. He admires the way the Mormons of Utah handle their local civic issues but deplores their isolationism, and he has a somewhat similar attitude toward the "progressives" of Wisconsin.

Some of the best writing in the book concerns the Midwest, where John was born and reared and where for years he worked on the Chicago Daily News.

Obviously it is impossible to condense in a review of less than 50,000 words the tight-packed substance of this nearly half-million word report on the Nation.

Merely reading the book takes more than 24 concentrated hours. But this refresher course in American democracy is worth the effort. And it is comforting to learn that despite elements of reaction, America's main trend is toward a progressive, prosperous future.

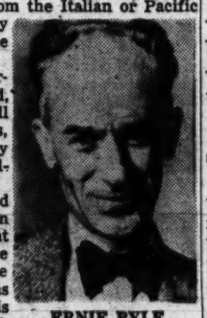
The country's potential is unlimited. We are intrinsically "lousy with greatness" (as an American booster insisted to Gunther). Our two-party system, while still imperfect, works. We may not have pure democracy (and many of our politicians are both crooked and second-rate). But we do have the best governmental system extant.

However, we must guard against monopoly from either industry or labor. We must watch both the extreme left and the extreme right. We must guard against a depression with ensuing danger of totalitarianism. It will be worth the love and effort of every citizen who still believes in the Bill of Rights, the dignity of man and the future of the Nation.

John Gunther has written a powerful, an honest, an exhaustive and a courageous book which should give every American a more mature view of the country in which he lives.

Home Country. By Ernie Pyle. Sloane. 472 pp. $3.75

IT HAS become a platitude to say that Ernie Pyle was America's best-loved war correspondent. But it may come as a surprise to some to learn that his peacetime columns written between 1935 and 1940 are far superior to anything he sent back from the Italian or Pacific fronts. Here are his rambles through every State in the Union as fresh and warm as the day they left his typewriter.



ERNIE PYLE

Ernie was a product of Indiana and had certain virtues in common with Eugene Field, George Ade and other Hoosier writers. For all its ultra-conservatism, Indiana was, and still is, a State of homespun, affectionate, gossipy Americans. Pyle was the epitome of small-town America at its best.

Humble, but stubborn; loyal, warm-hearted and salty; endlessly curious about other human beings on a purely personal level, he had what it takes to make a great country editor in the Howe or White tradition. But fortunately he turned to wider fields. Needless to say he was not a profound or prophetic man. But his astonishing tolerance and wry gaiety and quick sympathy made him almost unique among top flight journalists.

Some of the columns in this collection are classics. Ernie's hilarious troubles with his first pair of zipper pants are funnier than anything George Ade ever wrote. His understated but overwhelming sketch of the dust bowl and its problems is better unintentional propaganda than you can find in a carload of manuscripts turned out by the Federal writers project. William Wrigley must still feel he stepped into several wads of his own gum when he read Pyle's revelation of the horrible conditions under which the Chicleros slave, dying like flies from pneumonia and bites of the deadly barba amarillo snakes in the damp jungles in their struggle to bring out the chicle from which we get our chewing gum.

Incidentally Pyle hated snakes and high places and was no more embarrassed to admit it than he was to admit his fear of the dangers of the front line. But, as in the war, he never avoided those things he feared, in fact went forward to meet them as though in test of his own courage. This and a dozen other instinctive and laudable reactions unconsciously revealed by the author keep the reader's sympathy in every paragraph.

Ernie Pyle was a great personal columnist, yet so sincerely modest that his personality never seemed injected into his stories. He took for granted the fact that if he were interested in a subject, so would the reader be. He knew humanity's least common denominator because it was within his own heart.

Pyle was America's answer to slick, sleazy urbanity. Like his hard-working mother and father on their Indiana farm, he was the sort to whom people went in time of trouble. And, like his mother, he was proud of "speaking his mind."

Ernie Pyle is dead, and with him died part of a great tradition. It took this country generations to produce this vanishing variety of American. Fortunately he still lives in such books as "Home Country."

Devil at Westease. By V. Sackville West. Doubleday. 219 pp. $2.50.

WHO killed the rector at Westease? Was it his daughter, who knew he was dying of an incurable disease? Was it the white-haired, distinguished numismatist, Professor Warren? Was it the talented but grimy painter, Wyldbore Ryan? Or was it—but how could it have been—Roger Liddiard, the former airman and novelist who in more than one sense tells this story?

Most detective stories have about as much literary merit as a crossword puzzle. But V. Sackville West, poet, novelist and chronicler of the Edwardians, brings leisurely charm to almost any genre she attempts to master.

The result in this case is a neatly turned novel of mood and suspense which captures the flavor of an English village with its rectory, great house and pub. The characters are deftly if not deeply revealed.

I fear, however, that the astute and perceptive reader will guess the principle story twist (made famous years ago by Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson) within the first 75 pages. Few, however, will guess the "double twisteroo," as Hollywood calls it, which comes like a bad practical joke in the postscript.

The reviewer, who must always play fair whether the author does or not, is restrained by convention from discussing the two aspects of this book which deserve more elaborate discussion. But since a mention of either would destroy the suspense, we can only say that if you like to be charmed, tricked and then tricked again, you may find this tale reasonably entertaining.

ROBERT FROST
. . . "A more expansive room"

Critique on Frost

The Deluge Presents So Fair a Face

Steeple Bush. By Robert Frost. Holt. 66 pp. $2.50.

The atom's force released him, I believe,
To once more view the wayward world, serene.
Why should a poet seek to intervene
When human kind has such a short reprieve?
The "upstart" foreign born (too "self-assured"),
The "liberal" despised by Robert Frost
Would in the general Holocaust be lost.
Vienna and Vermont would both be cured.
Once more a man might contemplate the Birch,
Mend a stone wall or view the ancient stars,
Lend hardened ear to rumor of new wars
And disregard the brawls of state and church.
To one acquainted with the darkest night
Inspired but still uncleansed by falling snow
The thought of Homo Sapiens brought low
Must prove the universe is still aright.
"E" equals "MC-2" in Einstein's lingo;
Then Alpha and Omega are as one.
A blinding flash, and history is done;
Here lies both internationalist and jingo.
We thought because his lines were pure, his thought was.
(Being a poet bears a certain trust).
We sought a heart beneath procrustean crust
And searched for mercy where naught was.
I think the world will be for Robert Frost
(Supposing he escapes the common doom)
A better world, a more expansive room.
Sic transit gloria, at what minor cost!

—STERLING NORTH.

Old League's Epitaph Calls For Left Turn

Years of Crisis: An outline of international history 1919-1945 by Kenneth Ingram (Macmillan; $5).

THIS 500-page account of our world from League of Nations to United Nations is one of the most sobering, even discouraging, books to appear in a long time, at least in its effect on this reader, for it is the detailed story of a colossal, perhaps unprecedented, human failure to maintain peace, and of the catastrophic war which resulted.

The author, an Englishman and Socialist, writes from a point of view more widely accepted in his country than in ours; for instance, the belief that fascism was, and is, "our own civilization, exaggerated into a desperate and extreme shape," and the conviction that if we don't turn left we must turn fascist.

The 1929 depression, which brought international economic rivalries to a head, was an important direct cause of the collapse of the League, he says. But he thinks the 1920s as well as the 1930s were in essence a series of tragic mistakes perpetrated in the majority of cases by French and particularly British statesmen prejudiced against what Churchill defined as the "foul baboonery" of bolshevism.

He recalls the first years of the Soviet Union, the early appearance of Mussolini, the fierce search of France for security, the misadventures of Allied armies invading Russia in disregard of one of Wilson's Fourteen Points, the post-war domestic want in Britain.

Though for him the future looks brighter than it did 25 years ago, because we now work more practically and less idealistically for peace, he notes some of the same sort of statesmanship on the job, for instance in Italy and Greece.

A Memo to Congress

The Marine Corps Makes Its Case

By Sam Stavisky

As a Marine combat correspondent, Post Reporter Stavisky served under then Captain Hough in the Cape Gloucester (New Britain) campaign.

The Island War. By Frank O. Hough. Lippincott. 413 pp. $5.

THE Marine Corps might well submit a copy of Frank Hough's "The Island War" to Congress as its brief for autonomous survival in the proposed unification of the armed forces.

In a simply written narrative, Hough tells the story of the part the Marines played in the Pacific in World War II. Although the author is a professional writer of repute, the story he tells is not a slick one. It is a straight-away story—the facts and circumstances providing their own color and drama.

FRANK HOUGH

A Leatherneck enlisted man in the First World War, and a Marine officer in the second, Hough has a natural pride in the corps common to all Marines. So, in this light it must be realized what a handsome concession Hough makes in admitting, albeit reluctantly, that the Marines did not by themselves win the Pacific war.

Seriously, however, the author demonstrates that the Marine Corps, just because of its peculiar semi-independent position, its fabulous history and its awe-inspiring esprit, contributed heavily in lives and substantially in military skills toward winning the Pacific war as quickly as we did.

A Stake in Normandy

EVERY individual who can read, and many who cannot, knows of the blood-and-death deeds done by the Marines—from before Guadalcanal to beyond Iwo Jima. But only the military tactics-minded recognize that the Marines developed the science of amphibious warfare, applied not only in the Pacific but in the Normandy invasion as well.

Deliberately or not—"The Island War" is an unofficial history—Hough has presented a powerful case for the Marines in the first chapter, describing the corps' mission and main raison d'etre—the landing party. Of the 15 major landings credited to the six Marine divisions in the Pacific, only three were unopposed, points out the author. At Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Peleliu, and Iwo Jima they met the most powerful oppositions encountered anywhere in the Pacific.

Comments former Captain Hough:

"Many things contributed to the winning of the war . . . But as to the immediate cause of Japan's fall there can be no reasonable doubt. The war ended when it did, where it did, and as it did, as a result of the seizure of successive advance bases across the central Pacific; those bases which brought the United States Fleet and Army aircraft within striking distance of the Japanese homeland.

"And when that happened, the United States Marine Corps had accomplished its basic mission on the most vital front."

Corps Is the Hero

AS A FRONT line public relations officer, Hough commanded a unique group of men known as combat correspondents, newsmen-become-Marines who flooded American newspapers with "Joe Blow" stories of the men they fought alongside.

In "The Island War" Hough necessarily avoids the stories of individual men, but tells the story of the Marines in the mass. Says the author:

"This is . . . the story . . . of a certain large body of men bound together by the closest of all masculine ties: that comradeship born of the shared peril and hardship of battle, deepening at the point of contact into what is perhaps the purest and most selfless relationship of which the human race is capable.

"What these men did, how they did it, and what they went through in the process, comprises the theme of this narrative; for as far as the Marine Corps is concerned, the total result far exceeds the sum of its component parts."

The Magazine Rack

A DETAILED and objective appraisal of women's clubs has been made in **McCall's** by Margaret Culkin Banning. It's called "Shall We Adjourn?" and deserves the attention of both members and non-members.

The State Department believes strongly that the 30 million women in their 230,000 clubs have great influence, but others fear that unless the clubs do something besides pass resolutions, interest in international affair will die out in another year or so. The department is working on a booklet showing how to implement resolutions in the community itself.

Here are some of the other criticisms: The clubs have grown so federated they have lost sight of their grass roots; they talk but never act; they waste time and energy which might be better spent, and, finally, they are apparently powerless to act in fields of primary concern to women, such as housing, juvenile delinquency, the cost of living and teachers' salaries. (And speaking of the latter, Benjamin Fine of the New York Times has an excellent if hair-raising story on this situation in the same issue.)

There are redeeming features, too, Mrs. Banning says. The clubs are good training grounds and they represent the conscience of America.

* * * *

LIFE starts off an unusually good issue with some dramatic pictures and courtroom sketches of the recent Greenville, S. C., lynch trial. Picture of the week is Senator Taft golfing in The Washington Post's Celebrities Tournament. Life calls him the tournament's "dark horse."

* * * *

AFTER the North African landings a cable was received by the Army quartermaster: "Send eight Coca Cola plants immediately (signed) Eisenhower." Bottling plants were set up in such distant places as Okinawa, Kobe and Yokohama. And two months before the atomic bomb was dropped the Navy requisitioned 19,980 cases to be marked "Tokyo." The story of Coca Cola's rise to international fame and fortune is traced from its beginning by Don Wharton in **Readers Digest.**

The drink was invented in 1886 by a Confederate veteran, John S. Pemberton, who was a druggist and patent medicine blender. Hard up for cash, Pemberton sold the formula for $1750. If he had retained even one tenth interest, Wharton points out, his heirs would have received $32,650,681,44.

No more than seven people have ever known the formula for the sirup, which contains water, sugar, caramel, phosphoric acid, vanilla, caffeine, extract from cocoa leaves and cola nuts and 7X, the factor known to only two living chemists, who never commit it to paper and never travel in the same plane. It is also in writing in a bank vault—just in case.

* * *

DESPITE Italy's hardships, her people are doing amazing things creatively, says Marya Mannes in **House and Garden.** Ten pages of pictures show some noteworthy interiors, one with a polished pebble floor and wooden ceiling, curtains of colored string, and paintings suspended on a thin shaft in the middle of the room, which can be swiveled in any direction.

* * *

THE Government is asking bereaved families, "Do you want your boy brought home?" In the hope of helping them arrive at the wisest conclusion, some facts regarding the manner of burial and location and upkeep of our overseas cemeteries are given by Blake Ehrlich in the **Saturday Evening Post.**

There are 201 "temporary" cemeteries dotted over the world, Ehrlich says. "Don't let the word 'temporary' mislead you," he adds. Those who have seen them marvel at their beauty. The Army calls them temporary because after the repatriation program is complete, the dead who remain will be transferred to permanent cemeteries where they will be cared for by the Government's Battle Monuments Commission.

Each soldier, Ehrlich says, received military honors and the rites of his faith upon burial. In the exceptional cases where remains have not been identified, chaplains of three faiths administer final rites. Extensive search is still being made by the Graves Registration Command to find and identify the remains of missing soldiers buried where they fell in remote spots of the world.

* * * *

GENERAL MacArthur has become a god to the Japanese, according to **Look.** They send him thousands of fan letters, the story says, thanking him for food, shelter, American movies and democracy and some ask small personal favors.

Few people, Japanese or American, ever see MacArthur. Crowds gather outside Tokyo's Dai Ichi building each day to catch a glimpse of the general leaving his office. A few minutes before he appears, the chauffeur removes a hood from the five-star emblem on the general's Cadillac. He appears surrounded by an honor guard, salutes, and steps into the car. Across the street two MP cars stand ready for an emergency.

MacArthur denies any interest in politics and plans to retire to Manila when his job is done, **Look** says.

Virgil—And Much Verse

The Georgics of Virgil, translated by Cecil Day Lewis, introduction by Louis Bromfield (Oxford; $2.50.)

The old story of how to farm, to raise grapes, to get fine cattle, horses and sheep, to have busy hives is told here by an ancient farmer who wrote in times as war-tossed as our own. "Every classical poem worth translating should be translated afresh every 50 years," Lewis believes, but his own work here is so fine it could well serve a much greater span.

Rooms In a House and Other Poems, by Nathaniel Burt (Schribner's; $3.)

This first volume, by a poet whose father and mother are well known novelists, is marked by a sensitive talent shown at its best in short pieces about an ant, "Miniature," and a spider, "Dignitary," and a long poem, "Romantic Movement," in a symphonic form with an allegro built, like writing by Gertrude Stein, out of word repetitions.

A Wider Arc, poems by Melville Cane (Harcourt, Brace; $3.50.)

In this collection of poems and rhymes, many of them from the magazines and a lot of them definitely worth your knowing about, there is one piece, originally in the New Yorker, addressed to the late Miss Stein. Called "Askew, We Ask You," it ends:

"Is it genius, is it sham?
Parlor game or cryptogram?
Will you answer kindly, ma'am?

"Are you hollow or a mine?
One remembers Shakespeare's line:
'Sermons lie concealed in Stein.'

"Gertrude answers, slightly bored:
'Gertrude is her own reward.'"

The Coffin Corner . . .

If You Have Tears. By John Evans. Mystery House. 255 pp. $2.

Wherein a man sows some belated wild oats and reaps murder. Larry Sungail is a hard-working bank manager in his early 40s. In his adventureless youth he married an extremely nice girl. His beautiful secretary provides the excitement he missed in his 20s. One of those situations that usually end in the divorce courts, but this time it ends in death and disgrace. Not a mystery in the ordinary sense, but punchy and unusual enough to whet the most jaded whodunit appetite.

Dead Wrong. By Stewart Sterling. Lippincott, 224 pp. $2.50.

A swank New York hotel is embarrassed by the death of a rich and gorgeous guest who is registered under an assumed name. Gil Vine, chief security officer for the hotel, at the risk of his job insists that it's murder, although the police are satisfied the answer is suicide. Vine proves his point, but only after some extremely unpleasant experiences.

STEWART STERLING
. . . His detective's different

According to the publishers, there will be more Gil Vine stories, and we like the idea. He isn't too noble or too hard-boiled to be real, merely abnormally stubborn. He doesn't make fools of the police, but works with them. Nor is he so far ahead of the reader that the fun is taken out of the puzzler.

Dark Carnival. A collection of stories by Ray Bradbury. Arkham. 313 pp. $3.

If you like to scare yourself almost to death during wakeful midnight hours, this is an excellent investment. Unlike most writers of the weird and fantastic, Mr. Bradbury approaches the subject with humor and a pinch of whimsy. Instead of building the atmosphere with fanciful prose, he plunges the reader directly into the scene with a cold objectivity that is especially forceful.

The Bandaged Nude. By Robert Finnegan. Simon & Schuster. 242 pp. $2.

A promising young artist is murdered, and a reporter sets out to solve the crime, with some help from the San Francisco police. Former wives, wives-to-be and mistresses add to the excitement. Definitely "realism" and almost a must for the ardent fans

Blood Red Death. By Minna Bardon. Phoenix Press. 255 pp. $2.

Peach-colored tomatoes and hydrophonics don't sound like murder, but they had their place in the death of the 265-pound "Duchess." Another whodunit which goes back into the past for motives, and ends with the solving of a 20-year-old murder as well as a new one. The writer didn't play fair, however, in picking the least-likely suspect.

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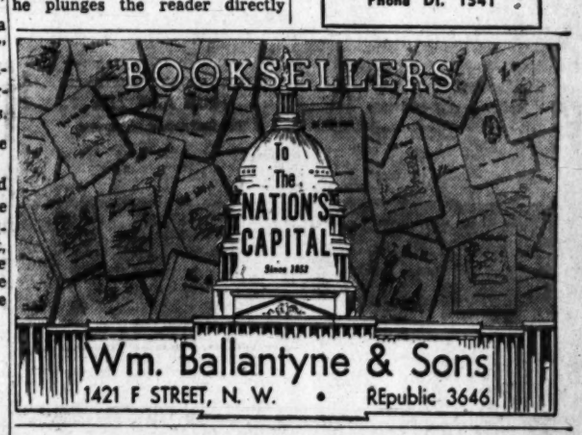

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Front Page, May 18—N.Y. Herald Tribune Book Review . . .
"The GI's war in a book far from brass. This is a book for soldiers to have in case their memories should soften. It is a book for civilians to read because they never knew what it was like. It is a book for the Congressmen who are juggling the word "war" again. Shockingly immediate!"—JOHN STEINBECK

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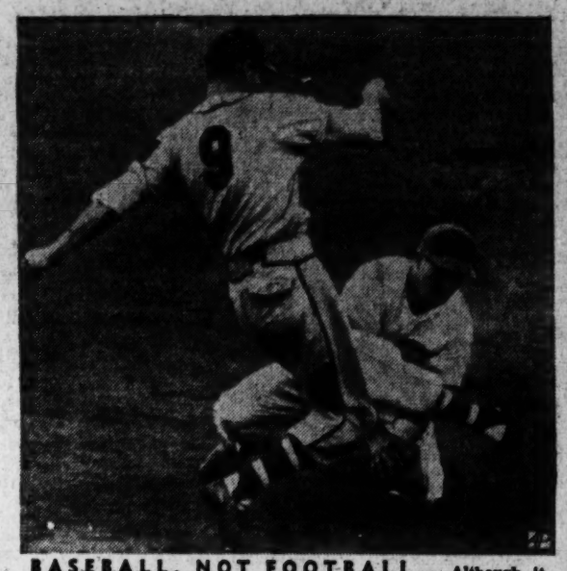
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS IN PICTURES

OLD AND NEW CARRIERS — An oldtime stagecoach arrives with the mail at inauguration of new London-to-Geneva airmail service from Northolt aerodrome, London.



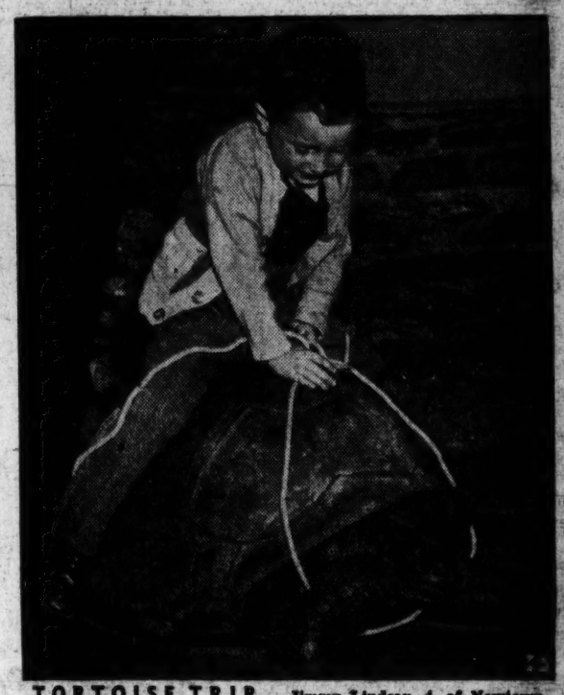
BASEBALL, NOT FOOTBALL — Although it looks like a try for point after touchdown, it's really Earl Torgeson of the Braves being tagged off second base by Lenny Merullo of the Cubs in a game at Chicago.

HISTORIC PROCESSION — Amid buildings centuries old, the Holy Blood Procession, held annually for 780 years, enters the Place du Bourg in Bruges, Belgium.

NEW ARRIVAL — Eugene K. Denton of New York City, holds a day-old Aberdeen Angus heifer on his farm near Flanders, N. J., where he raises purebred cattle.

RUSSIAN CULTURE — Russian soldiers go into their dance at opening of the "Soviet house of culture" in Berlin. Singing and dancing entertained Germans and Russians in the audience. Soviet army of occupation directs the project.

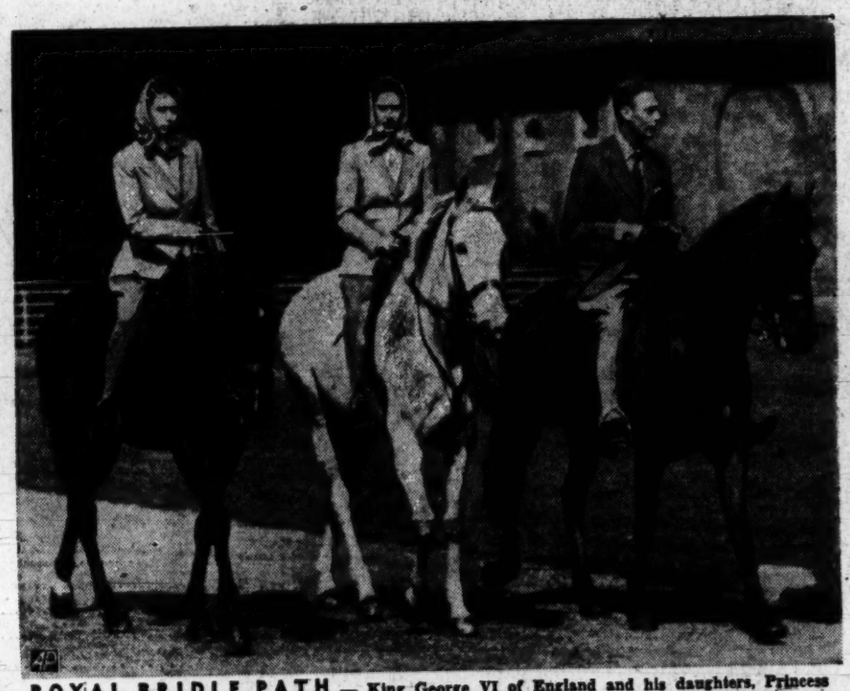
MAY QUEEN—Virginia (Ginny) Wright, athlete and campus figure, was named Temple University's May Queen.



TORTOISE TRIP — Jimmy Lindsay, 4, of Newtown Square, Pa., takes a short ride on a 150-pound tortoise recently received at the Philadelphia zoo from Madagascar.

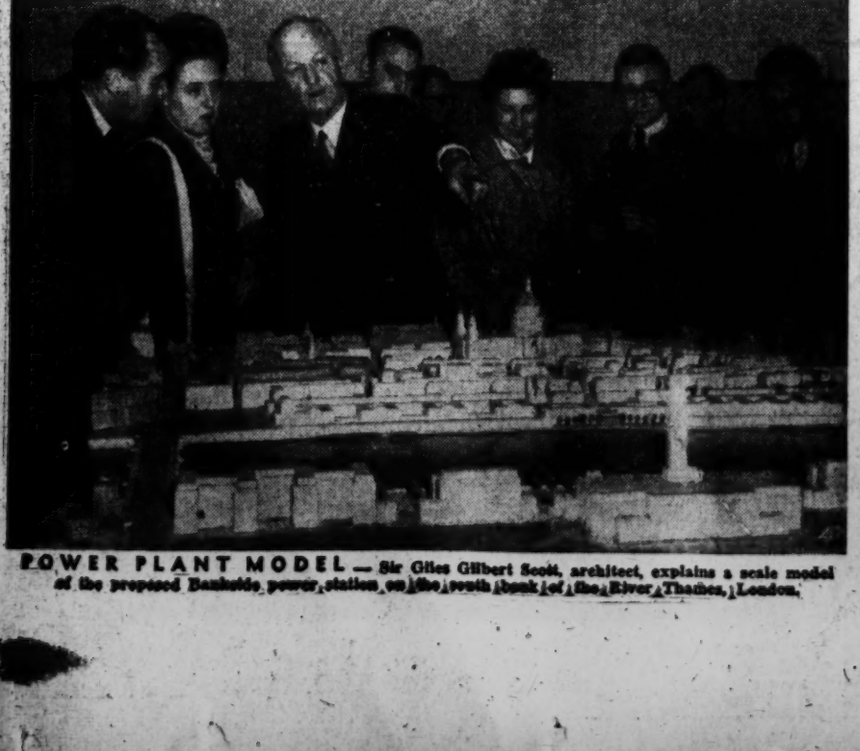
POPPY SALESGIRL — Bandleader Kay Kyser gets a "buddy poppy" from Mary Kathryn Mattes, 3, whose father, John Mattes, is Veterans of Foreign Wars assistant service officer for the department of California.

PORTRAIT — This new portrait of Queen Mary of England was made for her eightieth birthday anniversary.



ROYAL BRIDLE PATH — King George VI of England and his daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, go for a horseback ride in Windsor Great Park.

NON-OBJECTIVE ART—Mrs. Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, (left) widow of the artist, and Hilla Rebay, curator of the Museum of Non-Objective Painting in New York, examine a painting in the Moholy-Nagy memorial exhibit at the museum.



POWER PLANT MODEL — Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect, explains a scale model of the proposed Bankside power station on the south bank of the River Thames, London.

HOLLAND GIRLS — Molly Buttles, Ruth Haringsma, Doris Hauting and Doris Haringsma (left to right), all of Holland, Mich., made this pretty picture in Windmill Park during the annual Holland music festival.

TOY CIRCUS BENEFIT — Children of Harvey, Ill., inspect a miniature street carnival, after paying admissions into a fund for Dale Richey, whose burned legs were amputated.